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BRITISH MUSEUM

A

LIST

OF THE

LIVES,

CONTAINED IN THE

SUPPLEMENT

To the NEW and GENERAL

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A SUPPLEMENT TO THE Univerſal, Hiſtorical, and Literary DICTIONARY.

A.

ABERNETHY (John) an eminent diſſenting miniſter in Ireland, was born Oct. 19, 1680, the ſon of John Abernethy, diſſenting miniſter in Colraine. His mother was a Walkinſhaw of Renfrewſhire in Scotland. In 1689, he was ſeparated from his parents, his father being obliged to attend ſome public affairs in London, and his mother, to avoid the tumult of the Iriſh inſurrection, withdrawing to Derry. He was at this time with a relation, who in that general confuſion determined to remove to Scotland; and having no opportunity of conveying the child to his mother, carried him along with him. By this means he eſcaped the hardſhips of the ſiege of Derry, in which Mrs. Abernethy loſt all her other children. Having ſpent ſome years at a grammar ſchool, he was removed to Glaſgow college, where he continued 'till he took the de-

gree of maſter of arts. His own inclination led him to the ſtudy of phyſic, but he was diverted from this by the advice of his friends, and turned to that of divinity; in purſuance of which he went to Edinburgh, and was ſome time under the care of the celebrated profeſſor Campbell. At his return home, he proceeded in his ſtudies with great ſucceſs, and was licenſed to preach by the preſbytery before he was one and twenty years of age. In 1708, Mr. Abernethy having a call by the diſſenting congregation at Antrim, was ordained. His congregation was large, and he applied himſelf to the paſtoral work with great diligence. His preaching was much admired; and as his heart was ſet upon the acquiſition of knowledge, he was very induſtrious in reading. In the year 1716, he attempted to remove the prejudices of the native Iriſh in the neighbourhood of Antrim, who were of the popiſh perſuaſion, and bring them over to the proteſtant faith. His labours were not without ſucceſs, for ſeveral were prevailed upon to renounce their errors. — About the time that the Bangorian controverſy was on foot in England, and a ſpirit of chriſtian liberty prevailed, a conſiderable number of miniſters and others, in the north of Ireland, formed themſelves into a ſociety, in order to their improvement in uſeful knowledge; and for this purpoſe, to bring things to the teſt of reaſon and ſcripture, without a ſervile regard to any human authority. Mr. Abernethy went into this deſign with much zeal, and conſtantly attended their meetings at Belfaſt, from whence it was called the Belfaſt ſociety. Debates ſoon grew warm, and diſſenſions high among them, on the ſubject of requiring ſubſcriptions to the *Weſtminſter confeſſion*. This controverſy, on the negative ſide of which Mr. Abernethy was one of the principal leaders, was brought into the general ſynod, and ended in a rupture in the year 1726. The ſynod determined that thoſe miniſters, who at the time of this rupture, and for ſome years before, were known by the name of non-ſubſcribers, ſhould be no longer of their body. The conſequence was, that the miniſters of this denomination found every where great difficulties ariſing from the jealouſies ſpread among their people. The reputation which Mr. Abernethy had acquired, and which was eſtabliſhed by a long courſe of a moſt exemplary life, was no ſecurity to him from theſe. Some of his people forſook his miniſtry, and went to other congregations. And in ſome time the number of the ſcrupulous and diſſatisfied ſo increaſed, that they were by the

the ſynod erected into a diſtinct congregation, and called a Miniſter. There happened about this time a vacancy in the congregation of Wood Street in Dublin: to this Mr. Abernethy had an invitation, which he accepted. When he came to Dublin, he applied himſelf to ſtudy and compoſing of ſermons with as great induſtry as ever. He wrote all his ſermons at full length, and conſtantly made uſe of his notes in the pulpit. Here he continued his labours for ten years with much reputation: and while his friends from the ſtrength of his conſtitution and his perfect temperance, promiſed themſelves a longer enjoyment of him, he was attacked by the gout, to which he had been ſubject, in a vital part, and dyed in Dec. 1740, in the 60th year of his age. His works are, a few occaſional Sermons, and the papers publiſhed in the controverſies in the north, and Tracts relating to the repeal of the teſt act. After he came to Dublin, he preached a ſet of ſermons, of the divine attributes: and in his own life publiſhed one volume in 8vo. all which were upon the exiſtence and natural perfections of the Deity. After his death the ſecond vol. was publiſhed by his friends, on the moral attributes. They were printed in Dublin, and reprinted in London; and have been ſo well received in the learned world, that there is no occaſion to ſay any thing more of them. He left behind him ſeveral volumes of miſcellany ſermons in MS. a ſpecimen of which was publiſhed in London in two vol. 8vo. 1748. To theſe the editor has prefixed ſome memoirs of his life, from which the above particulars are extracted.

ÆGINETA (PAULUS) was a native of the iſland Ægina, from whence he has his name. According to Mr. Le Clerc's calculation he flouriſhed in the fourth century; but with more truth he is placed by Abulpharagius, the Arabian, who is allowed to give the beſt account of thoſe times, in the ſeventh. And yet he could not live late in it, as is plain from his own writings, where, ſpeaking of Collyriums, he mentions one, which he came by in Alexandria. That he had been in this city is paſt all doubt, (though not as a ſtudent, as Dr. Freind would have it) and probably before it was taken and plundered by *Amrou*, which happened no later in the ſeventh century than the year forty. For it is not likely that he would viſit Alexandria after it had been ſacked, and all the libraries and other monuments of learning burnt by order of the Caliph. And as a farther proof

of this, Abulpharagius places him ſome time before Othman was made caliph, which was in the year 643, two years after Heraclius's death: ſo that he does well to make him flouriſh ſome time in the reign of Heraclius, as about the year 620. His works are deſervedly famous, and it appears, that his knowledge in ſurgery was very great; for *Fabricius ab Aquapendente*, one of the beſt chirurgical writers now extant, has thought fit to tranſcribe him in an infinite number of places. Indeed the doctrine of Paulus Ægineta, together with that of Celſus and Albucaſis, make up the whole text of this author. His inferences and obſervations conſiſt chiefly in explaining theſe two writers; and theſe are the triumvirate to whom he principally ſtands indebted for the aſſiſtance he received in compoſing his excellent book. In ſhort, the ſurgery of Paulus has been the ſubject matter of moſt of the books in that profeſſion down to this time. And yet this author, valuable as he is, is one of thoſe, which Mr. Le Clerc and others, for want of being better acquainted with, have been pleaſed to condemn as worthleſs writers. He is the firſt author that takes notice of the cathartic quality of rhubarb. He begins his book with a deſcription of womens diſeaſes, and treats profeſſedly on diſtempers incident to that ſex, and according to Dr. Mil-ward, he is the firſt in all antiquity that deſerves the title of man-midwife.

Freind's Hiſt. of Phyſ. v. 1. p. 211.

Letter to Sir Hans Sloane p. 261.

His writings and the various editions of them are as follows:

Libri 7. De re Medicâ, ſeu Opera omnia, Græce, in Fol. at Venice 1528.

The ſame, *Ex Interpretatione & cum Annotationibus Joannis Guinterii Andomati, in 8vo. at Venice* 1542.

The ſame, to which are added, *Annotationes Jacobi Goupyli, ex Editione & cum Scholiis Jo. Baptiſtæ Camotii, in 8vo. at Venice* 1553.

ALBERONI (Julius) Cardinal, was the ſon of a poor gardener in the ſuburbs of Placentia, born May 31, 1664. From this low original, by his good fortune, his addreſs and abilities he roſe to be firſt miniſter of ſtate to the king of Spain. The poet Campiſtron, a domeſtic of the duke of Vendome, happened to be robbed and ſtripped, as he was making a tour of pleaſure through Italy, in a place near Parma where Alberoni was curate. The ſtranger found relief in his diſtreſs from the charity of the prieſt, and received both cloaths

cloaths and money to carry him to Rome. Campiſtron afterwards attended Vendome to the wars in Italy as his ſecretary; and the duke wanting to be informed where the country people had concealed their corn, and being at this time near Alberoni's pariſh, the ſecretary took this opportunity of mentioning his benefactor to him. The curate was ſent for and examined, and entirely anſwered the character which Campiſtron had given of him. The ſervices he did the French army by his information, rendered his ſtay in his own country uneaſy and inſecure, any longer than the gentleman was there to protect him. When Vendome was recalled he therefore followed. The cure of Anet, in the duke's nomination, ſoon became vacant, and was offered to Alberoni who refuſed it, and choſe rather to go in his train to Madrid. The great influence which the princeſs of Urſins had over Philip V. obliged the Duke de Vendome to have great connections with her. He choſe Alberoni to manage their correſpondence, while he was gone to command the army. The princeſs took a great liking to him, and he did every thing to ingratiate himſelf in her favour. After the death of Vendome he devoted himſelf to her ſervice, and had the greateſt ſhare of her confidence. By her recommendation he got to be agent for the duke of Parma at the court of Madrid. His ſovereign had great reaſon to be pleaſed with his appointment, as by his management a princeſs of Parma was fixed upon for a ſecond conſort for the king of Spain. The princeſs of Urſins could do every thing in this important affair. He well knew the jealouſy of this ambitious woman, and her fears that a new queen might leſſen her influence. He therefore repreſented the princeſs as young and artleſs, as incapable of attending to any thing but pleaſure and gaiety, and ſo far prevailed upon her as to ſecond his views, and to preſs the king to begin the negotiation. As there was reaſon to fear, that the favourite might be undeceived with regard to the princeſs, whoſe wit was equal to her beauty, and influence the king to change his reſolution, the duke and Alberoni made what diſpatch they could to bring the affair to a concluſion. But notwithſtanding their diligence, the princeſs of Urſins had like to have prevented it. A courier was ſent from Madrid to put a ſtop to the negociation the evening before it was to have been concluded. When the courier came, Alberoni was not diſconcerted; he gave him his choice to dye or not to appear for a week. The treaty was finiſhed, the

marriage concluded, and the courier never appeared at all; because it was not for the honour of the king to let his dispatches be seen. The new queen came to Madrid. By the advice of Alberoni, the first favour she asked of the king was, not to see the princess of Ursins at court; and she was gratified. Alberoni availed himself of the influence which her virtue and her beauty gave her over the king. He was made privy counsellor, and afterwards prime minister, and raised to the purple. He roused that kingdom out of the lethargy it had been in for a century past, and awakened the attention, and raised the astonishment of all Europe. He came with great willingness into the proposal of setting the pretender on the throne of England. However, as he was but just come into the ministry, and Spain was to be settled before he could pretend to overthrow other kingdoms, there was no great likelihood of his being able to put a hand to the work for a great while; yet in less than two years he had done so much for Spain, that she made quite another figure; and they say the Turks were engaged to fall upon the emperor, and measures taken to depose the duke of Orleans from the regency of France, and king George from the throne of Great Britain: such danger there is, says Mr. Voltaire, in a single man who has absolute power in any country, and has likewise the sense and spirit to make use of it. He was afterwards, through the instances of a powerful prince, deprived of his dignity and banished to Rome; but he still preserved his credit with the court of Spain, for the advantage of which he had formed several great projects. He died at Placentia June 26, 1752, in the 89th year of his age. He left his estates in Lombardy to the college of St. Lazarus, and the Revenues of those in Romagne to his nephew during life, and afterwards to the same college. The testament politique of cardinal Alberoni, collected from his memoirs and letters, was published at Lousanne 1753.

History of Charles XII. of Sweden, page 301.

ALCIBIADES was an Athenian general. It was the fate of this great man to live at a time when his country was a scene of confusion. The Greeks grown insolent from their conquests in Persia, turned their arms upon each other, and bandied together under the conduct of the two most opulent states Athens and Lacedemon.

Alcibiades, in the midst of an expedition he had planned against the enemy of his country, was recalled home to answer

anſwer ſome charge of a private nature; but fearing the violence of his enemies, inſtead of going to Athens, he offered his ſervices at Sparta, where they were kindly accepted. By his advice the Lacedemons made a league with Perſia, which gave a very favourable turn to their affairs. But his credit in the republick raiſing jealouſies againſt him, he privately reconciled himſelf to his country, and took again the command of an Athenian army. Here victory, waiting as it were at his command, attended all his motions. The loſs of ſeven battles obliged the Spartans to ſue for peace. He enjoyed his triumphs however only a ſhort time at Athens. One unſucceſsful event made him again obnoxious to the malice of his citizens; and he found it expedient to retire from Athens.

In his abſence the Spartans again took the lead, and at the fatal battle of Ægos entirely ſubdued the Athenian power.

Alcibiades, though an exile, endeavoured to reſtore the power of his country; of which the Spartans having intelligence, procured him to be aſſaſſinated. He was a man of admirable accompliſhments, but indifferently principled, of great parts, and of an amazing verſability of genius.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT was king of Macedonia. His father Philip laid the plan of that extenſive empire, which his ſon afterwards executed. Philip having made himſelf maſter of Greece, began to caſt his eyes upon Perſia, with a view to retaliate upon that haughty empire the injuries of former times. It was the popular topic of the day. But this prince was cut off in the midſt of his enterprize. Such however was the influence of Alexander in the aſſembly of the Grecian ſtates, that he was created general of their combined forces in the room of his father. Having made every needful preparation, at the head of a veteran army he invaded Aſia. The lieutenants of Darius, who was then king of Perſia, oppoſed him at the river Granicus, where Alexander obtained a compleat victory, after which he purſued his march through Aſia.

At Iſſus, near Scanderoon, he was met by Darius in perſon, at the head of a prodigious army. Here he obtained a ſecond victory; and took the camp of Darius, together with his family, whom he treated with the utmoſt humanity. Contrary to all the maxims of war, inſtead of purſuing Darius, he made an excurſion into Egypt; and as far as

appears, through no better motives than thoſe of vanity. Here he was acknowledged to be the ſon of Jupiter Ammon. In the mean time Darius recruited his ſtrength; and got together an army ſuperior to what he brought into the plain of Iſſus.

Alexander, having finiſhed his Egyptian expedition, traverſed Aſia, and paſſed the Euphrates. At Arbela, a town in Aſſyria, he met Darius. Here a deciſive battle was fought, which put all Perſia into the hands of Alexander. His ambition not being ſatisfied with the conqueſt of that vaſt country, he projected an expedition into India. Here he met with great oppoſition from Porus, a gallant Prince, whom in the end he reduced. Beyond the Ganges lay a country ſtill unſubdued. He notified it to his army, that he propoſed to paſs the river. But theſe veterans harraſſed with fateagues, and ſeeing no end of their labour, mutined, and refuſed to march further. The diſappointed chief was therefore obliged to return. At Babylon he propoſed to receive ambaſſadors, appoint governors, and ſettle his vaſt monarchy, but his exceſſes put an end to his life in the midſt of his deſigns, and in the flower of his age.

Alexander had a noble education under Ariſtotle, and other maſters of the firſt eminence; the good effects of which were ſeen in the early part of his life. No prince ever gave nobler inſtances of generoſity, candour, juſtice, prudence, and fortitude. But the tide of his ſucceſſes changed his manners; and he became luxurious, arrogant, cruel, and even brutal.

With regard to his public character, he hath been as much the ſubject of different opinions, as any prince of antiquity. By ſome his conqueſt of Perſia has been conſidered as the greateſt effort of heroiſm. His Indian expedition has likewiſe been magnified as an appendage to one vaſt plan of univerſal commerce and legiſlation. But they ſeem to have a truer idea of Alexander, who conſider the whole ſcheme of his conqueſts, as the project ſolely of ambition.

AMHURST (NICHOLAS) was born at Marden in Kent, but in what year is uncertain. His grandfather was a clergyman, under whoſe protection and care he received his education at merchant taylor's ſchool. Having received there the rudiments of learning, he was removed to St. John's college, Oxford; from which, on account of the libertiniſm

tiniſm of his principles, and the irregularity of his behaviour, he was expelled.

He retained great reſentment againſt the univerſity on this account, and abuſed its learning and diſcipline, and ſome of the moſt reſpectable characters in it, in a poem publiſhed 1724, called *Oculus Britanniæ*, and in a book under the title of *Terræ Filius*, in two vol. He publiſhed a miſcellany of poems, ſacred and profane, original and tranſlated; which begins with a beautiful paraphraſe on the Moſaic account of the creation; and ends in a very humorous tale upon the diſcovery of that uſeful utenſil, a bottle ſcrew. He publiſhed alſo the *Convocation*, a poem, in five cantos; a kind of ſatyr againſt all the writers, who were oppoſers of the biſhop of Bangor. He tranſlated the *Reſurrection*, and ſome other of Mr. Addiſon's latin pieces. But he was beſt known to the world, from the ſhare he had in the political paper, called the *Craftſman*.

The plan of this was laid at the time, when the whig miniſtry under George I. ſplit amongſt themſelves; and the patrons of it pitched upon Amhurſt to be its ſtanding author. Crit. Rev. No. 93.

The work had ſucceſs; above 12,000 copies were ſold in a week; and it contributed greatly to reduce the all-engroſſing power of an avowedly corrupt miniſtry. "But poor Amhurſt! after having been the drudge of his party for the beſt part of twenty years together, was as much forgot in the famous compromiſe of 1742, as if he had never been born! And when he died, of what is called a broken heart, which happened within a few months afterwards, became indebted to the very charity of his bookſeller for a grave. A grave not to be traced now, becauſe then no otherwiſe to be diſtinguiſhed than by the freſhneſs of the turf, borrowed from the next common to cover it." Cibber's Lives. Ralph's Caſe of Authors by profeſſion.

ANELLO (THOMAS) but vulgarly called Maſſaniello by contraction, was a poor fiſherman of Naples, born in the year 1623. The kingdom of Naples was ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and governed by a viceroy. The Neapolitans had ſupported the government in this houſe with great loyalty and liberality, and ſubmitted themſelves to many voluntary impoſitions and burthenſome taxes in ſupport of it. But in the year 1646, the neceſſities of the king requiring Giraffi.

quiring it, a new donative was thought of, and a new deſign was formed to lay a freſh tax upon fruits, which comprehended all ſorts as well dry as green, as far as mulberries, grapes, figs, apples, pears, &c.

The people being thus deprived of their ordinary ſubſiſtence, took a reſolution to diſburthen themſelves, not only of this, but of all other inſupportable exactions formerly impoſed. They made their grievances known to the viceroy by the public cries and lamentations of women and children as he paſſed through the market place; and petitioned him by means of the cardinal Filomarino, the archbiſhop and others, to take off the ſaid tax. He promiſed to redreſs the grievance, and convened proper perſons to find out by all means ſome method to take off the tax on fruits. But the farmers, becauſe it was prejudicial to their intereſt, found ſome ſecret means to hinder the happy effect of this buſineſs, and diſſuaded him from performing his promiſe to the people, repreſenting to him that all the clamour was made by a wretched rabble only, not worth regarding.

Thomas Anello, or Maſſaniello, in the 24th year of his age, dwelt at this time in a corner of the great market place at Naples. He was ſtout, of a good countenance, and a middle ſtature. He wore linen ſlops, a blue waiſtcoat, and went bareſoot, with a mariner's cap. His profeſſion was to angle for little fiſh with a cane, hook and line, as alſo to buy fiſh, and to retail them.

This man having obſerved the murmurings up and down the city, went one day very angry towards his houſe, and met with the famous Bandito Perrone, and his companion, as he paſſed by a church where they had fled for refuge. They aſked him, what ailed him. He anſwered in great wrath, I will be bound to hanged, but I will right this city. They laughed at his words, ſaying, a proper ſquire to right the city of Naples! Maſſaniello replied, do not laugh; I ſwear by God, if I had two or three of my humour, you ſhould ſee what I could do. Will you join with me? They anſwered, yes. Plight me then your faith, which having done, he departed. A little after he fell into a great paſſion, becauſe his fiſh was taken from him by ſome of the court, becauſe he had not paid the tax.

He then reſolved to make uſe of the occaſion of the murmurings of the people againſt the tax on fruit. He went among the fruit ſhops that were in that quarter, adviſing

viſing them that the next day, they ſhould come all united to market, with a reſolution to tell the country fruiterers, that they would buy no more taxed fruit.

A number of boys uſed to aſſemble in the market place to pick up ſuch fruit as fell. Maſſaniello got among theſe, taught them ſome cries and clamours ſuited to his purpoſe, and enrolled ſuch a number of them between 16 and 17 years of age, that they came to be 500, and at laſt 2000. Of this militia he made himſelf general, giving every one of them in their hands a little weak cane. The ſhopkeepers obſerving his inſtructions, there happened the next day a great tumult between them and the fruiterers, which the regent of the city ſent Anaclerio, the elect of the people, to quell.

Among the fruiterers was a couſin of Maſſaniello's, who according to the inſtructions given him, began more than any to inflame the people. He ſaw that he could ſell his fruit but at a low price, which when the tax was paid would not quit coſt. He fell into a great rage, threw two large baſkets on the ground and cried out, God gives plenty and the bad government a dearth, I care not a ſtraw for this fruit, let every every one take of it? The boys eagerly ran to gather and eat the fruit. Maſſaniello ruſhed in among them, crying, no tax, no tax. But Anaclerio threatening him with whipping and the gallies, not only the fruiterers, but all the people, threw figs, apples, and other fruits with great fury in his face. Maſſaniello hit him on the breaſt with a ſtone, and encouraged his militia of boys to do the ſame. But Anaclerio ſaved his life by flight.

Upon this ſucceſs the people flocked in great numbers to the market place, and exclaimed aloud againſt thoſe intolerable grievances under which they groaned; proteſting their reſolution to ſubmit no longer to them. The fury ſtill increaſing, Maſſaniello leapt upon the higheſt table which was among the fruiterers, and harangued the crowd, comparing himſelf to Moſes, who delivered the Egyptians from the rod of Pharoah; to Peter, who was a fiſherman as well as himſelf, yet reſcued Rome and the world from the ſlavery of ſatan; promiſing them a like deliverance from their oppreſſions by his means, and proteſting his readineſs to lay down his life in ſuch a glorious cauſe. Maſſaniello repeating often theſe and ſuch like words, wonderfully inflamed the minds of the people; who were diſpoſed in their hearts to co operate with him to this purpoſe.

To

To begin the work, there was fire put to the houſe that was next the toll houſe for fruit, both which were burnt to the ground, with all the books and accounts, and goods and furniture. This being done, every one ſhut up his ſhop, and the numbers increaſing, many thouſand people uniting themſelves, they went to other parts of the city, where all the other toll houſes were, them they plundered of all their writings and books, great quantities of money, with many rich moveables, all which they threw into a great fire of ſtraw, and burnt to aſhes in the ſtreets. The people, meeting with no reſiſtance, aſſumed more boldneſs, and made towards the palace of the viceroy.

The firſt militia of Maſſaniello conſiſting of 2000 boys, marched on, every one lifting up his cane with a piece of black cloth on the top, and with doleful and loud cries excited the compaſſion, and intreated the aſſiſtance of their fellow citizens.

Being come before the palace, they cried out amain, that they would not be freed of the fruit tax only, but of all others, eſpecially that of corn. At laſt they entered the palace and rifled it, notwithſtanding the reſiſtance of the guards, whom they diſarmed. The viceroy got into his coach to ſecure himſelf within the church of St. Lewis; but the people ſpying him ſtopped the coach, and with naked ſwords on each ſide of it, threatened him, unleſs he would take off the taxes. With fair promiſes, and all aſſurances of redreſs, and by throwing money among the multitude, which they were greedy to pick up, he got at laſt ſafe into the church, and ordered the doors to be ſhut.

The people applied to the prince of Biſignano, who was much beloved by them, to be their defender and interceſſor. He promiſed to obtain what they deſired. But finding himſelf unable after much labour and fatigue to reſtrain their licentiouſneſs or quell their fury, he took the firſt opportunity of diſengaging himſelf from the labyrinth of that popular tumult.

After the retirement of the prince, the people, finding themſelves without a head, called out for Maſſaniello to be their leader and conductor, which charge he accepted. They appointed Genoino, a prieſt of approved knowledge, temper and abilities, to attend his perſon; and to him they added for a companion the aforenamed famous Banditto Perrone. Maſſaniello by his ſpirit, good ſenſe and bravery won

won the hearts of all the people, insomuch that they became willing to transfer unto him solemnly the supreme command, and to obey him accordingly.

A stage was erected in the middle of the market place, where cloathed in white like a mariner, he with his counsellors gave public audience, received petitions, and gave sentence in all causes both civil and criminal. He had no less than 150,000 men under his command. An incredible multitude of women also appeared with arms of various sorts, like so many amazons.

A list was made of above 60 persons who had farmed the taxes, or been any ways concerned in the customhouses; and, as it was said, they had enriched themselves with the blood of the people, and ought to be made examples to future ages; an order was issued, that their houses and goods should be burnt; which was executed accordingly, and with so much order, that no one was suffered to touch the least thing or carry it away. Many, for stealing but very small trifles from the flames, were hanged by the public executioner in the market place, by the command of Massaniello.

While these horrid tragedies were acting, the viceroy thought of every method to appease the people, and bring them to an accommodation. He applied to the archbishop, of whose attachment to the government he was well assured, and of whose paternal care and affection for them, the people had no doubt. He gave him the original charter of Charles the Vth (which exempted them from all taxes, and which they had all along insisted upon) confirmed by lawful authority, and likewise an indulgence or pardon for all offences whatsoever committed. The bishop found means to induce Massaniello to convoke all the captains and chief commanders of the people together, and great hopes were conceived that an happy accommodation would ensue.

But while this business was transacting, 500 banditti all armed on horseback entered the city, under pretence that they came for the service of the people, but in reality to destroy Massaniello, as it appeared afterwards; for they discharged several shot at him, some of which very narrowly missed him.

This immediately put a stop to the whole business, and it was suspected that the viceroy had some hand in the conspiracy. The streets were immediately barricaded, and orders

orders were given that the aqueducts leading to the caſtle, where the viceroy and family, and all the principal officers of ſtate were, ſhould be cut off, and that no proviſions, except ſome few roots and herbs ſhould be carried thither. The viceroy applied again to the archbiſhop, to aſſure the people of his ſincere good intentions towards them, his abhorrence of the deſigns of the banditti, and his reſolution to uſe all his authority to bring them to due puniſhment. Thus the treaty was again renewed, and ſoon compleated. This being done, it was thought proper that Maſſaniello ſhould go to the palace to viſit the viceroy. He gave orders that all the ſtreets leading to it ſhould be clean ſwept, and that all maſters of families ſhould hang their windows and balconies with their richeſt ſilks and tapeſtries.

He threw off his mariner's habit, and dreſſed himſelf in cloth of ſilver, with a fine plume of feathers in his hat, and mounted upon a prancing ſteed, with a drawn ſword in his hand, he went attended by fifty thouſand of the choiceſt of the people.

While he was in conference with the viceroy in a balcony, he gave him ſurpriſing proofs of the ready obedience of the people. Whatever cry he gave out, it was immediately ecchoed; when he put his finger upon his mouth, there was a profound univerſal ſilence, that ſcarce a man was ſeen to breathe. At laſt he ordered they ſhould all retire, which was punctually and preſently obeyed, as if they had all vaniſhed away. On the Sunday following the capitulations were ſigned and ſolemnly ſworn to in the cathedral church to be obſerved for ever.

Maſſaniello declared, that now having accompliſhed his honeſt deſigns, he would return again to his former occupation. If he had kept this reſolution, he might juſtly have been reckoned one of the greateſt heroes, that any age or country ever produced. But as it is diverſely reported, either thro' the inſtigations of his wife and kindred, thro' fear, or allured by the experienced ſweets of rule and power, he ſtill continued his authority: and what is worſe, exerciſed it in a very capricious and tyrannical manner, inſomuch that his beſt friends began to be afraid of him.

He ſeems indeed to have fallen into a phrenzy, which might naturally enough be occaſioned by his ſudden elevation, his care and vigilance (for he ſeldom either eat or ſlept during the whole tranſaction) and by his immoderate drinking of ſtrong wine, which exceſs he gave into on the happy event.

Four

four hardy gentlemen took an opportunity of aſſaſſinating him. As he fell, he only cried out "Ungrateful traitors!" His head was thrown in one ditch, and his body into another.

ANSON (GEORGE) Lord, whoſe merit as a naval commander raiſed him to the rank of nobility, was the ſon of William Anſon, Eſq; of Huckborough, a very ancient and worthy family in Staffordſhire. He betrayed an early paſſion for naval glory, and took the greateſt delight in reading and hearing the ſtories of our moſt diſtinguiſhed voyagers and admirals. His father therefore gave him an education ſuitable to his genius; and in the year 1722, he was made captain of the *Weazle Sloop*; and in the year following of the *Scarborough* man of war; in which ſtation he behaved with the greateſt intrepidity and valour.

On the breaking out of the Spaniſh war, he was appointed to command a fleet of five ſhips deſtined to annoy the enemy in that dangerous and unfrequented ſea, which lies beyond America, and in that unexpected quarter to attack them with vigour. His departure being unaccountably delayed ſome months beyond the proper ſeaſon, he ſailed about the middle of September 1740, and about the vernal equinox, in the moſt tempeſtuous weather, arrived in the latitude of Cape Horn. He doubled that dangerous cape in March 1741, after a bad paſſage of 40 days, in which he loſt two ſhips; and by the ſcurvy four or five men in a day. He arrived off Juan Fernandes in June, with only two ſhips, beſides two attendants on the ſquadron, and 335 men. He left it in September, took ſome prizes, and burnt Paita; and ſtaid about the coaſt of America till May 1742. He then croſſed the ſouthern ocean, proceeding with the Centurion only, the other ſhips having been deſtroyed in Auguſt. Having refreſhed his crew at Tinian, he ſailed in October for China; ſtaid there till the beginning of 1743; waited for the galleon at the Philippian iſlands, met her on the 20th of June, and took her. Having ſold the prize in China, he ſet ſail for England, December 1743, and on the 15th of June 1744 arrived at Spithead, having ſailed in a fog through the midſt of a French fleet then cruiſing in the channel.

Soon after his return, he was appointed rear admiral of the blue; and one of the lords of the admiralty. In April 1745 he was made rear admiral of the white, and in July 1746, vice admiral of the blue. He was alſo choſen to repreſent

preſent the borough of Heydon in parliament. That winter he commanded the channel ſquadron a long and tempeſtuous cruize.

In the following ſummer, being then on board the Prince George of ninety guns, in company with admiral Warren and 12 ſhips more, he interrupted off Cape Finiſterre, a powerful fleet bound from France to the Eaſt and Weſt Indies; and by his valour and conduct again enriched himſelf and his officers, and ſtrengthened the Britiſh navy, by taking ſix men of war and four Eaſt Indiamen, not one of them eſcaping. The French admiral M. Jonquiere on preſenting his ſword to the conqueror, ſaid, "Monſieur vous avez vaincu l'Invincible, & la Glorie vous ſuit," pointing to the two ſhips ſo named.

The king, viz. George II. for his ſignal ſervices, rewarded him with a peerage, by the title of lord Anſon, baron of Soberton in Hants. In the ſame year he was appointed vice admiral of the red; and on the death of Sir John Norris, vice admiral of England. In the year 1748, he was appointed admiral of the blue, and commanded the ſquadron that convoyed the late king to and from Holland; and ever after conſtantly attended his majeſty in his foreign expeditions. In the year 1751, he was appointed firſt lord of the admiralty, in which ſtation he continued, with a very ſhort interval till his death.

In 1758, being then admiral of the white, having hoiſted his flag on board the Royal George, of one hundred guns, he ſailed from Spithead on the firſt of June, with a formidable fleet, Sir Edward Hawke commanding under him; and by cruizing continually before Breſt, he covered the deſcents that were made that ſummer at St. Malo's and Cherburg. After this he was appointed admiral and commander in chief of his majeſty's fleets. The laſt ſervice he performed was convoying to England our preſent queen Charlotte. He had been for ſome time in a languiſhing ſtate of health, but died ſuddenly juſt after having been walking in his garden, at his ſeat at Moor Park, in Hertfordſhire, on June 6th, 1762. He married the eldeſt daughter of the late earl of Hardwicke, who died before him without iſſue.

As to his natural diſpoſition, he was calm, cool, and ſteady: but it is reported, that our honeſt undeſigning ſeaman was frequently a dupe at play; and it was wittily obſerved of him, that he had been round the world, but never

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in it. No performance ever met with a more favourable reception than Lord *Anſon's Voyage round the World*; four large impreſſions were ſold off in a twelvemonth; it has been tranſlated into moſt of the European languages, and ſtill ſupports its reputation. It was compoſed under his lordſhip's own inſpection, and from the materials which he furniſhed, by Mr. Benjamin Robins, who deſigned, if he had remained in England, to have favoured the world with a *ſecond part* of it.

ARETÆUS, a phyſician of Cappadocia, but in what time he flouriſhed, authors are not agreed; ſome placing him under Auguſtus Cæſar, others under Trajan or Adrian. However, his works are very valuable. The beſt editions were publiſhed by Dr. Wigan and Dr. Boerhaave. Dr. Wigan's was elegantly and correctly printed in folio, at Oxford 1723. In his preface he gives an account of all the preceeding editions. To this are ſubjoined, diſſertations on the age of Aretæus, his ſect, his ſkill in anatomy, and his method of cure. At the end is a large collection of various readings with notes on them; a treatiſe on the author's Ionic dialect, and a Greek index by the learned Mr. Maittaire. Dr. Boerhaave's was publiſhed at Leyden, 1731, with many emendations and improvements. Moreri. Gen. Dict.

ARBUTHNOT, (Dr. John) one of the moſt celebrated wits in the reign of queen Anne, and an eminent phyſician, was the ſon of an epiſcopal clergyman in Scotland, nearly allied to the noble family of that name. He had his education in the univerſity of Aberdeen, where he took the degree of doctor of phyſic. The revolution deprived the father of his church preferment; and though he was poſſeſſed of a ſmall paternal eſtate, yet neceſſity obliged the ſon to ſeek his fortune abroad. He came to London, and at firſt, as it is ſaid, for his ſupport taught the mathematicks. About this time, *viz.* in the year 1695, Dr. Woodward's *Eſſay towards a Natural Hiſtory of the Earth* was publiſhed, which contained ſuch an account of the univerſal deluge, as our author thought inconſiſtent with truth: he therefore drew up an examination of it. This work, entitled, *An Examination of Dr. Woodward's Account of* the Deluge, &c. *with a compariſon between Steno's Philoſophy and the Doctor's, in the Caſe of Marine Bodies dug up out of the Earth*, &c. was publiſhed in 8vo. 1695, and

gave him no ſmall ſhare of literary fame. His extenſive learning, and facetious and agreeable converſation, introduced him by degrees into practice, and he became eminent in his profeſſion. Being at Epſom, prince George of Denmark was ſuddenly taken ill, he was called in to his aſſiſtance. His advice was ſucceſsful, and his highneſs happily recovering, employed him always afterwards as his phyſician. In conſequence of this, upon the indiſpoſition of Dr. Hanner, he was appointed phyſician in ordinary to queen Anne 1709, and admitted a fellow of the college, as he had been ſome years of the royal ſociety. His gentle manners, polite learning, and excellent talents entitled him to an intimate correſpondence and friendſhip with the celebrated wits of this time, *Pope*, *Swift* and *Gay*; and in the year 1714, he engaged with the two former of theſe in a deſign, to write a ſatire on the abuſe of human learning in every branch, which was to have been executed in the humorous manner of Cervantes, the original author of this ſpecies of ſatire, under the hiſtory of feigned adventures. But this project was put a ſtop to by the fatal incident of the queen's death, when they had only drawn out an imperfect eſſay toward it, under the title of the firſt book of the memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus. Dr. Warburton tells us, that the travels of Gulliver, the treatiſe of the profound, of literary criticiſm on Virgil, and the memoirs of a pariſh clerk, are only ſo many detached parts and fragments of this work.

Warburton's Note to theſe memoirs.

Note to letter firſt in Pope's works, vol. 9.

The ſame writer declares, that polite letters never loſt more than by the defeat of this ſcheme, in which each of this illuſtrious triumvirate would have found exerciſe for his own peculiar talent, beſides conſtant employment for that they all had in common. Arbuthnot was ſkilled in every thing which related to ſcience, Pope was maſter of the fine arts, and Swift excelled in the knowledge of the world: wit they had all in equal meaſure, and that ſo large, that no age perhaps ever produced three men to whom nature had more bountifully beſtowed it, or art brought it to higher perfection.

Concluſion of the note to the memoirs of Scriblerus.

The queen's death, and the diſaſters which fell upon her friends on that occaſion, ſunk deeply upon our author's ſpirits; and to divert his melancholy, he paid a viſit to his brother, a banker at Paris. His ſtay there however, was but very ſhort; he returned to London, and having loſt his former reſidence at St. James's, took a houſe in Dover ſtreet. In 1727 he publiſhed *Tables of ancient Coins Weights*

Supplement to Biographia Britannica, p. 4, 5.

Weights and Measures, in 4to. He continued to practice physic with good reputation, and diverted his leisure hours in writing papers of wit and humour. He contributed in the year 1732 towards detecting and punishing the scandalous frauds and abuses that had been carried on, under the specious name of the *Charitable Corporation*. Ibid. The same year he published his excellent *Essay concerning the Nature of Aliments, the Choice of them, &c.* which was followed next year by the *Effects of Air on Human Bodies*. He was apparently led to the subjects of these treatises by the consideration of his own case, an asthma, which gradually increasing with his years, became shortly after desparate and incurable. In the year 1734 he retired to Hampstead, in hopes of finding some small relief for this affliction; but he died at his house in Cork-street, Burlington gardens, in Feb. 1735. Ibid. He was a married man and had children, particularly George and Anne; the former enjoys a place of considerable profit in the exchequer office; and was one of the executors to Mr. Pope's will, and the other a legatee.

Mr. Pope, in a letter to Mr. Digby, dated Sept. 1, 1722, tells him, that the first time he saw the doctor, dean Swift observed to him, that he was a man that could *do every thing but walk*. He appears to have been in all respects a most accomplished and amiable person. He has shewed himself equal to any of his cotemporaries in humour, vivacity and learning; and he was superior to most men in the moral duties of life, in acts of humanity and benevolence. His letter to Mr. Pope, wrote as it were upon his death-bed, and which no one can read without the tenderest emotion, discovers such a noble fortitude of mind at the approach of his dissolution, as could be inspired only by a clear conscience, and the calm retrospect of an uninterupted series of virtue. In 1751, came out, in two vol. 8vo. printed at Glasgow, *The miscellaneous works of the late Dr. Arbuthnot*, which are said to comprehend, with what is inserted in Swift's miscellanies, all the pieces of wit and humour of this admirable author. London mag. June 1744.

JOAN (of Arc) commonly called the maid of Orleans, was born at an obscure village upon the borders of Lorrain, where she was a servant in an inn. She lived at the unhappy time, when the French monarchy was almost totally ruined by the arms of Henry V. and after his death,

by these of the duke of Bedford. She seems to have been a thorough enthusiast. Fancying herself divinely inspired, and appointed by heaven to deliver her country, she obtained, after some difficulty, an audience of the king. Charles, either convinced of her divine authority, or thinking the part she acted might have its political uses, gave the intire direction of his military affairs into her hands.

Armed in mail, and brandishing the sword of St. Catherine, which she had formally demanded, the maid immediately set out for Orleans, which was then besieged by the English. Her presence added new spirit to the troops: she put herself at the head of every attack, and in a few weeks drove the enemy from the town. After this success, she changed the war into an offensive one; conducted Charles through the midst of his enemies, to Rheims, where he was crowned, beat the English in all parts, and restored the lustre of the French monarchy. After a train of fortunate events, she was at length taken prisoner, at the seige of Compiegne; and, contrary to all the rules of war, and maxims among civilized nations, she was put to death at Roan, by the English. Sorcery was the pretence, but revenge and malice the real cause of their cruelty.

ARISTIDES was an Athenian statesman and general. He was contemporary with Themistocles, by whose faction he was banished. But the Persians, under Xerxes, invading Greece, it was thought proper to recal Aristides, as a person whose abilities might be useful in that emergence. We meet with few only of his military exploits. He was present at the battle of Salamis; and commanded the Athenians at the battle of Platea, where the power of Mardonius was broken. But his character was chiefly eminent for his civil virtues; his wisdom in government, his uprightness, his generosity, and above all his justice.

ASTELL, (MARY) the great ornament of her sex, and country, was the daughter of —— Astell, an opulent merchant at Newcastle upon Tyne, where she was born about the year 1668. She was educated in a manner suitable to her station, and amongst other accomplishments, was mistress of the French, and had some knowledge of the Latin tongue. Her uncle, a clergyman, observing in her some marks of a promising genius, took her under his tuition, and taught her mathematicks, logic and philosophy.

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She left the place of her nativity when she was about twenty years of age, and spent the remaining part of her life at London, and at Chelsea. Here she pursued her studies with great assiduity, made great proficiency in the above mentioned sciences, and acquired a more compleat knowledge of many classic authors. Among these Seneca, Epictetus, Hierocles, Antonimus, Tully, Plato and Xenophon were her principal favourites.

Her life was spent in writing for the advancement of learning, religion and virtue; and in the practice of those religious duties which she so zealously and pathetically recommended to others; and in which perhaps no one was ever more sincere and devout. Her sentiments of piety, charity, humility, friendship, and other christian graces, were very refined and sublime; and she possessed them in such a distinguished manner, as would have done her honour even in primitive times. But religion sat very gracefully upon her, unattended with any forbidding airs of sourness or moroseness. Her mind was generally calm and serene; and her conversation was innocently facetious, and highly entertaining. She would say, *The good Christian only hath reason, and he always ought to be chearful.* And, *That dejected looks and melancholy airs were very unseemly in a Christian.* But these subjects she hath treated at large in some of her excellent writings. Some very great men bear testimony of the merit of her works, such as Drs. Hickes, Walker, and Atterbury; Mess. Norris, Dodwell and Evelyn, men whose judgement will hardly be called in question.

She was remarkably abstemious, and seemed to enjoy an uninterrupted state of health, till a few years before her death; when having one of her breasts cut off, it so much impaired her constitution, that she did not long survive it. This painful operation she underwent without discovering the least timidity or impatience, without a groan or a sigh; and shewed the same resolution and resignation during her whole illness. When she was confined to her bed by a gradual decay, and the time of her dissolution drew near, she ordered her shrowd and coffin to be made, and brought to her bed-side; and there to remain in her view, as a constant memento of her approaching fate, and to keep her mind fixed on proper contemplations. She died in the year 1731, in the 63d year of her age, and was buried at Chelsea.

Her writings are

A serious proposal to the ladies, for the advancement of their true and greatest interest, &c. And a second part to the same, wherein a method is offered for the improvement of their minds. Both these were printed together in 12mo. in London. 1697.

Letters concerning the love of God, published by J. Norris, M. A. rector of Bemerton, London, 1695. 8vo.

An essay in defence of the female sex. In a letter to a lady. Written by a lady. Wrote in the year 1696, *and since often reprinted.*

Reflexions upon marriage. To which is added, a preface, in answer to some objections. London, 8vo. 1705, 2*d edit.*

Moderation truly stated: or a review of a late pamphlet, entitled, Moderation a Virtue, or the occasional conformist justified from the imputation of hypocrisy. London, 4to. 1704. *The prefatory discourse is addressed to Dr. Davenant, author of the pamphlet, and of essays on peace and war, &c. and will be a lasting testimony of her being admirably well versed in our constitution both in church and state. A rare accomplishment in a woman.*

A fair way with the dissenters and their patrons, not writ by Mr. L——y, or any other furious Jacobite, whether clergyman or layman; but by a very moderate person and dutiful subject to the queen. London, 1704. 4to.

While this treatise was in the press, Dr. D'Avenant published a new edition of his Moderation still a Virtue: to which she immediately returned a very satisfactory answer in a postscript to this book.

Ballard's memoirs of several ladies of Gr. Britain.

The Christian religion, as professed by a daughter of the church of England, &c. London, 1705, 8vo.

An impartial enquiry into the causes of rebellion and civil war in this kingdom, in an examination of Dr. Kennet's sermon. Jan. 30. 1703-4.

ATHANASIUS (St.) was born at Alexandria, of heathen parents, about the beginning of the fourth century. He was taken notice of when very young by Alexander, bishop of this see, in acting a play representing the Christian priesthood, with others of his equals. This kind of entertainment was usually exhibited on the feast-day, which was instituted in memory of Peter, sometime their bishop, and a martyr. The prelate being greatly pleased with his manner, and being persuaded that he would in time become the real character which he so gracefully represented, took care to have

Ruffinus. Socrates. Cave's Cartophylax. Bingham's antiquities.

have him educated in all good learning; and when he was of age, ordained him deacon. He took him in his company when he attended the council of Nice, where Athanasius greatly distinguished himself as an able and zealous opposer of the Arian heresy. Soon after the dissolution of the council, Alexander died, and Athanasius was appointed to succeed him in the government of the church of Alexandria.

Arius, and some of the principal of his followers, renounced their errors, and subscribed to the Nicene faith; by which means they obtained the countenance and favour of the emperor Constantine. He wrote letters to Athanasius, insisting upon his re-admitting Arius into the church, and receiving him to communion; which he peremptorily and inflexibly refused to do, tho' urged warmly by imperial authority, and menaced with the rod of royal vengeance. While he thus lay under the emperor's displeasure, his enemies took the opportunity of bringing against him many grievous accusations, which however appeared in the end to be false and groundless. Among others they charged him with maiming one Arsenius, and cutting off his hand; which, as they affirmed, he made use of for the purposes of magic and sorcery. To this charge he was called to answer at the bar. It happened fortunately that he found Arsenius, and produced him in person at his trial, covered with a cloak. He asked his accusers if they knew Arsenius, which they affirmed; he asked again, if that was the real person, to which they assented. He then turned up one side of Arsenius's cloak and shewed them one of his hands; they surmised that he wanted the other. When he had kept them in suspence for some time, he turned up the other side of the cloak, and shewed them the other hand; and then said, you see Arsenius hath two hands, now let mine accusers shew you from what place the third hand was cut off.

His enemies could not but be ashamed at this plain conviction of their treachery; but however, their enmity did not cease: they soon forged another accusation against him to the emperor, *viz.* That he threatened that he would take care that no corn should be carried from Alexandria to Constantinople; and said that there were four prelates ready to testify that they had heard such words from his own mouth. This greatly incensed the emperor, and he exiled him into France. Tho' some writers intimate, that this sentence was not the effect of his resentment but his policy, which indeed is more probable. For it was the earnest de-

ſire of this good emperor to remove all frivolous diſputes about words, and to allay the heats and animoſities among Chriſtians, and to reſtore peace and unanimity to the church. He muſt look upon Athanaſius to be a great obſtacle to this his favourite deſign, as he could by no means be brought to communicate with the Arians. This part of Athanaſius's conduct may ſeem to us at this diſtance to be indefenſible: for to all appearance, there was at that time but one compound word, *viz. homœuſios*, i. e. *of one ſubſtance*, the *ſubject* cauſe of contention between them; a word unwarranted by ſcripture authority, indeterminate and vague in its ſignification, and applied to a ſubject, to which, as is confeſſed by all, human comprehenſion is inadequate. It can only be ſaid that Athanaſius had all reaſonable conviction, that the condeſcenſion and compliance of the Arians was inſincere and hypocritical, of which indeed hiſtory gives us ſome ſhocking proofs. Among others take the following.*

After the death of the emperor he was recalled by his ſucceſſor Conſtantine the younger, and reſtored to his ſee, and received by his people with great joy. This emperor's reign was ſhort: and his enemies ſoon found means to draw down upon him the diſpleaſure of Conſtantius; and terrified with his threats, he ſought his ſafety by flight, and hiding himſelf in a ſecret and obſcure place. Julius, at this time biſhop of Rome, being greatly affected with the injurious treatment of Athanaſius, ſought him out in his obſcurity, and took him under his protection. He ſummoned a general council at Sardis, where the Nicene creed was ratified, and where it was determined that Athanaſius, with ſome others ſhould be reſtored to their churches. This decree the emperor betrayed great unwillingneſs to comply with, 'till he

* "The emperor being deſirous to "know the mind and diſpoſition of "Arius, ſent for him to his palace, "demands of him whether he would "ſubſcribe unto the canons of the "*Nicene councell*. He without any "more ado, very chearfully puts to "his hand; whereas, for all that, "he dallied both craftily and lewdly "both with the decrees of that coun-"cell. The emperor marvelling at "this, put him to his oath: he "falſly and feignedly ſware alſo. The "crafty jugling which he uſed to "bleare their eyes in ſubſcribing, as "I have heard, was this: *Arius* wrote "his opinion in a piece of paper of "his own, the ſame he carrieth under "his arm in his boſom: coming to "the book, he takes his oath, that "he verily believed as he had written. "This which I write of him, I have "heard to be moſt true."

The eccleſiaſticall hiſtorie of Socrates Scholaſticus, tranſlated by Meredith Hanmer, doctor in divinity. fol. p. 250.

was

was influenced by the warm interpoſition of his brother in the weſt. At this time the empire was divided between the two ſurviving brothers. Being thus prevailed upon, or rather indeed conſtrained by neceſſity, he wrote ſeveral letters with his own hand, which are ſtill extant, to Athanaſius, to invite him to Conſtantinople, and to aſſure him of a ſafe conduct. He reſtored him, by an edict, to his biſhoprick; wrote letters both to the clergy and laity of Alexandria to give him a welcome reception; and commanded that ſuch acts, as where recorded againſt him in their courts and ſynods, ſhould be eraſed.

It may not be improper to mention here, that when the emperor reſtored Athanaſius, he told him, that there were ſeveral people in Alexandria, who differed in opinion from him, and ſeparated themſelves from his communion; and he requeſted of him, that he would permit them to have one church for themſelves. The biſhop replied, the emperor's commands ſhould be obeyed, but he humbly preſumed to beg one favour in return, *viz.* that he would be pleaſed to grant one church in every city for ſuch as did not communicate with the Arians. The propoſal was made at the ſuit; and through the inſinuations of the Arians, who, when they heard the reply, and had nothing either reaſonable or plauſible to object to it, thought proper to deſiſt from their ſuit, and make no more mention of it. This is one proof among many others, that the Arians had no reaſon to reproach Athanaſius with intolerant principles.

At the death of Conſtans, which happened ſoon afterwards, he was again depoſed, and Conſtantius gave orders that he ſhould be executed wherever he was taken. He was reinſtated by Julian, but before the end of that apoſtate's reign, was again obliged to have recourſe to flight for ſafety. When pure Chriſtianity found a patron in Jovian, and the Nicene creed became again the ſtandard of catholic faith, Athanaſius recovered his credit and his ſee, which he enjoyed unmoleſted in the time of Valentinian: and even Valens, that furious and perſecuting Arian, thought it expedient to let him exerciſe his function unmoleſted, becauſe he found there was a great multitude of people in Egypt and Alexandria, who were determined to live and die with Athanaſius. He died in peace and tranquillity in the year 371, after having been biſhop forty-ſix years. His works were publiſhed in Greek and Latin, at Heidelberg 1601, and at Paris 1627, in two vol. folio.

Photius

Cave's Chartophylax. Bingham's antiquities.

Photius greatly extols Athanaſius as an elegant, clear and excellent writer; and for the peculiar purity and beauty of his ſtyle. It is controverted among learned men, whether Athanaſius compoſed the creed which is commonly received under his name. Baronius is of opinion that it was compoſed by Athanaſius when he was at Rome, and offered to pope Julius, as a confeſſion of his faith. Which circumſtance is not at all likely, for Julius never queſtioned his faith. However, a great many learned men have ſo far embraced the opinion of Baronius, as to aſcribe it to Athanaſius; as cardinal Bona, Petavius, Bellarmine and Rivet, with many others of both communions. Scultetus leaves the matter in doubt; but the beſt and lateſt critics, who have examined the thing moſt exactly, make no queſtion, but that it is to be aſcribed to a Latin author, Vigilius Tapſenſis, an African biſhop, who lived in the latter end of the fifth century, in the time of the Vandalick Arian perſecution. The learned Voſſius and Queſnel have written particular diſſertations upon this ſubject. Their arguments are, 1. Becauſe this creed is wanting in almoſt all the manuſcripts of Athanaſius's works. 2. Becauſe the ſtyle and contexture of it does not beſpeak a Greek but a Latin author. 3. Becauſe neither Cyril of Alexandria, not the council of Epheſus, nor pope Leo, nor the council of Chalcidon, have ever ſo much as mentioned it in all that they ſay againſt the Neſtorian or Eutichian hereſies. 4. Becauſe this Vigilius Tapſenſis is known to have publiſhed ſeveral others of his writings under the borrowed name of Athanaſius, with which this creed is commonly joined. Theſe reaſons have perſuaded ſuch men as biſhop Pearſon, archbiſhop Uſher, Dr. Cave, Schelſtrate, Pagi, and Dupin, critics of the beſt rank, to come into this opinion, that this creed was not compoſed by Athanaſius, but by a later and a Latin writer. But whoever was the author of it, this no ways affects its orthodoxy; ſince that muſt depend, not on human, but divine authority.

B.

Communicated to the author.

BANIER (ANTHONY) licentiate in laws, member of the academy of inſcriptions, and belles-lettres, and an eccleſiaſtic in the dioceſe of Clermont, in Auvergne, where he applied himſelf to his ſeveral ſtudies, except philoſophy, to purſue which, he went to Paris. His parents being

being too poor to maintain him in this city, commanded him to return home; but the friendſhips which he had contracted, and the pleaſure which they gave him, were more irreſiſtable than the authority of his relations; for he told them, that he was determined to remain where he was, and ſeek in the exertion of his abilities, for thoſe reſources which, from their indigence, he had not any title to expect. He was, very ſhortly afterwards, received into the family of Monſieur du Metz, preſident of the chamber of accounts, who intruſted to him the education of his ſons, who always honoured him with their patronage and eſteem. The exerciſes which he had ſet for theſe young gentlemen, gave birth to his "hiſtorical explanation of fables," and, in ſome meaſure, determined the author to make mytholygy the principal object of his ſtudies, during the remainder of his life.

This work appeared at firſt only in two volumes in 12mo. but the uncommon taſte and erudition, diſcovered through the whole, were the cauſes of his obtaining, in the year 1714, an admiſſion into the academy of inſcriptions and belles lettres, as one of their ſcholars. In 1716, this order was ſuppreſs'd, and that of the aſſociates augmented to ten, in which number was Monſ. Banier. In 1729, he was elected one of their penſioners. In 1715 he publiſhed a new edition of his "Explanation of fables," in dialogues, to which he annexed a third volume: ſo great was the difference between this edition, and the firſt, that it became juſtly entitled to all the merits of a new performance. Beſides the five dialogues, which he has added here, on ſubjects either not treated of in his former undertaking, or elſe very ſlightly mentioned, there is ſcarcely a ſingle article which has not been retouched, and enriched by new conjectures; or rendered more valuable by the multitude of proofs which are advanced in its ſupport. "Until that time" (ſays the abbe du Freſnoy, in his catalogue of hiſtorians) "the origin of ancient "fables had never been explained with ſuch knowledge "and diſcernment: mythology is ſought after at its firſt "ſource; profane hiſtory. Here are no endeavours to mark out "its affinity to the ſacred writings: and it is more than pro- "bable that the ill ſucceſs which Huet biſhop of Avranches, "Bochart, and many others met with in their attempts of "this kind, was the chief reaſon to induce Banier to drop "ſo fruitleſs an undertaking. This, however is a work "in which the author, without looſing himſelf in the "labyrinth's of a ſcience, which is but too often leſs replete

"with

"with uſe than oſtentation, has not only unravelled all the "notions which the antients, even of the remoteſt times, "had entertained of their deities, but traced out with equal "judgment and preciſion, the progreſs of their religious "worſhip in the ſucceeding ages of the world."

The turn which Monſ. Banier had for reſearches of this nature, perpetually incited him to carry them to their utmoſt ſtretch: his knowledge of the learned languages made him, perhaps, of all others, the moſt equal to the taſk; nor can there be more convincing inſtances of his peculiar excellence, as an accompliſhed writer, than his hiſtorical explanation, and the thirty diſſertations before the academy of belles-letters, which are now printed in the memoirs of that illuſtrious body, either intire or by extracts. The liſts may be ſeen in the third volume of the panegyrics upon their deceaſed members, printed in 12mo. at Paris, in 1740. There are alſo to be found, the titles of many other eſſays, on ſubjects different from mythology, and which prove in how extenſive a circle the abilities of Banier were capable of moving. In 1725 he gave new life to "The treatiſes on Hiſtory and Literature," under the fictitious name of Vigneul Marville, but whoſe real author was Bonaventure d'Argonne, a Carthuſian friar, for all agreed in attributing this performance to him, although one of his friends had aſſured the public, that it was never offered to their inſpection in ſuch a dreſs as this religious had made it wear. Three editions of this work had been already publiſhed, and in the third edition of the third volume, which was the appendix to the whole, ſcarce any thing appeared but articles which related to a former part of it, and an index, with references to the pages in which the principle matters were contained.

Banier added thoſe parts to their proper ſubjects, in the two firſt volumes, which were injudiciouſly deſigned to have been read, as detached pieces in the third. And in return for having ſtripped this laſt volume, and making it of ſuch poor conſequence, the able editor has replaced it by a new one; which is filled with tracts of hiſtory, anecdotes of litterature, critical remarks, compariſons, extracts from ſcarce and valuable books, ſentiments on various authors, refutations of errors and ridiculous cuſtoms; together with memorable ſayings and lively repartees. Of equal ſervice was banier to the third voyage of Paul Lucas, into Egypt; and that of Cornelius Bruyn, or Le Brun. That of Paul Lucas

Lucas appeared in 1719, at Rouen, in three vol. 12mo.

With regard to Corn. Le Brun, his voyage to the Levant was publiſhed in 1714, at Amſterdam, in folio: and his voyage to the Eaſt Indies came alſo out in folio, at the ſame place, in 1718. Some booksellers at Rouen, chuſing to reprint them both, intruſted the reviſing of them to Banier, who made ſeveral alterations, and added ſome remarks. This edition appeared in 1725, in five vol. in 4to, but the Dutch one is the beſt. His engagements with this work, were however, unable to prevent his application to mythology, his favourite ſtudy, the fruits of which appeared during the laſt ten years of his life; in his tranſlation of the metamorphoſes of Ovid, with hiſtorical remarks and explanations; which was publiſhed in 1732, at Amſterdam, in folio, finely ornamented with copper plates, by Picart; and reprinted at Paris in 1738, in two vol. 4to. And in his mythology, or fables explained by hiſtory, a work full of the moſt important matter, printed at Paris in 1740, in two different forms, the one in three vol. in 4to. and the other in ſeveral in 12mo.

The eighth volume of this extenſive work, treats of thoſe public and ſolemn ceremonies of the Greeks, which compoſed a part of the religion of the ancients, and which were inſtituted in their age of heroes.

The abbè already began to perceive the attacks of a diſtemper which ſeemed to be conducting him inſenſibly to the grave, when ſome booksellers at Paris prevailed upon him to ſuperintend the new edition which they deſigned to give of "A general hiſtory of the ceremonies, manners, and religious cuſtoms of all the nations in the world," a magnificent edition of which had made its appearance, about twenty years before that time, in Holland. Banier embarked in this attempt, with monſieur L'Abbè le Maſcrier, a Jeſuit, who had aſſiſted in the French tranſlation from Thuanus. This new edition, which was finiſhed in 1741, in ſeven volumes in folio, is much more valuable than the Dutch one; as there are in it numberleſs corrections, a large quantity of articles, and ſeveral new diſſertations, which are written by theſe ingenious compilers. The Dutch author, particularly where he mentions the cuſtoms and ceremonies of the Roman church, is more occupied in contemptible endeavours to make his readers laugh, than ſolidly to inſtruct them. The new editors, whilſt they retained theſe paſſages, were alſo careful to amend them. The Abbè

Banier

Banier died on the 19th of Nov. 1741, in the ſixty-ninth year of his age. An Engliſh tranſlation of his mythology and fables of the ancients, was publiſhed in London, 1741, in four vol. 8vo.

Communicated to the author.

BARRATIER, or BARATIER (PHILIP) was born at Schwobach, near Nuremburgh, in the margravate of Brandenburgh Anſpach, Jan. 10, 1721. His parents were Francis Baratier, miniſter of the French church of that town, and Anne Charles. At the age of three years he was capable of reading correctly. The French was his mother-tongue, joined to ſome few words of High Dutch. Inſenſibly, his father began to talk Latin to him, 'till at laſt, his ear being accuſtomed to the inflection and ſound of the Latin words, he began of himſelf to utter them at random; this manner of proceeding, under the ſhew of amuſement, in walking with him, either abroad or at home, ſucceeded ſo well, that in leſs than twelve months, when he was near the end of his fourth year, the Latin became as familiar to him as the French and the High Dutch, and at laſt grew his favourite tongue; though as yet he knew neither grammar conjugation or declination, nor had ever got a ſyllable by heart. Theſe three languages he conſtantly ſpoke, without mixing or confounding them; talking French to his mother, Latin to his father, and High Dutch to the ſervant maid, or the neighbours children, who came to play with him.

About the middle of his fifth year, in July 1725, his father entered young Baratier in the Greek, but by a method ſo imperceptible, and by ſuch an eaſy introduction, that this language gave him as little trouble as the preceeding. The means he uſed were, however, ſo ſucceſsful, that at the end of fifteen months, the child perfectly underſtood all the Greek hiſtorical books of the old and new teſtament; and readily tranſlated them into Latin. His father, by the ſame way, conducted him to the knowledge of the Hebrew. This ſtudy, which he begun in October 1726, when he was five years and eight months old, was as little difficult to him as the former: in a year's time he perfectly knew all the books of the Hebrew code, even without knowing either the Hebrew letters, or vowels, and without perplexing himſelf with that confuſion of rules that makes learning a burthen to youth.

Mr.

Mr. Baratier perceiving his ſon much delighted with the Hebrew, took care to improve his diſpoſition to the utmoſt advantage. He employed the three following years in cultivating this tongue; at the end of which time, his ſcholar was ſo expert in the Hebrew text, that he not only could at firſt ſight, from a bible without the points, give the ſenſe of the original in Latin and French; but he could alſo, extempore, tranſlate the Latin and French Verſions into Hebrew, almoſt word for word, or ſubſtitute equivalent expreſions in the place of any terms he was not yet maſter of. This he performed, not only with regard to the hiſtorical books, but even Job, the pſalms, proverbs, and Iſaiah, which are known to be the moſt difficult books of the old teſtament, and which he tranſlated agreeable to the verſion of Caſtalio, the leaſt literal that we have.

In 1728, and the eighth year of his age, he had all the Hebrew pſalms by heart; though he had taken no pains to learn them, only frequently reading them to his father. At the ſame time, and by the ſame method, he made himſelf maſter of that collection of Hebrew ſentences, which Henry Opitius has publiſhed under the title of Biblia Parva, &c. which he read into Hebrew from any given verſion. He alſo wrote, with his own hand, this collection in the Hebrew characters, ſubſtituting his own Latin verſion inſtead of the inelegant one of Arias Montanus, which appears in the edition of Optitius. He compoſed, about the ſame time, a dictionary of the moſt rare and difficult Hebrew words, interſperſed here and there with critical remarks and philological obſervations; very curious for one of his years. Theſe two pieces were finiſhed in 1730, when he was between the age of nine and ten: the firſt contained 304 pages in 8vo, the ſecond, about 400 in 4to.

Having thus acquired the Hebrew to ſuch a degree as to compoſe in it himſelf both proſe and verſe, our young Baratier had the curioſity to read the rabbinal writers, which was encreaſed by his peruſal, at that time of a great number of authors in philology and the ſacred antiquities.

Not contented with the great bible of Rabbi Moſes, ſon of Simeon Francfort, he read all he could lay his hands on; talmudiſts, commentators, hiſtorians, and even ſuch romances as are wrote in the vulgar characters of the German Jews. This Rabbinic ſcene laſted above a year, in

1731 and 1732, till his 12th year. His father at length, to recal him from ſuch frivolous ſtudies, propoſed to him the compoſition or tranſlation of ſome piece; and at laſt got him to fix on the travels of Rabbi Benjamin, ſon of Jonas of Judela, as the treatiſe was both ſhort and entertaining. He began this undertaking in December 1731, and employed only an hour or two in the day, he finiſhed it in a month.

But as his author appeared to him extremely dull, obſcure, and even in ſome places ridiculous, he reſolved to add a few explanatory and critical notes; theſe inſenſibly ſwelled into diſſertations, which formed a ſecond volume, and ſufficiently diſcovered at that time the ſtrength of his judgment, and his ſkill in oriental learning. This deſign took him up till near the middle of the year 1732. About this time ended the Hebrew and Rabbinical ſtudies of young Mr. Baratier.

He had with theſe intermixed the knowledge of Chaldaic, Syriac, and Arabic, which he attained ſo far, as to read not only the ſcripture, but other writings in thoſe languages; thus he read ſome chapters of the Alcoran and the Saracen hiſtory of El' Macin in Arabic. He now applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the Greek fathers, and the counſels of the four firſt ages of the church, which ſoon gave him a taſte for eccleſiaſtical antiquity, and divinity: and opened to him a vaſt field for reflections, obſervations, and diſſertations, of which ſome have been publiſhed, and the reſt remain in manuſcript.

In the middle of theſe occupations two globes fell into his hands in October 1734. There needed no more to make a powerful diverſion from his former ſtudies; he contemplated theſe globes with ſuch earneſtneſs and pleaſure, that, by the aſſiſtance of a few books that taught their uſe, he could in eight or ten days time reſolve all the problems; and had acquired ſuch a clear lively notion of all the ancient and modern ſyſtems of geography, that he preſently ſet about making new obſervations and diſcoveries in this ſcience.

At this time he deviſed his project for the diſcovery of the longitude, which he communicated to the royal ſociety at London, and the royal academy of ſciences at Berlin; in Jan. 1735, about three months after the globes fell into his hands. In June 1731 he was matriculated in the Univerſity of Altorf, during the rectorate of M. John James Jantke. At the cloſe of the year 1732, at the meeting of the reformed French and German churches of the circle of Franconia at Chriſtian

Chriſtian Erlang, he was preſented by his father to that venerable aſſembly. Who, ſurpriſed at his wonderful talents, admitted him to aſſiſt at their deliberations, tho' he was not quite eleven years old; and to preſerve the memory of ſo ſingular an event, they had it regiſtered in the acts of the ſynod.

In the year 1733, at twelve years of age, he made an open confeſſion of his faith in the church, as is done by candidates in divinity. He was examined on this confeſſion, and after he had defended it, he was by his father admitted to publick communion. About this time he inſtructed the catechumens in his father's preſence, and often employed himſelf in compoſing ſermons, diſcourſes, analyſes, and theological tables, in all which he gave evidences of his good ſenſe, taſte and learning.

In 1734, the laſt year of Mr. Barratier's reſidence at Schwobach, his highneſs the margrave of Brandenburgh Anſpach, graciouſly granted our young ſcholar the privilege of whatever books he wanted from the Anſpach library, together with a penſion of fifty florins, which he enjoyed for three years. About this time, the late king of Pruſſia ſent Mr. Barratier, the father, a call to the French church at Stetin in Pomerania. He was determined to accept it, chiefly, as it might afford him an opportunity for procuring his ſon ſome additional helps in his ſtudies.

The family began their journey about the middle of February 1735. Mr. Barratier taking the route of Jena, Leipzig, and Hall, that he might let his ſon ſee theſe univerſities. They reached the laſt named place on the ſixth of March, where young Barratier found his reputation had got before him.

M. Schulze, a celebrated profeſſor of phyſic, eloquence, and antiquities, who had ſeen him in Franconia during his infancy, paid him a viſit as ſoon as he heard of his arrival, and the next day preſented him to M. Ludewig, chancellor of the univerſity. This illuſtrious philoſopher, after a ſhort converſation with him, offered him the degree of maſter of arts if he inclined to accept of it.

Young Mr. Barratier, who had never frequented ſchool or academy, and conſequently was a ſtranger to degrees, diſputes, and other academical exerciſes, received the propoſal with great indifference, and even treated it as a banter. But after ſome explanations he was perſuaded to embrace the favour the next day.

March the eighth, he was preſented to the philoſophical faculty, who after examination, admitted him to a public diſputation. Immediately on the ſame evening, in the preſence of ſeveral profeſſors, he drew up fourteen theſes on different ſubjects in critical learning, philology and philoſophy, in which aſtronomy was not forgotten. Theſe were printed and defended by him the next day, for three hours together, in the public hall of the univerſity, where M. De Ludewig preſided, and at which appeared a crowded audience of the ſtudents, and other perſons of all ranks. The reſpondent during the whole time diſcovered ſuch courage and preſence of mind, that the preſident had no occaſion to interpoſe in his favour. After ſuch authentic proofs of his capacity, he was ſolemnly admitted maſter of arts, with univerſal applauſe, March the 9th, 1735.

After this great honour conferred upon his ſon, Mr. Barratier continued but one day at Hall, and then purſued his journey to Berlin, where he arrived with his family, March the 14th. The next day his majeſty called for young Barratier; his appearance and converſation were ſo agreeable to this great prince, that he almoſt every day ſent for him during the five or ſix weeks that he continued at Berlin or Potzdam. Sometimes he was ordered into the royal preſence ſeveral times in one day, and to converſe either with his majeſty in perſon, or with the courtiers, or men of letters who attended the king's levee.

He had the honour to receive particular marks of bounty from both their majeſties, beſides a preſent he received in money from the queen; her majeſty enriched him with ſeral volumes of mathematicks and philoſophy, handſomly bound, and ſuch as he made choice of, graciouſly offering to furniſh him with any others he deſired. His royal highneſs the prince, and the reſt of the royal family, ſhewed their generoſity to him. At this time the queen had his picture drawn at full length, by Mr. Peſne, painter to the king, and placed it at Monbijou, a pleaſure houſe of her majeſty's, in one of the ſuburbs of Berlin, amongſt thoſe of the celebrated men, which ſhe had collected with great care and expence. The royal academy at Berlin received him into its body.

Mr. Barratier returned with his family to Hall, April the 28th, 1735. Our young maſter of arts at his arrival would make uſe of his privilege, and open public lectures; his father not being able to diſſuade him, and foreſeeing it was

a fancy of his own that would ſoon go off, let him take his own way.

He delivered lectures on three ſubjects; the firſt philological, on the book of Job; the ſecond on aſtronomy, and the third on the ancient eccleſiaſtical hiſtory. He had not continued this office a fortnight, when (as his father had predicted) he grew diſguſted with it to that degree, that he quitted for ever the profeſſion of teaching. For four years he cloſely attended the colleges of the four principal profeſſors, in this faculty; the chancellor and privy counſellor Ludewig, and the counſellors Meſſrs. Boehmer, Heineck, and Gaſter; whoſe lectures he heard on all branches of the law, civil and canon, common and feodal. Tho' this was not his favourite ſtudy, yet in time he began to like it, eſpecially the common law; all the time which his attendance ſpared him, he devoted to other ſtudies.

The firſt year of his reſidence at Hall was taken up with natural philoſophy, aſtronomy, and the mathematicks. He read over moſt of the books ancient and modern, which treat of thoſe ſciences. He wrote ſeveral eſſays and diſſertations; he made alſo ſome aſtronomical remarks, and prodigious calculations; after this he returned to the ſtudy of antiquity, and eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, in which he read a great deal, and made laborious reſearches to qualify himſelf for the compleating his intended hiſtory of the hereſies of the antitrinitarians, which he had began at Schwoobach.

Theſe enquiries occaſioned new collections, obſervations, and eſſays, ſome of which have been inſerted in the *Bibliotheca Germanica*. This in time produced his laſt work; on the ſucceſſion of the biſhops of Rome, which appeared 1740. Shortly after this he applied himſelf to the law of nations, and to ancient and modern hiſtory; he peruſed on theſe ſubjects all the original writers and authors of note he could meet with.

On this occaſion he attempted to write the hiſtory of the war of thirty years in Germany, as a proof of his extraordinary knowledge in the law of nations. All this while he was indefatigable in the ſtudies of the belles lettres, reviewing the ancient Greek and Latin authors he had formerly read, and adding to his ſtore ſuch as he had not; poets, orators, philoſophers, hiſtorians, critics and travellers. Not contented with theſe, he eagerly devoured all the hiſtorical books he could find amongſt his acquaintance,

or the booksellers at Hall; whether in French, German, English, Italian, or Low Dutch, and even Arabic.

Towards the close of his life he had acquired such a taste for medals, inscriptions, and antiquities; not only those of Greece and Rome, but even of India and China, that he read all he could get relating to them, and laid in a considerable stock of this kind of knowledge. Metaphysical inquiries, and experimental philosophy, as occasion offered, intervened between these different studies.

At the end of the year 1737, he resumed his project with respect to the longitude, or rather formed a new one, founded on the declination and inclination of the magnetic needle; proposing for this end, a compass of his own invention.

The last work that employed him, near the close of his life, and for which he had gathered large materials from great numbers of books, was *Inquiries concerning the Egyptian Antiquities.* The shades of death were now about to eclipse this rising luminary of knowledge, and leave us only the sad remembrance of its lustre.

Young Mr. Barratier had from his infancy been of a weak and delicate constitution, joined to a lively disposition of mind. At length having suffered his illness with exemplary patience and resignation, being supported from the bed to his table, and from table to bed; still preserving his mind calm and lively, tho' he could scarcely speak; his last moment arrived unexepectedly on Wednesday, October 5, 1740, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the age of 19 years, 8 months, and sixteen days.

He expected and prepared for death like a true christian hero and philosopher, trouble and emotion had no access to his heart; he bore his pains and griefs modestly, and without breaking out into violent complaints. He never seemed much wedded to the present world, even from his infancy he spoke of death so unconcernedly, that he seemed to think it equal with life. He could not bear music, at least near hand, saying, it either stunned him, tired him, or made him sleepy; for this reason he avoided all companies where it was encouraged. He had no voice, or inclination himself for singing, but on the other hand he was a great admirer of poetry.

His usual food was soup, or boiled milk with bohea tea; bread and butter, fruits, biscuits, or sweet meats; he seldom in a week eat as much as other young people of his age do in a day or two. He drank neither beer, coffee,

nor

nor chocolate; and took his wine mixed the greateſt part with water, very ſeldom pure, or at leaſt only a glaſs or two. He could not endure ſpirituous liquors, nor tobacco, either in ſnuff or ſmoaking. With ſuch a conſtitution it is eaſy to judge, how little value he ſet on high living, and how great his averſion was to all manner of gluttony and exceſs. He was never known to indulge himſelf this way; nor was he ever known to lye.

He publiſhed eleven different pieces, and left twenty-ſix manuſcripts on various ſubjects; the contents of which, with farther particulars of this extraordinary youth, the reader may ſee in his life wrote by Mr. Formey, profeſſor of philoſophy at Berlin.

BARNARD's (Sir JOHN) firſt appearance on the public ſtage, on which he afterwards made ſuch a diſtinguiſhed figure, was in the year 1722, when he was choſen one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the city of London; a truſt, which he continued to enjoy during the ſix ſucceeding parliaments, and which he always diſcharged with equal integrity and ability. In 1725, he received the thanks of the common council, for oppoſing a bill introducing a change in the method of conducting elections in the city of London. In 1727, he was choſen alderman of Bowgate Ward, in the room of John Crowley, Eſq; deceaſed, who had enjoyed that office but a few months. Next year he prepared and preſented to the commons a bill for the better regulation and government of ſeamen in the merchant ſervice.

In 1730, the court of Vienna having begun a negociation in England for a loan of 400,000 pounds, a bill was propoſed and enacted, prohibiting all his majeſty's ſubjects from lending any ſum of money to any foreign prince whatever, without licence obtained from his majeſty, under his privy ſeal, or ſome greater authority.

Violent oppoſition was made to this bill, by a great number of members; among whom Mr. John Barnard (for the dignity of knighthood he obtained afterwards by his own merit) made no inconſiderable figure. He obſerved, that if the bill ſhould paſs in its preſent form, it would, in his opinion, open a channel for the Dutch to carry on a very lucrative branch of buſineſs to the prejudice of England: that the bill ought abſolutely to name the emperor as the power prohibited to borrow; for that, otherwiſe, all the other ſtates of Europe would think themſelves equally affected by

this act, which would give it the air as if England was at war with all the world: that he was, by no means, for making the Exchequer a court of inquiſition; he conceived it to be equally odious and unconſtitutional, that ſubjects ſhould be obliged to accuſe themſelves, and thereby incur the moſt ſevere penalties*; he knew, indeed, there were ſuch precedents already, but that was ſo much the worſe; precedents could not alter the nature of things; and he thought the liberties of his country of more conſequence than any precedents whatever.

In the debate upon the famous exciſe ſcheme, projected by Sir Robert Walpole, in 1733, Sir John ſhewed himſelf not more zealous for the trade of his country, than jealous of the honour of thoſe by whom it was principally conducted. While this affair was depending in parliament, the merchants of London, having been convened by circular letters, repaired to the lobby of the houſe of commons, in order to ſolicit their friends to vote againſt the bill.

Sir Robert Walpole, piqued at the importunity of theſe gentlemen, threw out ſome reflections againſt the conduct of thoſe whom he ſuppoſed to have been the means of bringing them thither; and at the ſame time inſinuated, that the merchants themſelves could be conſidered in no other light than that of STURDY BEGGARS. This expreſſion was highly reſented by all thoſe in the oppoſition, and particularly by Sir John Barnard, who made the following anſwer:

"I know (ſaid he) of no irregular or unfair methods that were uſed to call people from the city to your door. It is certain that, any ſet of gentlemen, or merchants, may lawfully deſire their friends; they may even write letters, and they may ſend thoſe letters by whom they pleaſe, to deſire the merchants of figure and character, to come down to the court of requeſts and to our lobby, in order to ſolicit their friends and acquaintance againſt any ſcheme or project, which they may think prejudicial to them.

This is the undoubted right of the ſubject, and what has been always practiſed upon all occaſions. The honourable gentleman talks of STURDY BEGGARS: I do not know what ſort of people may now be at the door, becauſe I have not lately been out of the houſe; but I believe they are the ſame ſort of people that were there when I came laſt into the houſe; and then, I can aſſure you, I ſaw none but

* This related to a clauſe in the act, ordering, that the attorney general ſhould be empowered by Engliſh bill in the court of Exchequer, to extort diſcovery by exacting an oath of ſuſpected perſons.

ſuch

ſuch as deſerve the name of STURDY BEGGARS as little as the honourable gentleman himſelf, or any gentleman whatever. It is well known, that the city of London was ſufficiently appriſed of what was this day to come before us: where they got their information, I know not, but I am very certain, that they had a right notion of the ſcheme, which has been now opened to us; and they were ſo generally and zealouſly bent againſt it, that, whatever methods may have been uſed to call them hither, I am ſure it would have been impoſſible to find any legal methods to prevent their coming hither." In a word, he made ſo ſtrenuous an oppoſition to this unpopular and unconſtitutional ſcheme, that, in conjunction with other members, he obliged the miniſtry entirely to lay it aſide.

In 1735 he moved for leave to bring in a bill to limit the number of play-houſes, and reſtrain the licentiouſneſs of players, which was now increaſed to an amazing degree; and though the bill miſcarried at that time, it was yet, about two years after, enacted into a law, which ſtill continues in force.

In 1736, he ſerved, with his brother-in-law, Sir Robert Godſchall, knt. alderman of Biſhopſgate-ward, the office of ſheriff of the city of London, and county of Middleſex. Next year he formed a ſcheme for reducing the intereſt on the national debt; a project, which though it did not at that time ſucceed, was, nevertheleſs, afterwards carried into execution, to the great emolument of the trading part of the nation.

In 1738, he ſerved the high office of lord-mayor of London. During his mayoralty he had the misfortune to loſe his lady, who was buried in a very grand manner at Clapham church; the children belonging to Chriſt's hoſpital, of which he was many years preſident, attended the funeral thro' the city. Upon the death of Sir John Thomſon, knt. in 1749, he removed purſuant to an act of common-council, and took upon him the office of alderman of Bridge-ward-without, and then became in name, as he might already be conſidered in reality, the father of the city; and in July 1758, to the inexpreſſible regret of his brother aldermen, and of all his fellow citizens, he reſigned his gown.

In the ſame year, upon the motion of Sir Robert Ladbroke, then father of the city, the thanks of the court of aldermen were given to Sir John Barnard, and expreſſed in the following terms: "It is unanimouſly agreed and ordered, that the thanks of this court be given to Sir John Barnard, knt. late one of the aldermen, and father of this city, for his conſtant attendance and ſalutary counſels in this

court; his wise, vigilant, and impartial administration of justice; his unwearied zeal for the honour, safety, and prosperity of his fellow citizens; his inviolable attachment to the laws and liberties of his country; and for the noble example he has set of a long and uninterrupted course of virtue in private as well as in public life.

It was likewise unanimously resolved, upon the motion of John Paterson, Esq; "That Sir John Barnard, knt. so justly and emphatically stiled the father of this city, having lately (to the great and lasting regret of this court) thought proper to resign the office of alderman, the thanks of this court be given him for having so long and faithfully devoted himself to the service of his fellow citizens; for the honour and influence which this city has, upon many occasions, derived from the dignity of his character, and the wisdom, steadiness, and integrity of his conduct; for his firm adherence to the constitution both in church and state, his noble struggles for liberty, and his disinterested and invariable pursuit of the true glory and prosperity of his king and country, uninfluenced by power, unawed by clamour, and unbiassed by the prejudice of party."

Upon his resigning the office of alderman, he retired, in a great measure from public business, and coninued to live chiefly in a private manner at Clapham; where, after having attained to near the age of eighty, he died on the 29th day of August, of the present year. The character of Sir John Barnard is so well known, and so generally established, that to attempt any description of it here would be altogether superfluous. A dutiful son, an affectionate husband, an indulgent master, a generous benefactor, an active magistrate, an intelligent merchant, an uncorrupt senator; he discharged all the duties of social life with equal honour to himself and advantage to his country: never man was more universally esteemed while living, or more sincerely regretted when dead.

BARRINGTON (John Shute Lord Viscount) was the youngest son of J. Benjamin Shute of London, merchant and wholesale linen-draper, who was youngest son of Francis Shute, of Upton, in the county of Leicester, Esq; He applied himself to the study of the law in the Inner Temple, and in the year 1708, was made a commissioner of the customs, from which he was removed the third of January, 1711 by Queen Anne. In this reign John Wildman, of

Becket,

Becket, in the county of Berks, Eſq; adopted him for his ſon after the Roman cuſtom, and ſettled his large eſtate upon him: though no relation, and but of ſlender acquaintance.

Some years after, he had another conſiderable eſtate left him by Francis Barrington, of Toſts, Eſq; who had married his firſt couſin, who died without iſſue. On this account, he procured an act of parliament, purſuant to the deed of ſettlement, to aſſume the name, and bear the arms of Barrington.

On the acceſſion of king George I. he was choſen into parliament by the town of Berwick upon Tweed, *without a bribe*; which circumſtance, as he cauſed it to be inſcribed on his *monument*, we may ſuppoſe even at that time to be very ſingular. In Scriverham church

On July 5, 1717, he had a reverſionary grant of the office of maſter of the rolls in Ireland, which he ſurrendered the 10th of December, 1731. His majeſty king George the Iſt, was pleaſed by privy ſeal, dated at St. James's the 10th of June, and by patent at Dublin, July 1, 1720, to create him baron Barrington, of Newcaſtle, and viſcount Barrington of Ardglaſs, with the fee of twenty marks. Lodge's peerage, vol. 3d. pag. 276.

In the year 1722, he was again returned member to parliament for the town of Berwick; but the houſe of commons taking into conſideration the Harbourg lottery, came at length to this reſolution, that his lordſhip had promoted and carried on that fraudulent undertaking, for which he was expelled the houſe. He again offered himſelf a candidate for the ſaid town againſt the lord Polworth, but loſt his election by a ſmall majority. He died at his ſeat at Becket, after a ſhort illneſs of ſeven hours, on December 14, 1734, in the 56th year of his age. ib.

He married Anne, eldeſt daughter of Sir William Danes, knt. by whom he had ſeven ſons and four daughters. He was a perſon of great learning and judgment, a diſciple and friend of Mr. Locke; had a high value for, and diligently ſtudied the holy ſcriptures, on which he made many valuable comments. He publiſhed

Miſcellanea Sacra, two vol. Lond. 8*vo.* 1725.

An Eſſay on the Diſpenſations of God to mankind, ditto, 1728.

In the former of theſe works, the noble author traces with great care and judgment, the methods taken by the apoſtles, and firſt preachers for propagating chriſtianity; and explains with great diſtinctneſs the ſeveral *gifts of the ſpirit*, by which they

they were enabled to discharge their office. These he improves into a noble argument for the truth of the Christian religion; an argument, which it is said, staggered the infidelity of the late famous champion of that party, Antony Collins, Esq; he wrote besides some tracts in favour of the dissenters.

Amory's memoirs of Dr. Benson, prefixed to his life of Christ, p. 9.

Amory's memoirs of the life, character, and writings of Dr. Benson.

BENSON (GEORGE) a learned and eminent dissenting teacher, was born at Great Salkeld in Cumberland, September 1699. He was early destined by his parents for the Christian ministry, on account of the seriousness of his disposition, and his love of learning; which was so strong and successful, that at eleven years of age, he was able to read the Greek testament. After finishing his grammar learning, he went to an academy kept by Dr. Dixon at Whitehaven, from whence he removed to Glasgow; where with great application and success, he pursued his studies until May 1721, when he left the University.

Towards the close of the year he came to London, and having been examined and approved by several of the most eminent presbyterian ministers, he began to preach; first at Chertsey, and afterwards in London. The learned Dr. Calamy was his great friend, and kindly took him for a time into his family. By this gentleman's recommendation, he went to Abingdon, in Berkshire; where, after preaching as a candidate, he was unanimously chosen their pastor, by the congregation of protestant dissenters in that town. During his stay here, which was about seven years, he preached and published three serious practical discourses, addressed to young persons: which were well received. But he afterwards suppressed them, as not teaching what he thought on further enquiry the exact truth, in relation to some doctrines of christianity.

In 1729, he received a call from a society of protestant dissenters in Southwark, among whom he laboured with great diligence and fidelity for eleven years, and was greatly beloved by them. In 1740, he was chosen by the congregation at Crouched Friars, collegue to the learned and judicious Dr. Lardner; and when infirmities obliged Dr. Lardner to quit the service of the church, the whole care of it devolved on him.

From the time of his engaging in the ministry, he seems to have proposed to himself the critical study of the scriptures, and particularly of the new testament, as a principal

part

part of his buſineſs; and to have purſued the diſcovery of the ſacred truths it contained, with uncommon diligence and fidelity.

The firſt fruit of theſe ſtudies which he preſented to the public, was *A Defence of the Reaſonableneſs of Prayer*, with *A Tranſlation of a Diſcourſe of Maximus Tyrius*, containing ſome popular objections againſt prayer, and *An Anſwer to theſe*. Some time after this, he manifeſted his love to moderation and chriſtian liberty, and his averſion to perſecution, by whomſoever practiſed; by extracting from the memoirs of literature, and reprinting Mr. de la Roche's account of the perſecution and burning of Servetus by Calvin, with ſuch reflections as were proper to expoſe the injuſtice and inconſiſtence of this conduct in that reformer; and to prevent its being employed to countenance a like temper and conduct hereafter. To this he afterwards added, *A Defence of the Account of Servetus*; and *A brief Account of Archbiſhop Laud's cruel Treatment of Dr. Leighton*. About the ſame time, to guard chriſtians againſt the corruptions of popery, and to prevent their being urged by the deiſts as plauſible objections againſt chriſtianity; he publiſhed *A Diſſertation on 2 Theſſ.* ii. ver. 1—12. In illuſtrating the obſervations of the learned Joſeph Mede, he ſhewed theſe groſs corruptions of the beſt religion to have been expreſsly foretold, and chriſtians ſtrongly cautioned againſt them; and that in this view, they were among the evidences of the divine authority of the ſcriptures; as they proved the ſacred writers to have been inſpired by a divine ſpirit, which could alone clearly foretell events ſo diſtant, unlikely and contingent.

The light which Mr. Locke had thrown on the obſcureſt parts of St. Paul's epiſtle, by making him his own expoſitor; encouraged and determined Mr. Benſon, to attempt to illuſtrate the remaining epiſtles in the ſame manner. In 1731, he publiſhed *A Paraphraſe and Notes on the Epiſtle to Philemon*, as a ſpecimen. This was well received, and the author encouraged to proceed in his deſign. With the epiſtle to Philemon, was publiſhed *A ſhort Diſſertation, to prove from the Spirit and Sentiments of the Apoſtle, diſcovered in his Epiſtles, that he was neither an Enthuſiaſt nor Impoſtor; and conſequently that the Religion which he aſſerted he received immediately from Heaven, and confirmed by a variety of miracles, is indeed divine.* This argument hath ſince been improved and illuſtrated, with great delicacy and ſtrength; in a review of the apoſtles entire conduct and character, by lord Lyttleton.

Mr.

Mr. Benſon proceeded with great diligence and reputation to publiſh *Paraphraſes and Notes on the two Epiſtles to the Theſſalonians, the firſt and ſecond to Timothy, and the Epiſtle to Titus*; adding, *Diſſertations on ſeveral important Subjects, particularly on Inſpiration.*

In the year 1735, our author publiſhed his *Hiſtory of the firſt planting of Chriſtianity, taken from the Acts of the Apoſtles, and their Epiſtles, in two vol. 4to.* In this work, beſides illuſtrating throughout the hiſtory of the acts, and moſt of the epiſtles, by a view of the hiſtory of the times; the occaſion of the ſeveral epiſtles, and the ſtate of the churches to whom they were addreſſed: he eſtabliſhed the truth of the chriſtian religion on a number of facts, the moſt public, important and inconteſtable. Theſe works procured him great reputation. One of the univerſities in Scotland ſent him a diploma with a doctor's degree; and many of high rank in the eſtabliſhed church, as Herring, Hoadley, Butler, Benſon, Coneybeare, &c. ſhewed him great marks of favour and regard. He purſued the ſame ſtudies with great application and ſucceſs, till the time of his death, which happened in the year 1763, in the 64th year of his age.

His works, beſides thoſe already mentioned, are

A Paraphraſe and Notes on the ſeven Catholic Epiſtles; to which are annexed, ſeveral critical Diſſertations, 4to.

The Reaſonableneſs of the Chriſtian Religion, as delivered in the Scriptures, in two vol. 8vo.

A Collection of Tracts againſt Perſecution.

A Volume of Sermons on ſeveral important Subjects.

The Hiſtory of the Life of Jeſus Chriſt, taken from the New Teſtament; with Obſervations and Reflections proper to illuſtrate the Excellence of his Character, and the Divinity of his Miſſion and Religion.

BERKELEY (GEORGE) the celebrated biſhop of Cloyne, was the ſon of a clergyman in Ireland, diſtinguiſhed only by his piety and learning. He was educated at Trinity college in Dublin, of which he attained a fellowſhip. His firſt eſſays, as a writer, were publiſhed in the *Spectator* and *Guardian*, which entertaining works he adorned with many pieces in favour of virtue and religion. His learning and virtues, his wit and agreeable converſation introduced him to the acquaintance, and procured him the eſteem and friendſhip of many great and learned men; and among others of the earl of Peterboro', Dr. Swift, and Mr. Pope. The earl made him his chaplain,

lain, and took him as his companion on a tour through Europe.

He was promoted to the deanery of Clogher after his return, and in this ſituation, formed a moſt benevolent and charitable plan, for the better ſupplying of the churches in our foreign plantations, and converting the ſavage Americans to chriſtianity, by erecting a college in the Summer-Iſlands. The propoſal was well received, and the king granted a charter for the building; making him the preſident, and three of his friends fellows of the college.

When the patent was paſſed, the doctor embarked with many of his relations to lay the foundation of the new projected ſeminary. But after two years ſtay in America, the deſign was dropt. Beſides the contributions of private perſons, he obtained a parliamentary grant of 20,000 *l.* towards executing this noble purpoſe; which was to be paid, as ſoon as lands on the continent, near Bermuda, had been pitched upon and agreed for, as proper eſtates for the ſupport of the intended college. But when ſuch were agreed for, and application was made to Sir Robert Walpole, then at the head of the treaſury, the miniſter alledged the public exigencies, and intimated his advice to Dr. Berkeley to return to Europe, and to give up his expectations. Supplement to Biog. Brit. art. Berkeley, note I.

He was warmly engaged too, in concert with Swift, Bolingbroke and others, in a ſcheme for eſtabliſhing a ſociety for the improvement of the Engliſh language, in imitation of the academy of France. But Harley, the great patron of it falling from power, this deſign too proved abortive. Annual Regiſter, 1763.

In the year 1734, he was advanced from the deanry of Derry, to the biſhopric of Cloyne, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by paſtoral vigilance and conſtant reſidence; and at once endeared himſelf to his people, by promoting their temporal and ſpiritual happineſs. He endeavoured by all means to raiſe a ſpirit of induſtry, and to propagate the arts of cultivation and agriculture in that neglected country.

The earl of Cheſterfield, when he was lord lieutenant of Ireland, offered him a richer ſee; but he declined it, ſaying, his neighbours and he loved one another, and he could not think of forming new connections in his old days, and tearing himſelf from thoſe friends, whoſe kindneſs to him was his greateſt happineſs. Finding the infirmities of age come upon him, and that he was unable to diſcharge the functions of his office, he retired to Oxford; there to ſpend the remainder of his days in converſation with learned men, and Watkinſon's memoirs.

to

to ſuperintend the education of his ſon. And that the revenues of the church might not be miſapplied, nor the intereſts of religion ſuffer by his abſence from his dioceſe, he made great intereſt for leave to reſign his biſhopric, and to obtain in lieu of it, a canonry of Chriſt-Church. But ſoon after his arrival in Oxford he died very ſuddenly and without a groan, January 14, 1753, in the 73d year of his age. His remains were interred at Chriſt-Church, Oxford, where there is a handſome monument erected to his memory, with an inſcription drawn up by Dr. Markham, in Latin. Dr. Watkinſon ſays he was particularly fond of muſic, and that he always kept one or two exquiſite performers to amuſe his leiſure hours. Mr. Pope ſums up his character in one line. After he has mentioned ſome particular virtues, that characterize other prelates, he aſcribes

To Berkeley ev'ry virtue under heav'n.

His writings are,

The Analyſt.

On the Principles of Human Knowledge.

Alciphron; or, the Minute Philoſopher.

A new Theory of Viſion.

Siris; or a Treatiſe on Tar Water.

A Volume of Tracts: among which are, Queries relating to the Trade and Proſperity of Ireland.

Moſt of which works have gone through many Editions.

BERRIMAN (Dr. WILLIAM) was born September 24, 1688, and was the ſon of Mr. John Berriman, apothecary, in Biſhopſgate Street, and the grandſon of the Rev. Mr. Berriman, rector of Bedington, in Surry. He had his grammar learning at Banbury, in Oxfordſhire, and at merchant taylor's ſchool. At 17 years of age he was entered a commoner of Oriel college, in Oxford, where he took his ſeveral degrees, when he was of proper ſtanding for them. He was curate and lecturer of Allhallows, in Thames Street, and lecturer of St. Michael's, Queenhithe. He was appointed domeſtic chaplain to Dr. Robinſon, Bp. of London, in 1720, and was ſoon after collated by him to the living of St. Andrews, Underſhaft.

In the year 1727, he was elected fellow of Eton college, by the intereſt of Dr. Godolphin, the provoſt, without any ſollicitation. Here he chiefly reſided in the ſummer, and in his

his parſonage houſe in the winter, where he died February 5, 1749-50, in the 62d year of his age.

His writings are,

A ſeaſonable Review of Mr. Whiſton's Account of primitive Doxologies, printed in the Year 1719.

An Hiſtorical Account of the Trinitarian Controverſy, in eight Sermons at Lady Moyer's Lecture, 1725.

A Defence of ſome Paſſages in the Hiſtorical Account, 1731.

Brief Remarks on Mr. Chandler's Introduction to the Hiſtory of the Inquiſition, 1733.

A Review of the Remarks.

Sermons at Boyle's lectures, in two vol. 8vo. 1733.

Beſides theſe he publiſhed many occaſional ſermons in his life time, and after his death were publiſhed by his brother John Berriman, M. A. from his original MSS.

Chriſtian Doctrines and Duties explained and recommended, in two vol. 8vo.

BLACKHALL (Offspring, D. D.) an eminent Engliſh divine, was born in London in the year 1654, and educated at Catherine Hall, in the univerſity of Cambridge. In the year 1690, he was inducted into the living of South Okendon, in Eſſex, and four years afterwards to the rectory of St. Mary Aldermary, in London; and was ſucceſſively choſen lecturer of St. Olave's, and of St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt. He was likewiſe appointed chaplain to king William. He preached before the Houſe of commons on the 30th of January 1699, and in his ſermon animadverted on Mr. Toland for aſſerting in his life of Milton, that king Charles I. was not the author of Icon Baſilike, and for ſome inſinuations againſt the authenticity of the holy ſcriptures; which drew him into ſome controverſy with that author. In the year 1700, he preached a courſe of ſermons at Mr. Boyle's lecture, in the cathedral church of St. Paul, which were afterwards publiſhed. In the year 1707, he was conſecrated to the biſhopric of Exeter.

Burnet, in the ſecond volume of the hiſtory of his own time, having mentioned him and Sir William Dawes as raiſed to biſhopricks, tells us "that theſe divines were in themſelves men of value and worth; but their notions were "all on the other ſide. They had ſubmitted to the go- Page 487, "vernment; but they, at leaſt Blackhall, *ſeemed* to con- 488. "demn the revolution, and all that had been done purſuant

"to

"to it." And it is asserted in an anonymous pamphlet, published in 1705, that he had refused for two years to take the oath of allegiance to king William.

He died at Exeter, November 29th, 1716, and was interred in the cathedral there. Archbishop Dawes who had a long and intimate friendship with him, solemnly declares, that in his whole conversation, he never met with a more perfect pattern of a true Christian life in all its parts, than in him; so much primitive simplicity and integrity; such constant evenness of mind, and uniform conduct of behaviour; such unaffected and yet most ardent piety towards God; such orthodox and stedfast faith in Christ; such disinterested and fervent charity to all mankind; such profound modesty, humility and sobriety; such an equal mixture of meekness and courage, of chearfulness and gravity; such an exact discharge of all relative duties; and in one word, such an indifferency to this lower world and the things of it; and such an entire affection and joyous hope and expectation of things above."

Preface to his works.

The same writer tells us, that his manner of preaching was so excellent, easy, clear, judicious, substantial, pious, affecting; and upon all accounts truly useful and edifying, that he universally acquired the reputation of being one of the best preachers of his time. Felton in his Classics commends him as an excellent writer. M. de la Roche in his new memoirs of literature, tells us, that our prelate was one of those English divines, who when they undertake to treat a subject, dive into the bottom of it, and exhaust the matter.

His works were published in two vol. folio, in London, 1723, consisting of *Practical Discourses on our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount, and on the Lord's Prayer, together with his Sermons preached at Boyle's Lecture*, with several others upon particular occasions.

BLAIR (James, M. A.) was born and bred in Scotland; and was ordained and beneficed in the episcopal church there. But meeting with some discouragements, under an unsettled state of affairs, and having a prospect of discharging his ministerial function more usefully elsewhere, he quitted his preferments and came into England, some time in the latter end of K. Charles the IId's reign. It was not long before he was taken notice of by Dr. Compton, then bishop of London, who prevailed him to go as missionary

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to Virginia, about the year 1685: where by his regular converſation, exemplary conduct, and unwearied labours in the work of the miniſtry, he did good ſervice to religion, and gained to himſelf a good report amongſt all: ſo that the ſame biſhop Compton, being well apprized of his true and great worth, made choice of him, about the year 1689, as his commiſſary for *Virginia*; a very weighty and creditable poſt, the higheſt office in the church there: which however did not take him off from his paſtoral care, but only rendered him the more ſhining example of it, to the reſt of the clergy.

While his thoughts were wholly intent upon doing good in his office, he obſerved with true concern that the want of ſchools, and proper ſeminaries for religion and learning, was ſuch a damp upon all great attempts for the propagation of the goſpel, that little could be hoped for, without firſt removing that obſtacle.

He therefore formed a vaſt deſign of erecting and endowing a college in Virginia, at Williamſburgh, the capital of that country, for profeſſors and ſtudents in academical learning. In order thereto, he had himſelf ſet on foot a voluntary ſubſcription, amounting to a great ſum; and not content with that, he came over into England in the year 1693, to ſollicit the affair at court. Queen Mary was ſo well pleaſed with the noble deſign, that ſhe eſpouſed it with a particular zeal; and king William alſo very readily concurred with the queen in it.

Accordingly a patent paſſed for erecting and endowing a college, by the name of The William and Mary College; and Mr. Blair, who had the principal hand in laying, ſolliciting, and concerting the deſign, was appointed preſident of the college. He was beſides rector of Williamſburgh in Virginia, and preſident of the council in that colony. He continued preſident of the college near 50, and a miniſter of the goſpel above 60 years. He was a faithful labourer in God's vineyard, from firſt to laſt; an ornament to his profeſſion, and his ſeveral offices; and in a good old age went to enjoy the high prize of his calling, in the year 1743.

Burnet's hiſt. vol. 2. p. 119. Humphrey's hiſt. account p. 9, 10.

His works are,

Our Saviour's divine Sermon on the Mount, explained; and the Practice of it recommended in divers Sermons and Diſcourſes, Lond. 1742, *four vol. octavo.* The executors of Dr. Bray (to whom the author had previouſly transferred his copy right) publiſhed a new impreſſion, reviſed and corrected, in 1740.

Dr. Waterland, in a preface to the new edition of theſe ſermons, calls them a valuable treaſure of ſound divinity, of practical chriſtianity. The ſubject is the higheſt and nobleſt that could be made choice of: it is explained with good judgment, and preſſed with due force; in a clear and eaſy, but yet maſculine ſtile, equally fitted to the capacities of common chriſtians, and to the improved underſtanding of the knowing and judicious.

It muſt be allowed to our author, that he happily hit upon a new key (which divines before him had not thought on) for the fuller opening the occaſion, the views, the retired meaning and connexion of our Lord's divine ſermon. Theſe diſcourſes had the advantage of being compoſed at a mature age, after a courſe of ſerious ſtudies, after much experience in the work of the miniſtry, after wide and large obſervations made upon men and things; and in ſhort, after an improved, experimental knowledge gained in the ſchool of Chriſt.

BOYLE (JOHN) Earl of Cork and Orrery, was the only ſon and heir of Charles earl of Orrery, by lady Elizabeth Cecil, and was born on January 2, 1707; and is entitled, not on account of his rank, but of his diſtinguiſhed learning and genius to a place in theſe memoirs. He was educated at Chriſt Church College in Oxford, to which ſociety he was an ornament, as his father had been before him.

He himſelf declares, that early diſappointments, the perplexed ſtate of his affairs, indifferent health, and many other untoward accidents, all contributed to make him, even in the earlieſt part of life, fond of retirement. What theſe were, it is not particularly mentioned; but they probably were of a delicate and domeſtic kind. Being thus indiſpoſed for an active life, he paſſed his time moſtly in his ſtudy; daily exerciſing and improving his talents, for polite literature and poetry.

Swift's life, letter 1ſt.

In this laſt art he gave occaſionally ſeveral excellent ſpecimens; the firſt of which was *A Copy of Verſes to the Memory of that much beloved Youth and Relation Edmund, Duke of Bucks.* There are many others of the ſame kind in his copious, and curious notes to his tranſlation of Pliny the younger's letters, which was undertaken for the ſervice of his eldeſt ſon the lord Boyle, was publiſhed in two vol. 4to 1751, and hath ſince gone through ſeveral editions.

In the following year he publiſhed that entertaining work The Life of Dean Swift, in ſeveral letters addreſſed to his ſecond ſon Hamilton Boyle, then a ſtudent at Chriſtchurch,

for

for his uſe. This work has likewiſe gone through ſeveral editions.

He printed memoirs of Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth, a curious manuſcript preſented to him by a relation, with explanatory notes in 1759, 8vo. to which he prefixed a ſhort dedication to his third and youngeſt ſon Edmund, now earl of Cork and Orrery. He was twice married, firſt to the lady Henrietta Hamilton, youngeſt daughter to George earl of Orkney, and afterwards to Margaret, daughter and heir of John Hamilton, Eſq; of Caledon, in the county of Tyrone in Ireland. He died in November 1762.

Supplement to Biographia Brit. p. 15.

BOULTER (Hugh, D.D.) was born in or near London, of reputable and wealthy parents. He was educated at merchant taylor's ſchool; and before the revolution, was from thence admitted a commoner of Chriſt-Church in Oxford. Some time after he was choſen a demy of Magdalen-College, at the ſame election with Mr. Addiſon, and Dr. Wilcox. From the merit and learning of the perſons elected, this was commonly called by Dr. Hough, preſident of the college, *the Golden Election*. He afterwards became fellow of the ſame college, in which ſtation he continued in the univerſity, till he was invited to London by Sir Charles Hedges, principal ſecretary of ſtate, in the year 1700, who made him his chaplain, and recommended him to Dr. Teniſon, archbiſhop of Canterbury; but his firſt preferments were owing to the earl of Sunderland, by whoſe intereſt and influence he was promoted to the parſonage of St. Olave, in Southwark, and the archdeaconry of Surry.

Here he continued diſcharging very faithfully and diligently every part of his paſtoral office, till he was recommended to attend George I. as his chaplain, when he went to Hanover in the year 1719. He had the honour to teach prince Frederic the Engliſh language, and by his conduct he ſo won the king's favour, that he promoted him to the deanery of Chriſt Church, and the biſhopric of Briſtol in the ſame year.

As he was viſiting his dioceſe five years afterwards, he received a letter from the ſecretary of ſtate, acquainting him that his majeſty had nominated him to the archbiſhopric of Armagh, and primacy of Ireland. This honour he would gladly have declined, and deſired the ſecretary to uſe his good offices with his majeſty to excuſe him from accepting it.

Ireland happened to be at this juncture in a great flame,

occaſioned by Wood's ruinous project; and the miniſtry thought the biſhop would greatly contribute to quench it by his judgment, moderation and addreſs. The king therefore laid his abſolute commands upon him, to which he ſubmitted, but with ſome reluctance. As ſoon as he had taken poſſeſſion of the primacy, he began to conſider that country, in which his lot was caſt for life, as his own; and to promote its true intereſt with the greateſt zeal and aſſiduity. He often ſaid "he would do all the good to Ireland he could, "though they did not ſuffer him to do all he would."

The ſcarcity of ſilver coin in Ireland was exceſſively great, occaſioned by reducing the value of gold coin in England, and the ballance of trade which lay againſt them. To remedy this inconvenience, the primate ſupported a ſcheme at the council table, to bring gold and ſilver nearer to a par in value, by lowering that of the former, which was carried into execution. The populace, encouraged by ſome dealers in exchange, who were the only loſers by the alteration, grew clamorous, and laid the ruin of their country (as they called it) at the primate's door. But conſcious of his own integrity, he deſpiſed the fooliſh noiſe: experience evinced the utility of the project, the people in a ſhort time recovered their ſenſes, and he ſoon roſe to the greateſt height of popularity.

In June 1742, he made a viſit to his native country, died in London the September following, and was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey. His deportment was grave, his aſpect venerable, his temper meek and humble, and hardly to be ruffled by the moſt trying provocations.

He was an undiſſembled patron of liberty, both civil and religious; his benevolence and charity were ſuch as will be the admiration and bleſſing of the preſent times, and of poſterity. His learning was univerſal, yet he left no remains of it to the public; except ſome occaſional ſermons, and charges to his clergy. We ſhall therefore give no catalogue of his literary, but an imperfect one of his charitable works, which are certainly more worthy both of honour and imitation.

In the year 1729, there was a great ſcarcity, the poor were reduced to a miſerable condition, and the nation was threatened with famine and peſtilence. The primate diſtributed vaſt quantities of grain through ſeveral parts of the kingdom; directed all the vagrant poor that crouded the ſtreets of Dublin, to be received into the poor houſe, and there main-

maintained them at his private expence, 'till the following harveſt brought relief.

In the latter end of the year 1740, and the beginning of 1741, Ireland was again afflicted with a great ſcarcity. The prelate's charity was again extended, though with more regularity than before. The poor were fed in the work-houſe twice every day, according to tickets given out by perſons entruſted, the number of which amounted to 732,314. And it appeared that 2500 ſouls were fed there every morning and evening, moſtly at the primate's expence.

When the ſcheme for opening a navigation by a canal from Lough-Neagh to Newry, was propoſed in parliament, in the year 1729, the primate patronized it with all his intereſt; and when the bill was paſſed, and the work ſet about, was very inſtrumental in carrying it on with effect. One part of the deſign was to bring coals from thence to Dublin, and the coal mines were in the ſee-lands of Armagh, which were then leaſed out to a tenant. The primate fearing the leſſee might be exorbitant in his demands, purchaſed the leaſe at a great expence, in order to accommodate the public. He alſo gave timber out of his woods to carry on the work; and often advanced his own money, without intereſt, for the ſame purpoſe.

He gave and ſettled a competent ſtipend on an aſſiſtant curate at Drogheda, a large and populous town in his dioceſe; where the cure was too burthenſome for one clergyman, and the revenues of the church were not ſufficient to maintain two.

He maintained ſeveral ſons of his poor clergy at the univerſity, and gave them a liberal education, in order to qualify them for future preferment.

He erected and endowed hoſpitals both at Drogheda and Armagh, for the reception of clergymen's widows; and ſettled a fund for putting out their children apprentices.

He built a ſtately market houſe at Armagh, at the expence of upwards of 800 pounds.

He ſubſcribed 50*l.* per ann. to Dr. Stevens's hoſpital in Dublin, for the maintenance and cure of the poor; and furniſhed one of the wards for the reception of patients at a conſiderable expence.

His charities, for augmenting ſmall livings, and buying of glebes, amounted to upwards of 30,000*l.* beſides what he deviſed by his will for the like purpoſes in England.

He was the main inſtrument of obtaining a royal charter for the *incorporated ſociety for promoting Engliſh proteſtant ſchools in Ireland*, of which he was vice preſident and treaſurer. He paid all the fees for paſſing the charter, out of his own purſe; ſubſcribed 23*l.* per ann. and afterwards paid upwards of 400*l.* towards the building of a working ſchool, on the lands of Santry, near Dublin. Beſides this, the ſociety were often obliged to him for their neceſſary ſupport, who, to his annual and occaſional benefactions, frequently added that of being their conſtant reſource in all emergencies, by anſwering the draughts made on him as treaſurer, when he had no caſh of the ſociety in his hands, which amounted to conſiderable ſums.

Biog. Brit. Theſe are a part, and only a part, of the primate's public charities.

BRADLEY (JAMES) D.D. Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy in Oxford, fellow of the royal ſociety at London, and member of the academies of ſciences and belles lettres of Paris, Berlin, Peterſburg and Bologne.—Was the third ſon of William and Jane Bradley of Shireborn, in the county of Gloceſter. He was born in the year 1692, but what part of the year does not appear: the pariſh church of Shireborn having been rebuilt about that time, no regiſter was kept for ſome years; nor can we by any other means, trace out his birth day.

His ſchool education he received chiefly at Northleach in the ſame county, under the tuition of Meſſ. Iles and Brice, and from thence he was admitted a commoner of Baliol college in the univerſity of Oxford, March 15th, 1710, O. S. He took the degree of batchelor, Oct. 14th, 1714, and of maſter of arts in the ſame univerſity, Jan. 21ſt, 1716, O. S. He was ordained a deacon in St. Paul's church, London, by the biſhop of the dioceſe, the 24th of May, 1719, and admitted to prieſt's orders by the biſhop of Hereford, the 25th of July, 1719; and was inſtituted to the vicarage of Bridſtow, in that county and dioceſe, the 27th of the ſame month and year. He never had any other preferment in the church, except the ſmall rectory or fine cure of Landewy Welfry, in the county of Pembroke, and dioceſs of St. David; his inſtitution to this bears date the firſt of March, 1719, O. S. and his induction the 30th of April following.

It is preſumed that the biſhop of Hereford, to whom he was chaplain, was his patron to the vicarage; and the honoura-

nourable Mr. Molyneaux, who was then ſecretary to the prince of Wales, our late moſt gracious ſovereign, George the ſecond, procured him the fine cure.

It appears that thus early in life, he had many great friends, and it is probable that by ſome of them, he might have riſen to ſome eminence in the church, had not his natural inclination led him to purſue other ſtudies, in which he afterwards ſhone ſo conſpicuouſly.

It is certain that he received his firſt rudiments of the mathematicks from his uncle, Dr. James Pound, who reſided at his living of Wanſtead in Eſſex, where our aſtronomer was ſome time curate: this gentleman was his mother's brother, a man of ſingular capacity and genius, and who was eminent as a divine, a phyſician, and a mathematician: in the two former capacities he went to the Eaſt-Indies, in the companies ſervice; and was one of the chief of thoſe who had the good fortune to eſcape from the maſſacre of the factory, on the iſland of *Pulo Condore, in Cochin China.* An account of this ſhocking ſcene remains amongſt Dr. Bradley's papers, written by Dr. Pound, together with a Journal kept by him on board the Roſe ſloop, 'till after many difficulties and diſtreſſes, they arrived at Batavia the 18th of April, 1705.

The public ſuffered much in this cataſtrophe, by the loſs of Dr. Pound's papers, and other valuable curioſities, collected by him, which all periſhed in the conflagration; as he had no time to ſave any thing but his own life.

With this relation, to whom he was dear, even more than by the ties of blood, Mr. Bradley ſpent all his vacations from other duties: it was whilſt with him, at Wanſtead, that he firſt began the obſervations with the *ſector*, which led to thoſe important diſcoveries, and enabled him *to ſettle the laws of the alterations of the fixed ſtars from the motion of light, &c. and the nutation of the earth's axis*; which will immortalize his name to the lateſt poſterity.

On the death of John Kiel, M. D. Mr. Bradley was choſen, by the right honourable electors, Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy in Oxford; his appointment bears date Oct. 31ſt, 1721. On this promotion, ſo agreeable to his taſte, he reſigned the living of Bridſtow, and alſo the *fine cure of Landewy Welfry*, and hence forward devoted his time and ſtudies to his beloved ſcience; in which it was ſoon known that he had made great proficiency, notwithſtanding the vail which his innate modeſty had caſt over him; nor was he ſooner known than diſtinguiſhed, by the friendſhip of

lord chancellor Macclesfield, Sir Isaac Newton, and his collegue in the Savillian professorship, Dr. Edmond Halley, and other great mathematicians, astronomers and patrons of science.

In the year 1730 he succeeded Mr. Whiteside as lecture reader of astronomy and experimental philosophy, in the university of Oxford. This was a considerable emolument to himself, and which he continued with great reputation, and with equal utility to the university, till within a year or two of his death; when the ill state of his health prevented him.

At the decease of Dr. Edmond Halley, he was appointed astronomical observator, at the royal observatory at Greenwich. The appointment is dated Feb. 3d, 1741-2. From letters found amongst Dr. Bradley's papers, it appears that Dr. Halley was greatly desirous (from a personal esteem and knowledge of his abilities) that our astronomer should succeed him. In one letter, when he found himself declining, he desires his leave to make interest for him. But he owed this new acquisition chiefly to the friendship of that great patron of science the right honourable George earl of Macclesfield, the late president of our royal society. Upon this promotion he was honoured with the degree of doctor of divinity, by diploma from the university of Oxford, dated in convocation the 22d of Feb. 1741, O. S.

In 1744 he married Mrs. Susanah Peach, daughter of Samuel Peach, Esq; of Chalford in Gloucestershire; by this marriage he had one only daughter who survives him.

In 1747 he published his letter to the right honourable George earl of Macclesfield, concerning an apparent motion observed in some of the fixed stars. On account of this curious discovery he obtained the annual gold prize-medal, from the royal society. It was in consequence of this letter, that in 1748, his late majesty George the second, by his sign manual, directed to the commissioners and principal officers of his majesty's royal navy, ordered the payment of 1000*l.* to James Bradley, D. D. his majesty's astronomer, and keeper of the royal observatory; in order to repair the old instruments in the said observatory, and for providing new ones. This enabled him to furnish the royal observatory with the noblest and most accurate apparatus in the known world; suited to the dignity of the nation and the royal donor. And in the executive part of this useful work, those eminent artists Mr. George Graham and Mr. Bird, de-

deſerve honourable mention: the doctor was an excellent mechanic himſelf, yet he thought it his peculiar happineſs to be cotemporary with men of ſuch great abilities in their profeſſion, who contributed ſo much towards the perfection of thoſe inſtruments which enabled him to leave behind him the greateſt number of the moſt accurate obſervations, that were ever made by any one man.

Nor was this the laſt inſtance whereby his late majeſty diſtinguiſhed his royal aſtronomer; for upon his refuſing to accept the living of Greenwich (which was offered him by his very good friend Mr. Pelham, in his majeſty's name) and which the doctor refuſed from a conſcientious ſcruple, *that the duty of a paſtor was incompatible with his other ſtudies and neceſſary engagements*, his majeſty granted him an annuity or yearly penſion of 250*l.* during pleaſure. "In "conſideration" (as the ſign manual, dated Feb. 15, 1752, expreſſes it) "of his great ſkill and knowledge in the ſeveral "branches of aſtronomy and other parts of the mathema-"ticks, which have proved ſo uſeful to the trade and navi-"gation of this kingdom".

This penſion was continued to the demiſe of his late majeſty, and renewed by our preſent auguſt ſovereign George the third, who has not more diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the glory of his arms in war, and in reſtoring the bleſſings of peace to Europe, than by patroniſing learning, manufactures, and all the uſeful arts and ſciences in his own kingdom.

About the year 1748, he became entitled to biſhop Crew's benefaction of 30*l.* per ann. to the lecture reader in experimental philoſophy, in the univerſity of Oxford.

He was elected member of the royal ſociety and one of the council, Jan. 25, 1752, in the room of Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, deceaſed.

He was made a foreign member of the academy of ſciences at Paris, in 1748. By diploma from the whole academy, he was appointed a member of that at Peterſburg, Sept. 23d, 1754.

He was choſen a member of the academy of ſciences at Bulogne, June 16, 1757.

He was likewiſe choſen a member of the royal Pruſſian academy of ſciences and belles lettres, but the time when does not appear amongſt his papers.

As it may be preſumed, by too cloſe application to his obſervations and to his ſtudies, our royal aſtronomer was griev-

grievouſly afflicted for near two years before his death, with an oppreſſion on his ſpirits, which put an end to his labours: his chief diſtreſs aroſe from an apprehenſion that he ſhould ſurvive his rational faculties: but this ſo much dreaded evil, never came upon him; he ſtill retained his underſtanding till he was dying, and demonſtrated the clearneſs of it, by making a will, and ſettling his affairs in the moſt judicious and ſenſible manner.

The latter end of June, 1762, he was taken with a ſuppreſſion of urine, occaſioned by (as it afterwards appeared) an inflammation in his kidneys, which brought him to his end the 13th day of July following.

He died at Chalford in Glouceſterſhire, in the 70th year of his age, and lies interred at Minchinhampton in the ſame county, near to the remains of his wife and mother.

His CHARACTER.

He was remarkable for the evenneſs of his temper, and for a moſt ſweet and amiable diſpoſition. He enjoyed a great ſhare of health, which enabled him to bear long watchings and the moſt tedious applications to ſtudy, without fatigue: yet nevertheleſs, his conſtitution was certainly affected by them, which the relaxed ſtate of his nerves, in the decline of his life, before mentioned, manifeſtly evince.

He was always temperate, even to abſtinence; was eaſy of acceſs, tho' ſomewhat reſerved. He was humane, benevolent and kind; a dutiful ſon, and an indulgent huſband, a tender father, and a ſteady friend; and very generous to ſuch of his relations as needed his aſſiſtance. He was never tenacious of his own opinion, and was free from bigotry and oſtentation.

Indeed there was nothing more diſtinguiſhing in his character, than his modeſty and taciturnity; and yet, when he was drawn into converſation, none was more ready, more open, or more clear; no man would take more pains to adapt himſelf to the capacity and underſtanding of thoſe he converſed with. And though, ſince his death (amongſt other things injurious to his character) it has been very unjuſtly reflected upon him, in a learned ſociety, of which he was a member, by ſome *forward* gentlemen — "That he "withheld his obſervations from the public uſe and benefit" though it is well known that he was always ready to communicate them, when requeſted by thoſe that were not already too ſufficient in their own opinions; or thoſe that did know how to make a proper uſe of them. For his real charac-

character was the very reverſe, and if he had any fault in this reſpect it was on the open ſide, and being too little upon his guard againſt the deſigns of others.

It is well known that his communications have been made a very unfair uſe of; that they have been very ungenerouſly tranſmitted abroad; and that by ſuch practices, foreigners have been enabled to gain reputation, and to adopt the fruits of his labour as their own. He was always pleaſed to be aſked queſtions by the judicious; and even encouraged inquiſitiveneſs in his pupils, by ſhewing the greateſt readineſs to explain whatever was required by them. And though he affected no popularity, he was well known and reſpected by the great; and courted by all the learned, both of his own and foreign countries; and many of the moſt eminent in the ſcience he profeſſed correſponded with him. He had as little affectation of being counted an author; and hence ſo few of his works have appeared to the public: his great diffidence and accuracy contributed to this, for he ſtill thought his own works unfiniſhed; many of his uſeful labours therefore muſt remain ſo. But his obſervations ſurvive him; theſe are compleat and well preſerved in thirteen folio and two quarto volumes; they contain the moſt numerous and exact collection that ever was made, and will be lodged in ſafety for the public uſe.

BRAY (Sir REGINALD) who was inſtrumental in the advancement of Henry the ſeventh to the throne, was the ſecond ſon of Sir Richard Bray, one of the privy council to king Henry the ſixth, who lies buried in the north aile of Worceſter cathedral. His family came into England with the conqueror, and flouriſhed in the counties of Northampton and Warwick; but Edmond the father of Sir Richard is ſtiled of Eton, in the county of Bedford, which continued the ſeat of the family for ſome deſcents. Whether Sir Reginald had taken part with Henry the ſixth, or what public tranſactions he was concerned in, in the time of Edward the fourth, does not appear; but it ſeems that he was concerned in ſome, as he had a general pardon granted to him in the firſt year of king Richard the third. He was receiver general to Sir Henry Stafford, who married Margaret counteſs of Richmond, mother to the earl of Richmond, afterwards king Henry the ſeventh, and continued in her ſervice after the death of Sir Henry, and her remarriage with lord Thomas Stanley.

Pedigree of the family.

Willis's mitred abb.

Harl. MSS.

Dugd. Bar.

When

Hollingſhead, Hall, &c.

When the duke of Buckingham had concerted with Morton biſhop of Ely, then his priſoner at Brecknock in Wales, the marriage of the earl of Richmond with the princeſs Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Edward the fourth, and his advancement to the throne; the biſhop recommended Sir Reginald for the tranſaction of the affair with the counteſs, telling the duke he had an old friend with her, a man ſober, ſecret and well witted, called Reginald Bray, whoſe prudent policy he had known to have compaſſed matters of great importance; and accordingly wrote to him in Lancaſhire, where he was with the counteſs, to come to Brecknock with all ſpeed. He readily obeyed the ſummons, and receiving his charge, returned to the counteſs, who having obtained the queen dowager's conſent to the marriage, made this Reginald her chief manager of the conſpiracy, and employed him to engage as many perſons of note as he could. In a few days he brought in Sir Giles Daubeney, afterwards lord Daubeney, Sir John Cheney, Richard Guilford, Eſq; afterwards Sir Richard (who were all much employed by Henry, after he came to the crown) Thomas Rame, Eſq; who was taken and executed by king Richard, and many others.

After Henry came to the crown he was greatly in his favour as long as he lived, and had great honours and wealth beſtowed upon him. He was made a knight banneret, whether at the battle of Boſworth or Blackheath, when the Corniſh rebels were defeated, is uncertain. He was alſo made a knight of the bath at the king's coronation; and in the firſt year of his reign, was joint chief juſtice with lord Fitzwalter, of all the foreſts ſouth of Trent, and alſo a privy councellor. After this he was made high treaſurer and knight of the garter. He was at the battle of Blackheath, when lord Audley, having joined the Corniſh rebels, was taken priſoner; and being beheaded, and his eſtate forfeited, his manor of Shere Vachery and Cranley in Surry, with a conſiderable eſtate, was given to Sir Reginald. He alſo had the Iſle of Wight in farm from the king, at 300 marks per annum.

Cambden. Antiq. of Windſor.

His ſkill in architecture appears from Henry the ſeventh's chapel in Weſtminſter abby, and the chapel of St. George at Windſor; as he had a principal concern and direction in the building of the former, and the finiſhing and bringing to perfection the latter, to which he was alſo a liberal benefactor. In the middle of the ſouth aile of the chapel at Wind-

Windſor, is a ſpacious chapel built by him (ſtill called by his name) in which he is buried, and probably under the ſtone where lies Dr. Waterland; for on opening the vault for that gentleman, who died in 1740, a leaden coffin of ancient form and make, was found, which by other appearances alſo was judged to be the coffin of Sir Reginald, and was, by order of the dean, immediately arched over with great decency. By his will he directed his body to be buried in this chapel (expreſſing that it was new made by him for that intent, and the honour of God, &c.) and that his executors ſhould cauſe a tomb to be there made upon his grave, but this was never done. His arms are on the ſtone ſcreen, and his creſt and devices on divers parts of the roof.

He died the 5th of Aug. 1501, poſſeſſed of a very large eſtate, acquired by the favour of the king and his great employments: but notwithſtanding this, and his being an active miniſter for ſeventeen years, in the reign of a monarch who extorted ſo much money from his ſubjects, hiſtorians agree in giving him an excellent character. Polydore Virgil, Hall, &c. ſay that he was a very father of his country, a ſage and grave perſon, a fervent lover of juſtice, and one who would often admoniſh the king, when he did any thing contrary to juſtice or equity.

He married two wives, but had no iſſue by any of them. Sir William Sandes, who married Margery, daughter and heir of his eldeſt brother, got a conſiderable part of his fortune; Sir Edmond Bray (afterwards ſummoned to parliament by Henry VIII. as lord Bray) eldeſt ſon of his other brother, had a great ſhare of it; but the eſtate in Surry, which was lord Audley's, and which was a conſiderable one, he gave to Sir Edward Bray (younger brother of Sir Edmund) whoſe deſcendant, the reverend Mr. Bray, now enjoys part thereof.

BUTLER (Joseph) late biſhop of Durham, a prelate of the moſt diſtinguiſhed learning and piety, was the ſon of Mr. Thomas Butler, a ſubſtantial and reputable ſhopkeeper at Wantage in Berkſhire, and was born in the year 1692. The father, who was a preſbyterian, and had a numerous family, obſerving in this his youngeſt ſon, a ſtrong inclination to learning, ſent him, firſt to the grammar ſchool in that town, and afterwards to an academy in Glouceſterſhire, in order to qualify him for a diſſenting teacher. Before he left this place, he wrote ſome remarks on Dr. Samuel Clarke's

Clarke's firſt ſermon at Boyle's lecture, which are to be found annexed to the doctor's celebrated treatiſe on the being and attributes of God; and in which he treats that abſtruſe and metaphyſical ſubject with a degree of penetration and knowledge greatly ſuperior to his years.

Having made it his buſineſs to examine the principles of nonconformity, and diſcovering their weakneſs, he reſolved to conform to the eſtabliſhed church, and removed to Oxford, and was admitted a commoner of Oriel college, in the year 1714. Here he contracted an intimate acquaintance and friendſhip with Mr. Edward Talbot, ſon of the biſhop of Durham, and brother to the lord chancellor; which, in concert with his own rare qualities, laid the foundation of his ſubſequent advancement. Hence he was firſt appointed preacher at the rolls, and rector of Haughton and of Stanhope, two rich and valuable benefices in the biſhopric of Durham. He quitted the rolls in the year 1726, and publiſhed, in 8vo. a volume of ſermons, preached at that chapel.

After this he conſtantly reſided at Stanhope, in the regular diſcharge of all the duties of his office, 'till the year 1733, when he was called to attend the lord chancellor Talbot as his chaplain, who gave him a prebend in the church of Rocheſter. In the year 1736 he was appointed clerk of the cloſet to queen Caroline, whom he attended every day, by her majeſty's ſpecial command, from ſeven to nine in the evening. In the year 1738 he was nominated to the biſhopric of Briſtol; and not long afterwards to the deanery of St. Paul's, London. He now reſigned his living of Stanhope. In the year 1746 he was made clerk of the cloſet to the king; and in 1750, was tranſlated to Durham.

This rich preferment he enjoyed but a ſhort time, for he died at Bath, June 16, 1752. His corpſe was interred at the cathedral at Briſtol, where there is a monument with an inſcription erected to his memory. He died a batchelor.

His deep learning and comprehenſive mind, appear ſufficiently in his writings, particularly in that excellent treatiſe entitled, *The Analogy of Religion natural and revealed to the conſtitution and courſe of nature*, publiſhed in 8vo. 1736.

Supplement to Biograp. Brit. p. 21.

The following epitaph, as a further illuſtration of his character, we ſhall tranſcribe from the London magazine for May, 1754.

Epitaph

Epitaph on the late Lord Biſhop of Durham.

Beneath this marble, *Butler* lies entomb'd,
Who, with a ſoul inflam'd by love divine,
His life in preſence of his God conſum'd,
Like the bright lamps before the holy ſhrine.
His aſpect pleaſing, mind with learning ſtraught,
His eloquence was like a chain of gold,
That the wild paſſions of mankind controul'd;
Merit, wherever to be found, he ſought.
Deſire of tranſient riches, he had none;
Theſe he with bounteous hand did well diſpenſe,
Bent to fulfill the ends of providence,
His heart ſtill fix'd on an immortal crown.
His heart a mirrour was of pureſt kind,
Where the bright image of his maker ſhin'd,
Reflecting faithful to the throne above
The irradiant glories of the myſtic *Dove*.

See his ſermon on the love of God.

BYNG, (GEORGE) lord viſcount Torrington, was the ſon of John Byng, Eſq; and was born 1663. At the age of fifteen he went volunteer to ſea with the king's warrant. His early engagement in this courſe of life gave him little opportunity of acquiring learning, or cultivating the polite arts; but by his abilities and activity as a naval commander, he furniſhed abundant matter for the pens of others. We ſhall only juſt mention ſome of his great and gallant actions, and muſt refer thoſe who require a fuller and more circumſtantial account of him, to Collins's peerage of England, to Corbet's account of the expedition to Sicily, and to the hiſtorians of his time.

In 1704, he ſerved in the grand fleet ſent into the Mediterranean, under the command of Sir Cloudeſly Shovel, as rear admiral of the red; and it was he who commanded the ſquadron that attacked, cannonaded, and reduced Gibraltar. He was in the battle of Malaga, which followed ſoon after; and, for his behaviour in that action, queen Anne conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In 1705, in about two month's time, he took twelve of the enemies largeſt privateers, with the Thetis, a French man of war of forty-four guns; and alſo ſeven merchant ſhips, moſt of them richly laden. The number of men taken on board, was 2070, and of guns 334.

In 1718, he was made admiral and commander in chief of the fleet, and was ſent with a ſquadron into the Mediterranean

ranean for the protection of Italy, according to the obligation England was under by treaty, againſt the invaſion of the Spaniards; who had the year before ſurpriſed Sardinia, and had this year landed an army in Sicily. In this expedition he detached captain Walton in the Canterbury, with five more ſhips, in purſuit of ſix Spaniſh men of war, with gallies, fireſhips, bomb-veſſels and ſtore-ſhips; who ſeparated from the main fleet, and ſtood in for the Sicilian ſhore. The captain's laconic epiſtle on this occaſion is worthy of notice, which ſhewed that fighting was his talent as well as his admiral's, and not writing,

Sir,

We have taken and deſtroyed all the Spaniſh ſhips and veſſels, which were upon the coaſt, as per margin.

Canterbury, off Syracuſa, I am, &c.
Aug. 16, 1718. G. Walton.

From the account referred to, it appeared that he had taken four Spaniſh men of war, with a bomb veſſel and a ſhip laden with arms; and burned four, with a fire-ſhip and bomb-veſſel. The king made the admiral an handſome preſent, and ſent him plenipotentiary powers to negotiate with the princes and ſtates of Italy, as there ſhould be occaſion. He procured the emperor's troops free acceſs into the fortreſſes, that ſtill held out in Sicily; ſailed afterwards to Malta and brought out the Sicilian gallies, and a ſhip belonging to the Turky company. Soon after he received a gracious letter from the emperor Charles VI. written with his own hand, accompanied with a picture of his imperial majeſty, ſet round with very large diamonds, as a mark of the grateful ſenſe he had of his ſervices.

It was entirely owing to his advice and aſſiſtance, that the Germans retook the city of Meſſina, 1719, and deſtroyed the ſhips that lay in the baſon, which entirely compleated the ruin of the naval power of Spain. The Spaniards being much diſtreſſed, offered to quit Sicily; but the admiral declared that the Spaniſh troops ſhould never be ſuffered to quit the iſland, 'till the king of Spain had acceded to the quadruple alliance. And to his conduct it was entirely owing, that Sicily was ſubdued, and his catholic majeſty forced to accept the terms preſcribed him by the quadruple alliance.

After performing ſo many ſignal ſervices, the king received him with the moſt gracious expreſſions of favour and ſatiſ-

ſatisfaction, made him rear admiral of England, and treaſurer of the navy; one of his moſt honourable privy council, and baron Byng of Southill, in the county of Bedford; and viſcount Torrington in Devonſhire, and one of the knights companions of the Bath, upon the revival of that order.

In 1727, George the ſecond, on his acceſſion to the crown, placed him at the head of his naval affairs, as firſt lord commiſſioner of the admiralty; in which high ſtation he died Jan. the 17th, 1733, in the 70th year of his age, and was buried at Southill in Bedfordſhire.

C.

CABOT (SEBASTIAN) the firſt diſcoverer of the continent of America, was the ſon of John Cabot, a Venetian, who reſided ſeveral years at Briſtol, where he was born in 1477. He was educated by his father in thoſe parts of the mathematics which were then beſt underſtood, eſpecially arithmetic, geometry and coſmography. Before he was twenty years of age, he made ſeveral voyages: by thus adding practice and experience to theory, he became moſt eminent in the art of navigation.

The firſt voyage of conſequence in which Sebaſtian Cabot was engaged, ſeems to have been that made by his father, by commiſſion from Henry the VIIth, for the diſcovery of the North Weſt paſſage to India. They ſailed in the ſpring of the year 1497, and happily kept on their North Weſt courſe 'till the 24th of June, when they firſt diſcovered land, which for that reaſon they called *Prima Viſta*. Another Iſland, leſs than the firſt, they named St. John, becauſe it was found on the feaſt of St. John Baptiſt. They afterwards ſailed down to Cape Florida, and then returned with a good cargo, and three ſavages on board, into England, where they met with a gracious reception.

It is probable that Sebaſtian, after his father's death, made ſeveral voyages into thoſe parts, to compleat his diſcovery of the coaſts of Newfoundland. A map of his diſcoveries, drawn by himſelf, with his effigies under it, was hung in the privy gallery at Whitehall.

Stowe and *Speed* aſcribe this diſcovery wholly to Sebaſtian, without any mention of the father. And *Purchas* is very much offended, that *America* ſhould be ſo called from Americus Veſpatius; and aſſerts, that it ought rather to be cal-

led *Cabotiana*, or *Sebaſtiana*; becauſe, ſays he, *Sebaſtian Cabot* diſcovered more of it than Americus, or Columbus himſelf. It is evident that Newfoundland was the firſt of our plantations, and that it has been the ſource of riches and naval power to this nation; and it may truly be ſaid of Sebaſtian Cabot, that he was the author of our maritime ſtrength, and opened the way to thoſe improvements which have ſince made us ſo great and flouriſhing a people.

Hiſtory leaves a blank in the life of this great man of near twenty years; for the next account we hear of him, is in the eighth of Henry VIII. At this time he entered into a ſtrict correſpondence with Sir Thomas Pert, vice admiral of England, who procured him a good ſhip of the king's, in order to make diſcoveries. But it looks as if he had now changed his route, and intended to have paſſed by the ſouth to the Eaſt-Indies: for he ſailed firſt to Brazil, and miſſing there of his purpoſe, ſhaped his courſe for the Iſlands of Hiſpaniola and Porto Rico, where he carried on ſome traffic and then returned; having abſolutely failed in the deſign upon which he went; not through want of any courage or conduct in himſelf, but *from the fear and faint-heartedneſs of Sir Thomas Pert, his coadjutor*, as Mr. Eden ſays.

This diſappointment probably inclined him to leave England, and go to Spain, where he was treated with very great reſpect, and raiſed as high as his profeſſion would permit; being declared *Pilot-major*, or chief pilot of Spain; and by his office, entruſted with reviewing all projects for diſcovery, which, in thoſe days, were many and important. His great capacity, and approved integrity, induced many rich merchants to treat with him in the year 1524, about a voyage to be undertaken, at their expence, by the new found paſſage of *Magellan*, to the Maluccas; which at length he accepted, and of which we have a clear account in the writings of *Herrera*, the Spaniſh Hiſtorian.

He ſailed in April, 1525, firſt to the Canaries, then to the iſlands of Cape Verde, thence to Cape St. Auguſtine and the iſland of Patos. Some of his people began to be mutinous, and refuſed to be conducted by him through the ſtreights: on which account he laid aſide his deſign of going to the ſpice iſlands, left ſome of the principal of the mutineers aſhore on a deſert iſland, ſailed up the rivers of *Plate* and *Paraguay*, built ſeveral forts, and not only diſcovered, but ſubdued a large tract of fine country; producing gold, ſilver,

ſilver, and other rich commodities. He diſpatched meſſengers to Spain to demand a ſupply of proviſions, ammunition, goods to carry on a trade, and a competent recruit of ſeamen and ſoldiers. But finding his requeſt not readily complied with, after having been five years in America, he returned home; where he met with but a cold reception. The merchants were diſpleaſed becauſe he had not purſued his voyage to the Moluccas; and his ſevere treatment of the mutineers had given umbrage at court.

Theſe unfavourable circumſtances, probably induced him to return to his native country, which he did about the latter end of Henry VIII. and ſettled at Briſtol. In the beginning of king Edward's reign, this eminent ſeaman was introduced to the duke of Somerſet, then lord protector; and by his means, to the young monarch, who took great delight in his converſation.

He was now in ſuch high favour and eſteem, that a new office was erected for him, equivalent to that which he held in Spain, *viz.* that of *governor of the myſtery and company of merchant adventurers*, for the diſcovery of *regions, dominions, iſlands and places unknown*; and a penſion of 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, was granted him by letters patent. From thence great confidence was repoſed in him, and he was conſulted on all matters relating to trade. He was concerned in a very remarkable cauſe, of the utmoſt importance to the Engliſh commerce.

There was at this time, a company of merchants in *Dowgate ward*, who came from the *Hanſe* towns in Germany, who brought in various articles, but principally ſteel; from whence the place where they dwelt was called the Steel-yard, which name it ſtill retains. The kings of England had encouraged theſe merchants at firſt, and granted them large privileges; among others, that of exporting our woollen manufactures. And when the Engliſh began to apply themſelves to trade, and to import many of the commodities in which they dealt, great controverſies aroſe between them, and the foreigners, on all occaſions, pleaded an excluſive charter. But our Sebaſtian Cabot, at the head of the merchant adventurers, exhibited in council an information againſt them, brought the matter to a fair hearing; and in concluſion it was decreed, that the merchants of the Steel-yard were no legal corporation.

In the year 1552, an enterpriſe was entered into by the advice of *Cabot*, and by his intereſt, encouragement was

given to it, by the court, for fitting out ſome ſhips for the ſearch and diſcovery of the northern parts of the world; and thereby to open a paſſage for traffic to new and unknown regions. This was the firſt voyage the Engliſh made to Ruſſia, and the beginning of the commerce, which hath been carried on ever ſince between the two nations. Upon the firſt ſucceſs, the Ruſſia company was founded, and were formed into a body corporate, by a charter granted by Philip and Mary, of which Sebaſtian was appointed governor for life.

After this we find him very active in the affairs of the company. In the journal of Mr. Stephen Burroughs, it is obſerved, that on the 27th of April, 1556, he went down to Graveſend, and there went aboard his ſhip, fitted out for Ruſſia; was very liberal to the ſailors and to the poor, deſiring their prayers for the ſucceſs of the voyage. It is alſo remarked, that on his return to Graveſend, he made a grand entertainment at the ſign of the *Chriſtopher*; where, ſays Mr. Burroughs, *for the very joy he had to ſee the towardneſs of our intended diſcovery, he entered into the dance himſelf.* This inſtance of his chearfulneſs and vivacity, is the laſt circumſtance related of him in hiſtory: from whence it is probable that he died ſoon afterwards, being aged above ſeventy years. Beſides the many ſervices which he did to mankind in general, and to this kingdom in particular, it is remarked of him, that he was the firſt who took notice of the variation of the needle, a matter of great importance in navigation.

Stow. 480.

There are extant of *his ordinances*, inſtructions and advertiſements of and for the direction of the intended voyage to Catha, to be found in Hakluit's voyages.

Eden's voyages.

Navigatione nelle parte ſettentrionali: per Sebaſtiano Cabota. Ven. 1583. *fol.*

He publiſhed likewiſe, a map of the world.

Biograph. Claſſ. &c.

CÆSAR (CAIUS JULIUS) the ſon of Lucius Julius Cæſar, and Aurelia; was deſcended, on the father's ſide, from Julius, the ſon of Æneas; on the mother's from Ancus Martius. He was born at Rome, during the conſulate of Caius Marius and L. Valerius Flaccus, on July the 12th, about ninety years before the nativity.

It would far exceed the plan we have formed in theſe biographical annals, to delineate at large the character of this great man, as repreſented by various hiſtorians. His genius proved him worthy of his deſcent; for notwithſtanding the difficul-

difficulties of a narrow fortune, his virtue raiſed him to that ſtupendous height which few have attempted, none arrived at. At the age of ſixteen he loſt his father, and the next conſulate put up to be *Flamen Dialis*, or high prieſt of Jupiter; whither he obtained it or not, authors differ. 'Tis agreed on all hands, that this election had like to have proved fatal to him, for his early ambition rouſed the dictators jealouſies. He ſerved as a volunteer in Aſia, under the prætor Thermus, who ſent him to Bythinia for the fleet, where he contracted a friendſhip with king Nicomedes: at the ſiege of Mytilene. Sometime after, he behaved himſelf ſo well that he obtained a civic crown; and under Servilius Iſauricus, in Sicily, he gave ſignal proofs of his courage and abilities. Being about twenty-four years of age, he attended the prætor Fotus into Spain, and acquitted himſelf with ſucceſs. After his return he married Pompeia, whoſe imprudent conduct, ſoon forfeited Cæſar's eſteem: ſhe was detected in an intreague with Clodius, which was the occaſion of an immediate divorce.

His generoſity and affable behaviour, every day increaſed his affection with the people; and relying upon their favour, he put up for the extraordinary government of Egypt; becauſe the Alexandrians had expelled their king. He wanted not ſuffrages; but Ptolemy having been formerly honoured by the ſenate with the name of friend, now found protection from his allies: notwithſtanding his diſappointment, he ſoon after put up for the pontificate, void by the death of Metellus, which he carried by a vaſt majority.

This præture ended, Cæſar was choſen governor of the farther Spain, where he ſoon raiſed a conſiderable army, reduced Portugal and Gallicia; then puſhing his ſucceſs, carried his arms as far as the ocean would permit. Upon his return to Rome he married his daughter Julia to Pompey, and with Bibulus, was choſen conſul.

Having paſſed ſeveral edicts, which made him more popular, and diſcharged the office of conſul much to his own ſatisfaction, he obtained the government of Illyricum, and both the provinces of Gaul; where, Plutarch tells us, in nine years time, he took five hundred towns by ſtorm, conquered three hundred ſtates, engaged 3,000,000 of men at ſeveral times, killed one third, and took another.

So long as Craſſus and Cæſar's daughter Julia lived, Pompey and he were in perfect friendſhip; and the whole management of affairs at Rome, was wholly decided by theſe

powerful men. But when Craſſus died, Cæſar and Pompey fell out, which occaſioned the civil wars. His power ſoon became the object of envy, and the people enjoying peace, and having leiſure to reflect how laviſh they had been of their favours to him, reſolved to pull him down; this could not be done without an aſſaſſination: inſtruments were quickly found, and the ungrateful Brutus became leader of this faction. The ſenate houſe was the place where this mighty tragedy was acted, and many were the accomplices; when Cæſar, having received twenty-three wounds, expired

He fell on the 15th of March, in the fifty-ſixth year of his age (having only ſurvived his rival four) and founded the Roman empire in his own blood; for after his deceaſe, the commonwealth became an abſolute monarchy, the conſtant fate of illgoverned republics. Quintillian remarked of Cæſar, "that he ſpoke, writ and fought with the ſame ſpirit." *Eodem animo dixit quo bellavit*; and that the ſame happy genius which favoured all his victories, animated even his orations and writings. He had a prodigious wit and univerſal learning, was noble by birth, a conſummate ſtateſman, a brave and wiſe general, and a moſt heroic prince. It has been remarked of Cæſar, "that he thought nothing done "while there was any thing left for him to do;" he went on performing the greateſt exploits, without aſſuming to himſelf a privilege of taking reſt upon the foundation of the merit of his former actions; it was his rule of life to ſupport himſelf, rather by what he ſhould perform, than what he had already done. He was more than ordinarily ſolicitous about his reputation, when a common mind would have thought itſelf in ſecurity: but his reflexions when he retired to his cloſet, in ſome diſturbance upon the repeated ill omens of Calphurnia's dream the night before his death, ſhew even a nobler inſtance of his temper and greatneſs of ſoul.

Spect. N°. 374. "Be it ſo then. If I am to die tomorrow, that is what "I am to do to morrow: It will not be then, becauſe I am "willing it ſhould be then: nor ſhall I eſcape it becauſe I "am unwilling. It is in the gods when, but in myſelf how "I ſhall die. If *Calphurnia*'s dreams are fumes of indi-"geſtion, how ſhall I behold the day after tomorrow? If "they are from the gods, their admonition is not to pre-"pare me to eſcape from their decree, but to meet it. I "have lived to a fullneſs of days and glory: what is there "that Cæſar has not done with as much honour as ancient "heroes?

"heroes? Cæſar has not yet died; Cæſar is prepared to "die."

Other writings, beſides the commentaries, have been attributed to Cæſar, though loſt. The moſt capital edition of his commentaries was publiſhed by Dr. Clarke, in 1712, with fine folio copper plates.

CARLETON (Sir DUDLEY) ſon of Anthony Carleton, Eſq; of Baldwin Brightwell, near Watlington in Oxfordſhire, was born there, 1573, and was bred in Chriſt-church college in Oxford, under Dr. King. He travelled to compleat his education; and after his return he attended Sir Ralph Winwood into the low countries, in the quality of a ſecretary; where he was very active, when king James reſigned the cautionary towns to the ſtates. Here he added ſo great experience to his learning, that the king employed him afterwards, for twenty years together, as ambaſſador in Venice, Savoy, and the united provinces.

Towards the latter end of king James, he was made vice-chamberlain of the houſhold, which office he held for ſometime under Charles the Firſt. He was ſent ambaſſador extraordinary, at two ſeveral times, to Lewis the XIIIth, king of France, and in the ſame capacity, likewiſe, to the *united provinces*. In the ſecond of king Charles I. he was created baron of Imbercourt in Surrey; and the next year was ſent into Holland to preſent the garter, and the enſigns of that noble order to Henry prince of Orange. Two years afterwards he was created viſcount Dorcheſter, in Oxfordſhire; and appointed one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate. In this office he continued till the time of his death, which happened in the year 1631, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He died at his houſe in Weſtminſter, and was buried in the Abbey; where, ſoon after, a well compoſed plain monument of black and white marble, was erected to his memory.

"He was, ſays Mr. Wood, an exact ſtateſman, under-"ſtood the intreagues of ſtate well; yet juſt in his dealings, "and beloved by moſt men, who much miſſed him after "his death." He was a perſon that underſtood ſeveral languages well; as alſo the laws, conditions and manners of moſt ſtates in Europe." Though he was rigid in ſome points, yet he had ſuch a graceful look, ſuch a gentle and ſweet elocution, and behaved himſelf ſo well in all employ-

ments, that he continued in favour till his dying day, and did his country eminent ſervice.

He lived in times when weak men imagined to themſelves, ſome unknown bliſs from untried governments, when public clamours where loud, and diſſentions high; yet he gained the eſteem of all parties. It was a very ſenſible plain ſaying of his, in order to conciliate the minds of men to order and mutual forbearance, that *there will be miſtakes in divinity, while men preach, and errors in government, while ſuch govern.*

His writings, according to Mr. Wood, are as follow,

Balance, pour peſer en toute equité & droiture la harangue faite n'agueres en l'Aſſemblée des illuſtres & puiſſans Seigneures les Eſtats generaux des Provinces unies, &c. printed 1618, 4to.

Harangue faite au counſeil de Meſſ. les Eſtats generaux, touchant le diſcord & les troubles del Egliſe & la police, cauſes par la doctrine d'Arminius, 1617. *printed with the former.*

Beſides theſe he hath extant,

Various Letters in the Cabala, or Scrinia Sacra, London, folio, 1663.

Various Letters to George, Duke of Bucks, in Cabala, or Myſteries of State. London, 1654. 4to.

Several French and Latin Letters to the learned Ger. Jo. Voſſius, printed in Ger. Jo. Voſſii & Clarorum Virorum ad eum Epiſtolæ. London, 1690, *fol. publiſhed by P. Colomeſius.*

Several ſpeeches in parliament, ann. 1626. *ſome of which may be ſeen in the firſt vol. of Ruſhworth's collection.*

Beſides theſe, he left in manuſcript,

Memoirs for Diſpatches of political Affairs relating to Holland and England, ann. 1618; *with ſeveral propoſitions made to the ſtates.*

Particular Obſervation of the Military Affairs in the Palatinate, and the Low Countries, 1621, 1622.

Wood's Athenæ Oxonienſes, v. p. 482, 483.

Letters relating to State Affairs, written to the King and Viſcount Rocheſter, from Venice, ann. 1613.

Letters from and to Sir Dudley Carleton, Knt. during his Embaſſy in Holland, from January, 1615-6, *to December* 1620; *with a judicious hiſtorical preface. Lond.* 1757, 4to.

Lloyd's State Worthies, in loco.

A Letter to the Earl of Saliſbury, printed in Howard's collection.

CARTE, (THOMAS) the hiſtorian, was the ſon of the reverend Mr. Samuel Carte, vicar of St. Martin's Leiceſter, and prebendary of Litchfield. He was born at Cliſton

Clifton upon Dunſmoor in Warwickſhire, where his father was at that time vicar; and was baptized there by *immerſion*, Apr. 23, 1686. We have no account of the place where he received his grammar learning; but his academical education was in Univerſity college at Oxford. He took his batchelor's degree in 1702, and was afterwards incorporated at Cambridge, and took his maſter's degree there in the year 1706.

Upon his entering into holy orders, he was appointed reader of the abbey church at Bath: and preaching here on the thirtieth of January 1714, he took occaſion in his ſermon to vindicate king Charles the firſt with regard to the Iriſh maſſacre, which drew him into a controverſy with Mr. Chandler, the diſſenting teacher, on that ſubject. He immediately publiſhed a pamphlet in 4to. entitled, The Iriſh maſſacre ſet in a clear light, wherein Mr. Baxter's account of it, in the hiſtory of his own life, and the abridgment thereof, by Dr. Calamy, are fully conſidered; together with two letters from Mr. Chandler, reviving the aforeſaid account, to the reverend Mr. Thomas Carte, at Bath; with his two replies to Mr. Chandler.

N. B. This is inſerted in Somers's Tracts. On the acceſſion of the preſent royal family, he refuſed to take the oaths to the government, and put on a lay habit; and is ſaid to have been ſome kind of ſecretary to biſhop Atterbury, before his troubles. In the year 1722 he was accuſed of high treaſon, and a proclamation was iſſued out, offering a reward of 1000*l.* for apprehending him. He fled and reſided ſometime in France; and being introduced to moſt men of learning and family in that country, he gained acceſs to all libraries, public and private. Queen Caroline being a great patroneſs of learned men, and having received ſome favourable impreſſions of Mr. Carte; obtained leave for him to return home in ſecurity; when he immediately ſet about publiſhing Thuanus, which he dedicated to her majeſty. From private information.

He married a daughter of Coll. Brett's; and died April, 1754. He publiſhed,

1. *The Iriſh Maſſacre, ſet in a clear light*, 1714, *a pamphlet in 4to.*

2. *An edition of Thuanus*, 1733, 7 *vol. folio.*

3. *The Life of the firſt Duke of Ormond*, 1736, 3 *vol. fol.*

4. *Collection of original Letters and Papers concerning the Affairs of England, from* 1641 *to* 1660-1739, 2 *vol.* 8*vo.*

5. *The*

5. *The Hiſtory of the Revolutions of Portugal*, 1740, 8vo.

N. B. This, I believe, was wrote by him, tho' if it was he forgot to mention it in his vindication of the full anſwer to a letter from a by-ſtander, where he gives a liſt of what he had wrote.

6. *A full anſwer to the Letter from a By-ſtander*, 1742, *a pamphlet*, 8vo.

7. *A full and clear Vindication of the full Anſwer to a Letter from a By-ſtander*, 1743, *a pamphlet*, 8vo.

8. *Catalogue des Rolles Gaſcons*, 2 *vol. folio.*

9. *A Preface to a tranſlation, by Mrs. Thompſon, of the Hiſtory of the memorable and extraordinary Calamities of Margaret of Anjou, Queen of England, &c. by the Chevalier Michael Baudier*, 8vo. *London*, 1736.

10. *Advice of a Mother to her ſon and daughter, tranſlated from the French of the Marchioneſs de Lambert, London, ſeveral editions.*

11. *Further Reaſons addreſſed to the Parliament for rendering more effectual an Act of Queen Anne, relating to the veſting in Authors, the Right of Copies, for the Encouragement of Learning, by R. H.*

12. *Hiſtory of England*, 4 *vol. in folio.* The firſt was printed in 1747, the laſt 1755, not till after his death, and it ends in 1654. His deſign was to have brought his hiſtory down to the revolution, for which purpoſe he had taken great pains in copying every thing valuable that could be met with in England, Scotland, France, Ireland, &c. — He had, as he himſelf ſays, p. 43, of his vindication of the full anſwer to a letter from a By-ſtander, "read abundance "of collections relating to the time of king Charles the IId, "and had in his power a ſeries of memoirs from the begin- "ning to the end of that reign; in which all thoſe in- "treagues and turns at court, at the latter end of that "king's life; which biſhop Burnet, with all his gout for "tales of ſecret hiſtory, and all his genius for conjectures, "does not pretend to account for, are laid open in the clear- "eſt and moſt convincing manner; by the perſon who was "moſt affected by them, and had the beſt reaſon to know "them."

At his death all his papers came into the hands of his widow, who afterwards married Mr. Jernegan, a member of the church of Rome. It is much to be lamented that ſuch a very

a very valuable collection of materials ſhould be loſt to the world.

In the ſecond volume of this hiſtory their is a very clear account of the conſtitution of our parliament, and of the time when cities and boroughs firſt came to be repreſented; ſhewing the difference between the king's council in parliament, and the parliament itſelf; in which he has removed the miſtakes of writers who had confounded them. It is a pity this diſſertation is not printed by itſelf.

Beſides his collections for his hiſtory of England, he left behind him, in manuſcript, *A Vindication of King Charles the Firſt, with regard to the Iriſh Maſſacre.*

Mr. Carte was a man of ſtrong conſtitution, laborious and indefatigable in his ſtudies. Dr. Mangey, who was univerſally allowed to be a man of great learning, ſaid, that he always thought he could ſit as long at his ſtudies as any man, till he came to live in the ſame houſe with Mr. Carte, who, he ſaid, uſed to write or read from early in the morning till night, only allowing himſelf time to take a diſh or two of tea, or ſomething of that kind; ſo that, ſaid the doctor, I could not keep pace with him at all. When his ſtudies of the day were over, he would eat heartily, and when he was in company, was very chearful and entertaining, having nothing moroſe or reſerved in his compoſition.

CARTERET (JOHN) lord viſcount Carteret and earl of Granville, born April 22, 1690, was the ſon of George lord Carteret, and lady Grace, daughter of the earl of Bath, (the only perſon intruſted by king Charles the ſecond and general Monk, in the arduous affair of the reſtoration of monarchy and epiſcopacy) who was created lady viſcounteſs Carteret, and counteſs Granville, by George I. Jan. 1715.

At his father's deceaſe he was only four years and five months old. His lordſhip was carefully educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, where, as afterwards at Chriſt-church college in Oxford, his admirable parts enabled him to make ſo quick a progreſs in learning, that he was much eſteemed in both thoſe flouriſhing ſeminaries, as a great ornament to them: and treading in the ſteps of his anceſtors, he much indeared himſelf to his country by many eminent ſervices. In the year 1711, he was introduced into the houſe of peers, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in defence of our religion and liberties, and by his ardent zeal for the proteſtant ſucceſſion.

On

On the acceſſion of king George the Firſt to the throne, he was appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber, bailiff of the iſland of Jerſey, and lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Devon.

In 1719 he was appointed ambaſſador extraordinary, and miniſter plenipotentiary to the queen of Sweden: when, by his prudent negociations, he removed the difficulties in the commerce of the Britiſh ſubjects in the Baltic, procured ſatisfaction for the loſſes they had ſuſtained, and intirely renewed the antient friendſhip between the two crowns. He likewiſe mediated a peace between Sweden and Denmark; and finally adjuſted all the differences in the north, and put an end to the war, which had ſo long raged between Sweden, Ruſſia, Denmark, and the king of Pruſſia. The king was ſo well ſatisfied with his ſucceſsful negociations, that, on his return, he appointed him his ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of France: but when he had received his inſtructions, and was preparing to ſet out for that kingdom, Mr. ſecretary Craggs died, and he was appointed to ſucceed him in that office; and in March, 1721, he was ſworn one of the lords of the privy council, as likewiſe one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

The king declaring, in the year 1723, that ſome extraordinary affairs called him abroad for the ſummer, his lordſhip was appointed one of the lords juſtices for the adminiſtration of the government. And, by his majeſty's command, he and lord Townſhend, were ordered to wait on him at Hanover.

In April, 1724, there being ſeveral removes at court, lord Carteret reſigned his office of ſecretary, and was ſucceeded by the duke of Newcaſtle, and was at the ſame time conſtituted lord lieutenant of Ireland. He was well acquainted with the ſtate of the nation before he went over, and procured Mr. Wood's patent for coining halfpence and farthings, which had been complained of as a great grievance, to be revoked; tho' at his firſt going over, he ſigned a proclamation, offering 300*l.* reward for a diſcovery of the author of the Drapier's Letters. Notwithſtanding this he lived in great friendſhip with Swift, who once aſked him how he could concur in ſuch a meaſure; to which his excellency replied, in the words of Virgil,

——— *Regni novitas me talia cogit*
Moliri.

He

He gratified Swift in promoting his friend Sheridan and many others. This celebrated wit uſed to remonſtrate with great freedom againſt ſuch meaſures as he diſliked; and lord Carteret having gained the advantage of him in ſome diſpute, concerning the diſtreſſes of Ireland, he cried out in "a violent paſſion, what the vengeance brought you among "us? get you gone, get you gone. Pray God Almighty "to ſend us our boobies back again". Dean Swift, p. 270.

In the year 1727, when the king took his laſt journey abroad, on which he died, he was again declared one of the lords juſtices for the adminiſtration of the government, during his abſence. George the Second, on his acceſſion, was again graciouſly pleaſed to declare him lord lieutenant and chief governor of Ireland. This ſucceſſive appointment to that high ſtation by two great kings, was his peculiar honour, and was highly acceptable to the people of that kingdom.

The many good laws that were paſſed during his vicegerency, for the ſupport and honour of the eſtabliſhment, the relief of the diſtreſſed, the employment of the poor, the increaſe of tillage, and the improvement of the trade and inland navigation of the kingdom, will be ſo many monuments to poſterity of his wiſe adminiſtration: and the Iriſh will ever remember, that he held that parliament, wherein the king conſented to the appropriation of a proper fund for the encouragement of theſe great purpoſes, and to remit part of his hereditary revenue.

After he had continued in this high ſtation the uſual time, he was ſucceeded by the duke of Dorſet, 1730; and from thence had no public employment till the year 1742, when he was again declared one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate. In September following, he was ſent to the ſtates general, to concert meaſures with them in that very critical juncture, for the ſupport of their liberties, and the good of the common cauſe.

In 1743 he waited on the king to Hanover, and attended, all that year, the campaign in Germany; his majeſty chiefly relying on his councils. During this time, a treaty of marriage between her royal highneſs the princeſs Louiſa and the prince royal of Denmark, was ſigned by him and the baron de Sohlenthall, embaſſador extraordinary from the king of Denmark.

On the death of his mother, in the year following, he ſucceeded to the titles of viſcount Carteret and earl Granville. At the latter end of the ſame year, he reſigned the ſeals,

and was ſucceeded by the earl of Harrington. In the year 1746, on the memorable reſignation of the duke of Newcaſtle and lord Harrington, he was again appointed principal ſecretary of State; but he continued only two or three days in his employment. At a chapter of the moſt noble order of the garter, held at Kenſington, in June 1749, he was elected one of the knights companions, together with his royal highneſs prince George, the margrave of Anſpach, and others; and was inſtalled at Windſor, in July the following year. In 1751, his majeſty was pleaſed to appoint him preſident of his moſt honourable privy council. He died Jan. the 2d, 1763.

CATHERINE, empreſs of Ruſſia, was born of low and obſcure parents in Livonia, about the year 1684. Her youth was ſpent in ſervitude, in attendance on the children of M. Gluck, ſuperintendant of Marienburgh. When ſhe was eighteen years of age, ſhe appeared to be extremely handſome; and a Swediſh corporal, then in garriſon there, fell violently in love with her. Matrimony was agreed on between them, but their wiſhes were fruſtrated by the ſiege and capture of Marienburgh, by the Ruſſians. The fair damſel fell into the hands of the victor, velt-mareſchal Czeremetoff, in whoſe houſe ſhe ſtaid five or ſix months. Here ſhe was ſeen and admired by prince Menzikoff, who begged her of the general.

She did not continue long with the prince, for the Czar coming one day to dine with him, obſerved her amidſt a crowd of ſervants in the hall, and was immediately ſtruck with her beauty. She was ſoon afterwards conducted to his palace, where he honoured her with the title of *Grace*, eſtabliſhed a houſhold for her, and gave her cloaths, money, furniture and ſervants according to his fancy. All her attention was employed in ſtudying the Czar's humour, and in making herſelf agreeable to him, in which ſhe ſucceeded ſo well, that he married her privately, and afterwards publicly, in the year 1711.

She attended him in all his expeditions; and when he was engaged in war with the Turks, and was ſurrounded by them on the banks of Pruth; by her advice, activity and addreſs, ſhe ſaved him, his army, and his empire from deſtruction.

Peter, who was naturally grateful, from this time took every opportunity of ſhewing his affection for his worthy conſort, and his ſenſe of her ſervices. He never reſolved on

any

any important enterprise, without first consulting her; success attended him in every thing, and the court of Petersburgh appeared in a new light. He instituted the new order of St. Catherine in honour of her, to perpetuate the memory of her love and fidelity; which he gave her power to bestow on such of her own sex, as she should think proper. He had the ceremony of her coronation performed in the year 1724, with the greatest splendour and magnificence. And at his death, which happened the year following, he chose her his successor, and intrusted to her all the great designs he had projected, and the means of executing them.

Accordingly when she had paid becoming honours to her deceased husband, she took all proper steps to secure the quiet of her dominions, to find out the revenues of the clergy, and to settle the succession. She established the academy of sciences at Petersburgh, encreased her marine, and carried on the project of discovering the north-east passage to China. But after a reign of two years and three months, she died in the thirty-ninth year of her age, leaving behind her two princesses, Anne Petrowna, married to the duke of Holstein; and Elizabeth, who afterwards became empress.

We shall conclude our account, with the character given of her by her husband, the immortal Peter the Great.

"Although the inequality of our stations was great, yet "so far am I from ever repenting of the choice I have made, "that I have on the contrary, by marrying Catherine, "found myself possessed, not only of an empress in name, "but of one in reality, for magnanimity and good under-"standing; and of an angel in human form, for beauty and "all manner of virtue.

"She embraced the Greek religion in 1703, and has "ever since shewn her attachment to that faith; by marks "of the strictest piety and devotion; by observing its cus-"tomary fasts with a more rigid severity, than any of the "Russians do.

"She understands and talks the Russian language to per-"fection: she is judiciously politic, and by an admirable "timing of her caresses, knows how to sooth my most vio-"lent passions into an absolute calm.

"She shews a courteous and affable behaviour to all, but "especially to my soldiers; and upon all festival days, will "condescend to give my guards brandy with her own hands.

"As to her person, she is somewhat short, thick set, and "corpulent; yet, notwithstanding, she is perfectly agree-

"able

"able and handſome. Though it was not for any of thoſe "outward endowments, but for the tranſcendent virtues "of her mind, and her conſummate penetration, that I "have made her the partner of my royal bed, ſucceſſor to "my empire, and her heirs after me; as well knowing, "that only ſuch deſcendants are worthy of ſuch dominion, "and ſo great inheritance."

History of the Ruſſian empire, vol. 2d.

CECIL (WILLIAM, Lord Burleigh) was the ſon of Richard Cecil, groom of the robes, yeoman of the wardrobes, and high ſheriff of the county of Northampton. He was born at Bourn in Lincolnſhire, in Sept. 1521.

Having been educated at the grammar ſchool there, his father ſent him to St. John's college in Cambridge; where, in his twentieth year, he married a ſiſter of Sir John Cheek, tutor to king Edward VIth. He removed from Cambridge to Gray's Inn, being deſigned for the bar; and when his firſt wife died, he married a daughter of Sir Anthony Cook, king Edward's ſchool-maſter. This lady was well verſed in the Greek and latin tongues, and though he was twice married very young, yet marriage did not interrupt the courſe of his ſtudies, either at the univerſity or inns of court. Both of his wives were deſcended from two of the greateſt ſcholars of the age, and his relation to theſe gentlemen rather advanced than hindred his learning. He applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law with indefatigable induſtry, and ſoon became eminent in his profeſſion.

When the duke of Somerſet was choſen protector to his nephew king Edward the VIth, he took him into his family, and made him maſter of requeſts (the firſt who bore that title in England) and in the ſecond year of that king's reign, cuſtos brevium of the court of common pleas; in the third year cuſtos rotulorum of Lincolnſhire; in the fifth, one of the principal ſecretaries of State. He was alſo knighted, ſworn of the privy council, and made chancellor of the garter. By ſome writers he is charged with ingratitude to this munificent patron, and ſaid to be concerned in his fall. The duke of Somerſet ſent for him, before he was apprehended, and told him, he doubted of ſome ill meaning againſt him. Cecil replied, if he were not in fault, he might truſt to his innocence: if he were, he had nothing to ſay, but to lament him.

When the king died, he was one of the privy councellors who declared for lady Jane Grey; yet queen Mary never

never reſented it farther than by diſmiſſing him from his offices; and towards the latter end of her reign, ſhe often conſulted him. He kept fair with her miniſters, and was very much reſpected by cardinal Pool, biſhop Tonſtall, and Sir William Peters, zealous papiſts, for his great wiſdom.

Queen Elizabeth, on her acceſſion, added to her catholic councellors, eight proteſtants. Among theſe was Sir William Cecil, whom ſhe admitted again to his place of ſecretary of ſtate, and made him maſter of the court of wards. He was ſoon after unanimouſly choſen by the univerſity of Cambridge to be their chancellor, which office had been vacant ever ſince the death of Cardinal Pool. He was a member of the firſt parliament the queen held, and of all the following parliaments till the year 1571, when he was created a baron of England, by the name of William Cecil, baron of Burleigh; in conſideration of his fidelity and ſervices. If we ſhould mention all the occurrences in that glorious reign, in which he was concerned, we ſhould rather ſeem to write queen Elizabeth's life than Cecil's.

When age and diſtempers began to waſte him, and he found himſelf unfit for buſineſs, he deſired her majeſty to permit him to lay down his offices; on which ſhe viſited and comforted him, and continued to do ſo during his laſt ſickneſs: but his diſeaſe, old age, was ſuch as no remedies could cure; and on the fourth of Auguſt 1598, he quietly departed this life, in the ſeventy-eighth year of his age. He left one ſon, by his firſt wife Mary Cheek, Thomas, created earl of Exeter by king James: and by his ſecond wife, Mildred Coke, he had Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards earl of Saliſbury, who ſucceeded him in all his offices. He held the office of lord high treaſurer of England twenty-ſeven years; and though he deteſted to raiſe an eſtate by baſe and corrupt means; yet he increaſed his own and the public treaſury, by induſtry and frugality. He ſuffered nothing to be ſpent but for the queen's honour, the defence of her realms, and the relief of her allies. He looked ſtrictly, yet not over rigidly, to the farmers of the public revenues. He uſed to ſay, he never liked that the treaſury ſhould, like the ſpleen, grow too great, whilſt the reſt of the members languiſhed and pined away. He endeavoured to enrich both prince and people, ſaying often, nothing is truly for the prince's profit which is not for his honour.

In the management of the demeſnes of the crown, he would have no rents of land raiſed, nor old tenants turned

out: which rule he obſerved likewiſe in his private eſtate. But to draw his character at large, and do it juſtice, would far exceed the limits to which we are confined.

As to his writings, he is reckoned, by Hollinſhed, amongſt the hiſtorians of the Engliſh nation. He wrote two poems in Latin, on the death of Margaret Nevil, lady of the bed-chamber to queen Catherine. They were printed amongſt the *Carmina Suffolc. fratrum. Lond.* 4*to.* 1552.

A Latin poem in memory of Thomas Chaloner, knight.

A preface to queen Catherine's book, entitled, *Lamentation of a Sinner, Lond.* 12*mo.* 1548.

Precepts or Directions for the well ordering and Carriage of a Man's Life. 1637. *Harleian Cat. vol.* 2. *p.* 755.

Meditations on the Death of his Lady.

A Meditation on the State of England, during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

He wrote anſwers to many libels againſt the queen and government, the titles of many of which are now loſt; ſome are ſaid to be extant in print, more in manuſcript. He was ſuppoſed to be the author of a thin pamphlet in defence of the puniſhments inflicted upon the Roman catholics, in the reign of queen Elizabeth; it is called, *The Execution of Juſtice in England, for maintenance of public and Chriſtian Peace, againſt certain Stirrers of Seditions and Adherents to the Traytors and Enemies of the Realm, without any Perſecution of them for Queſtions of Religion, as is falſely reported, &c. Lond.* 1583. 2*d Edition.*

He drew up alſo a great number of pedigrees, ſome of which are preſerved in the library of the archbiſhop of Canterbury at Lambeth, particularly the genealogies of the kings of England, from William the Conqueror, to Edward the Fourth; of queen Anne Bullen, and of ſeveral princely houſes in Germany.

Walpole's Cat.

A collection of his ſtate papers were publiſhed by S. Haynes, 1740. And a continuation of them by Mr. Murdin, 1760.

CELLARIUS (CHRISTOPHER) was born the twenty-ſecond of November, 1638, at Smalcalde, a little town in Franconia. His father, of the ſame name, was miniſter of the town, and his mother, Mary Zehners, was daughter of the famous divine, Joachim Zehners. He came of a family in which learning ſeems to have been hereditary.

When he was three years old he had the misfortune to loſe his father, but his mother took care of his education.

He

He began his ſtudies in the college of Smalcalde, and he there made ſuch great progreſs, both in Latin and Greek, that it was found proper at eighteen years of age to remove him to Jena, to finiſh his ſtudies in that univerſity. He ſtayed three years in this place, where he applied himſelf to claſſical learning under Boſius, to philoſophy under Beckman, to the oriental languages under Friſchmuth, and to mathematics under Weigelius. In 1659 he quitted Jena to go to Gieſſen, to ſtudy divinity there under Peter Haberkorn. He afterwards returned to Jena to continue his ſtudies, and took his doctor's degree there in 1666. The year following he was made profeſſor of Hebrew and moral philoſophy at Weiſſenfels, and he filled this charge for ſeven years with great credit and applauſe.

In 1673 he was called to Weymar, to be rector of the college there. He kept this employment three years, and quitted it for another of the ſame kind at Zeits. After two years ſtay here, the college of Merſbourg was offered to him, which he accepted. His learning, his abilities, and his diligence ſoon rendered this college famous, and drew a great number of ſtudents; and the place was ſo agreeable to him, that he determined to end his days here; but providence diſpoſed of him otherwiſe. For the king of Pruſſia having founded a univerſity at Hall, in 1693, prevailed upon him to be profeſſor of eloquence and hiſtory in it. Here he compoſed a great part of his works.

His great application ſhortened his days, and haſtened on the infirmities of old age. He was a long time afflicted with the ſtone, but he never could be perſuaded to apply for aſſiſtance from medicine. He died the fourth of June, 1707, in the ſixty-eighth year of his age.

He publiſhed very good editions of above twenty Latin and Greek authors. And if we ſhould give an exact catalogue of his own works, it would be amazing, and ſhew what a ſurpriſing paſſion he had for ſtudy. Indeed it is ſaid of him, that he would ſpend whole days and nights together in it, without any attention to the care of his health, or the calls of nature. But, notwithſtanding he was a very voluminous writer, yet he publiſhed nothing in haſte, nothing but what was quite correct and finiſhed, and what was likewiſe of great utility. His works relate chiefly to grammar, to geography, to hiſtory, and to the oriental languages. As they are ſo very numerous, we ſhall only ſet down ſome of the moſt conſiderable of them.

1. *A Latin Grammar, in German.* 8vo. *Merſbourg,* 1689, which has gone through ſeveral editions ſince.

2. *Antibarbarus Latinus, ſive de Latinitate mediæ & infimæ ætatis,* 12mo. *Jenæ* 1677, and in many editions afterwards. Before he publiſhed this book, Olaus Borrichius had publiſhed, at Copenhagen, a work entitled, *Cogitationes de variis linguæ Latinæ ætatibus, &c.* Cellarius had not ſeen this before the publication of his own; and his reading of it afterwards, was the occaſion of his making an addition to it, under the title of

3. *Curæ poſteriores de Barbariſmis & Idiotiſmis Sermonis Latini. Jenæ,* 1686, 12mo.

4. *Orthographia Latina ex vetuſtis monumentis, hoc eſt nummis, marmoribus, &c. excerpta digeſta, noviſque obſervationibus illuſtrata. Halæ, in* 8vo. 1700 *and* 1704.

5. *Hiſtoria univerſalis breviter ac perſpicue expoſita, in antiquam & medii Ævi ac novam diviſa, cum notis perpetuis. Jenæ,* 1703, *in* 3 *vol.* 12mo.

6. *Collectanea Hiſtoriæ Samaritanæ, quotquot inveniri potuerunt. Cizæ,* 1688, 4to. He had a deſign of writing a compleat hiſtory of the Samaritans, but for want of materials was forced to give it up. He collected together what he could find relating to their manners, religion, &c. which he hath given in this work.

7. *Hiſtoria Gentis & Religionis Samaritanæ ex nova Sichemitarum epiſtola aucta. Halæ,* 1699, *in* 4to.

8. *Grammatica Hebræa in tabulis Synopticis una cum conſilio* 24 *horis diſcendi linguam Sanctam.* To which he added *Rabbiniſmus, ſive inſtitutio Grammatica pro legendis Rabbinorum Scriptis. Cizæ,* 4to. 1684.

9. *Canones de Lingua Sanctæ Idiotiſmis.* 4to. *Cizæ* 1679.

10. *Sciagraphia Philologiæ Sacræ, cum etymologico radicum deperditarum ex aliis linguis, Arabicâ præſertim, reſtitutarum. in* 4to. *Cizæ,* 1678.

11. *Chaldaiſmus, ſive Grammatica nova linguæ Chaldaicæ, &c. Cizæ,* 1685, 4to.

12. *Porta Syriæ, ſive Grammatica Syriaca. Cizæ,* 1682, 4to.

13. *Horæ Samaritanæ; hoc eſt excerpta Pentateuchi Samaritice verſionis cum tranſlatione Latinæ & notis perpetuis, & Grammatica Samaritana copioſis illuſtrata exemplis, & tandem Gloſſarium purè Samariticarum vocum. Cizæ,* 1682, *in* 4to.

14. *Iſagoge in linguam Arabicam. Cizæ,* 4to. 1686.

His works in geography are well known, are very cor-

rect,

rect, and are excellent helps to the underſtanding of ancient authors. For a more particular account of the author and his works, conſult J. G. Walchius's diſcourſe of his life and writings, prefixed to his *Diſſertationes Academicæ*, publiſhed at Leipſic, 1712, 8vo.

CHARKE (CHARLOTTE) was youngeſt daughter of the celebrated Laureat Colley Cibber, Eſq; and ſiſter to Mr. Theophilus Cibber. At eight years old ſhe was put to ſchool, but had an education beſtowed on her more ſuitable to a boy than to one of the ſofter ſex; and as ſhe grew up ſhe followed the ſame plan, being much more frequently in the ſtable than in the bed-chamber, and fully miſtreſs of the handling of a curry-comb, though totally ignorant of the uſe of a needle. Her very amuſements all took the ſame maſculine turn, ſhooting, hunting, riding races, and digging in a garden being ever her favourite exerciſes. Companion to the Play-houſe.

She alſo relates an act of her proweſs when a meer child, in protecting the houſe when in expectation of an attack from thieves, by the firing of piſtols and blunderbuſſes out at the windows. All her actions ſeem to have had a boyiſh miſchievouſneſs in them, and ſhe ſometimes appears to have run great riſque of ending them with the moſt fatal conſequences.

This wildneſs, however, was put ſome check to by her marriage, when very young, with Mr. Richard Charke, an eminent performer on the violin, immediately after which ſhe launched into the billows of a ſtormy world, in which ſhe was, through the whole remainder of her life, buffeted about without ever once reaching a peaceful harbour. Her huſband's inſatiable paſſion for women very ſoon gave her juſt cauſe of uneaſineſs, and in a ſhort time appears to have occaſioned a ſeparation.

She then applied to the ſtage, apparently from inclination as well as neceſſity, and opened with the little part of Mademoiſelle in the Provoked Wife, in which ſhe met with all the ſucceſs ſhe could expect. From this ſhe roſe in her ſecond and third attempts to the capital characters of Alicia in Jane Shore, and Andromache in the Diſtreſs'd Mother, in which, notwithſtanding the remembrance of Mrs. Porter and Mrs Oldfield, ſhe met with great indulgence from the audience, and being remarkable for reading well, was ſuffered to go on upon ſudden emergencies to read characters of no leſs importance than thoſe of Cleopatra and queen Eliza-

Elizabeth. She was after this engaged at a good ſalary and ſufficient ſupply of very conſiderable parts, at the theatre in the Haymarket, and after that at Drury-Lane. In a word, ſhe ſeemed well ſettled, and likely to have made no inglorious figure in theatrical life, had not that want of conſideration and ungovernable impetuoſity of paſſions which run through all her actions, induced her to quarrel with Mr. Fleetwood, the then manager, whom ſhe not only left on a ſudden without any notice given, but even vented her ſpleen againſt him in public, by the writing a little dramatic farce, called, *The Art of Management*; and though that gentleman not only forgave that injury, and reſtored her to her former ſtation, yet ſhe acknowledges that ſhe afterwards very ungratefully left him a ſecond time, on a cauſe in which he could incur no ſhare of blame.

Her adventures during the remainder of her life are nothing but one variegated ſcene of pitiable diſtreſſes, of a kind which no one can be a ſtranger to who has either ſeen or read the accounts of thoſe moſt wretched of all human beings, the members of a meer ſtroling company of actors; we ſhall therefore be excuſed the entering into particulars. In 1755 ſhe came to London, where ſhe publiſhed the narrative of her own life, whether the profits of her book enabled her to ſubſiſt for the ſhort remainder of her life, without the ſeeking for farther adventures is uncertain. Death, however, put a period to it, and thereby to one continued courſe of miſery, the evident conſequence of folly, imprudence and abſurdity, ſometime in the year 1759.

Bayle Moreri.

CHARLES V. (Emperor and king of Spain) was ſon of Philip the firſt, archduke of Auſtria, and of Jane queen of Caſtile. He was born at Ghent, Feb. 24, 1500, and ſucceeded to the crown of Spain in 1517. Two years afterwards he was choſen emperor at Frankfort, after the death of Maximilian his grandfather. He was a great warrior and politician; and his ambition was not ſatisfied with the many kingdoms and provinces he poſſeſſed, for he is ſuppoſed with reaſon to aſpire at univerſal empire.

He is ſaid to have fought ſixty battles, in moſt of which he was victorious. He took the king of France (Francis the Iſt.) priſoner, and ſold him his liberty on very hard terms; yet afterwards, when the people of Ghent revolted, he aſked leave to paſs through his dominions; and tho' the generous king thus had him in his power, and had an opportunity of re-

revenging his ill treatment, yet he received and attended him with all pomp and magnificence. He ſacked Rome and took the pope priſoner; and the cruelties which his army exerciſed there, are ſaid to exceed thoſe of the northern barbarians. Yet the pious emperor went into mourning on account of this conqueſt; forbad the ringing of bells; commanded proceſſions to be made, and prayers to be offered up for the deliverance of the pope, his priſoner; yet did not inflict the leaſt puniſhment on thoſe who treated the holy father and the holy ſee with ſuch inhumanity.

He is accuſed by ſome Romiſh writers of favouring the Lutheran principles, which he might eaſily have extirpated. But the truth is, he found his account in the diviſions which that ſect occaſioned; and he for ever made his advantage of them; ſometimes againſt the pope, ſometimes againſt France, and at other times againſt the empire itſelf. He was a great traveller, and made fifty different journies into Germany, Spain, Italy, Flanders, France, England and Africa. Though he had been ſucceſsful in many unjuſt enterprizes, yet his laſt attempt on Metz, which he beſieged with an army of 100,000 men, was very juſt and very unſucceſsful.

From this time he became diſguſted with the world, and reſolved to ſpend the reſt of his days in religious retirement. He reſigned his dominions to his brother Ferdinand and his ſon Philip, and retreated to a convent of Hieronimites, near Palenca in the province of Eſtremadura, where he died three years afterwards, Sept. 21, 1558.

His abdication is a very ſingular circumſtance, and very different accounts are given of the motives which prompted him to it: but the moſt probable is, that ſome compunctions of conſcience drove him to ſolitude, in order to expiate by the exerciſes of penance, the evils he had brought upon the Chriſtian world, and to prepare for death. Among other acts of penance he did not forget flagellation. The ſcourge he made uſe of, tinctured with his blood, was preſerved as a kind of relick among the monuments of the Auſtrian piety. But he was not ſo entirely wraped up in devotion as to forbear all amuſements; for he uſed to ride on horſeback, to dreſs his garden, to make watches, and to divert himſelf with experiments in mechanics. And it is related that he uſed to ſay, that he taſted more ſatisfaction in his ſolitude in one day, than in all the triumphs of his former reign. He was a great proficient in modern langua-

ges, and very fond of learned men, particularly those who excelled in history.

It is related, when he was in Italy, that being told that Guiccardini attended his levee, he gave immediate orders for his being admitted into his dressing room, and conversed with him for some time. Upon which a murmur arose among several persons of quality, and officers of the army, who for many days together had been desiring an audience, and could not obtain the honour. The emperor being told of this, took Guiccardini by the hand, led him into the drawing room, and thus addressed the company; Gentlemen, I can create an hundred nobles, and as many officers in an hour; but I cannot produce such an historian, therefore be not surprised that I should admit him before you.

Some writers affirm, that he himself was an historian, and that in imitation of Julius Cæsar, he composed the memoirs of his own reign, in the French tongue. But it does not appear clearly that this book was ever printed.

CHARLES XII. (King of Sweden) a man, the most extraordinary, perhaps, that ever appeared in the world, was born in the year 1682. At six years of age he was taken from the women, and was made to read Puffendorf's introduction to the history of Europe. He afterwards learned the German language to such perfection, that he spoke it as well as his mother tongue.

At seven years of age he could manage a horse, and delighted in the most violent exercises. He discovered an invincible obstinacy in his temper; the only way to gain upon him was to touch his honour: the name of glory could obtain any thing of him. He had a great aversion to learn Latin; but when they told him that the kings of Denmark and Poland understood it, he soon applied himself to that language, and retained so much of it as enabled him to speak it all the rest of his life; but he never could be prevailed upon, after the same manner, to learn French.

As soon as he had some little knowledge in Latin, they made him translate *Quintus Curtius*, the subject of which book took his fancy. The person who explained this author to him, having asked him what he thought of Alexander, I think, says the prince, that I would be like him: but, says the other, he lived but two and thirty years. Ah! replies he, and is not that enough, when one has conquered kingdoms?

His

His father, Charles XI. died when he was fifteen years old, at which age the laws of Sweden fix the majority of their kings. But Charles XI. put off the majority of his ſon till he ſhould come to be eighteen, and left him under the guardianſhip and regency of Eduiga Eleonery, dowager of Charles X. She kept the king, her grandſon, as much as ſhe could, from intermedling with buſineſs. The young prince uſually paſſed his time in hunting or reviewing his troops.

One day, in the ſame year in which his father died, when he had been taking a review of ſeveral regiments, and *Piper*, the counſellor of ſtate, ſtood by him, the king appeared to be immerſed in thought. Piper took the liberty of enquiring into the ſubject. I am thinking, anſwers he, that I am capable of commanding thoſe brave fellows yonder, and dont care that either they or I ſhould receive orders from a woman. The king having thus expreſſed his wiſh to reign, in three days, the ſtates conferred the government upon him.

The beginning of his adminiſtration did not raiſe any favourable ideas of him. He appeared, both to foreigners and to Swedes, as a perſon of a mean capacity. But the ſtorm which gathered round him, gave him ſoon an opportunity of diſplaying his real character. Three powerful princes, *viz.* Frederic, K. of Denmark; Auguſtus, elector of Saxony and king of Poland; and Peter the Great, Czar of Muſcovy, conſpired his ruin almoſt at the ſame inſtant.

The preparations of theſe enemies alarmed the king's council, and they deliberated upon them in his preſence; and as ſome of them were propoſing to divert the ſtorm by negociations; Charles, riſing from his ſeat with an air of gravity and reſolution, ſaid, I am reſolved never to enter upon an unjuſt war, nor put an end to a juſt one but by the deſtruction of my enemies. My reſolution is fixed. I will attack the firſt who ſhall declare againſt me; and when I have conquered him, I may hope to ſtrike a terror into the reſt. Theſe words aſtoniſhed all the old councellors, and they received his orders for the war with admiration. They were ſtill more ſurpriſed when they ſaw him, of a ſudden, renounce all the moſt innocent amuſements of youth. He had been fond of gaiety and dreſs, but was ever after clad like a common ſoldier: he reduced his table to the utmoſt frugality, drank nothing but pure water, renounced all converſation with the fair ſex; and full of the idea of

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Alexander and Cæſar, he propoſed to imitate thoſe two conquerors in every thing but their *vices*.

Having ſettled order and regularity in his dominions, he ſet out for his firſt campaign on the eighth of May, 1700. He left Stockholm, and never after returned thither. The king of Denmark had ravaged the dominions of the duke of Holſtein, had taken the caſtle of Gottorp, and was beſieging in perſon, the town of *Tonningen*. Charles himſelf commanded the Swediſh fleet; with which, being joined by thirty Engliſh and Dutch men of war, he went to attack the Daniſh fleet, which declined the engagement, and gave them an opportunity of drawing ſo near Copenhagen, as to throw ſome bombs into the town. The king, in a ſudden tranſport, ſaid, What if we ſhould lay hold of the opportunity of making a deſcent, and beſiege Copenhagen by land, whilſt it is blocked up by ſea? The propoſition was admired and approved.

He debarked with 5000 men, and flinging himſelf into the water, followed by his troops, he carried the poſt of Humblebeck, notwithſtanding the reſiſtance of his enemies. The king, who had never before heard a diſcharge of muſkets loaden with ball, aſked a gentleman who ſtood near him, amidſt a ſhower of muſket ſhot, what whiſtling that was which he had in his ears? 'Tis the noiſe of the muſket ball which they fire upon you, the gentleman replied. "That's right, ſays the king, henceforward it ſhall be my "muſic."

The king of Denmark ſeeing the Baltic covered with his enemies ſhips, a young conqueror, already maſter of Zealand, and ready to take poſſeſſion of his capital; finiſhed a treaty with as much rapidity as the Swede made his deſcent.

Thus Charles XII. at eighteen years of age, began and ended this war in leſs than ſix weeks. He had already given orders for his army to go into winter quarters, when he received advice that Narva was beſieged by 100,000 Muſcovites. He now reſolved to march againſt the Czar, notwithſtanding the rigour of the ſeaſon. The whole Swediſh army was no more than 20,000; but when Charles found himſelf before the poſts of the enemy, he had only with him 8000 men. With theſe he attacked them, before they had time to learn with how ſmall a number they had to engage; and with the loſs of 1500 men, entirely routed and diſperſed that immenſe army, and gained one of the moſt ſignal victories that is to be met with in all hiſtory. The

Muſ-

Muſcovites attributed this ſurpriſing event to ſorcery, to diabolical influence and enchantment.

Charles having paſſed his winter at Narva, in the ſpring following marched to Riga, againſt the Saxons, entrenched on the banks of the Duna. He paſſed his army by a ſtratagem, attacked the Saxons, forced them in all their poſts, and gained a complete victory over them. He purſued his conqueſts as far as where the diet of Poland was ſitting, where he made them declare the throne of Poland vacant, and elect Staniſlaus their king. And afterwards making himſelf maſter of the greateſt part of Saxony, he required Auguſtus to renounce the crown of Poland, and to acknowledge Staniſlaus.

Auguſtus, in hopes that his preſence might ſoften the king of Sweden, ſet out for Gunterſdorf, and obtained an interview with him without any ceremony. Charles was in jack-boots, with a piece of black taffety tied round his neck inſtead of a cravat; his cloaths were, as uſual, made of a coarſe blue cloth, with braſs buttons; he had a long ſword by his ſide, which had ſerved him in the battle of Narva, and upon the pommel of which he would often lean. The converſation turned wholly upon thoſe great boots; Charles told Auguſtus, he had not laid them aſide for ſix years, except when he went to ſleep. Theſe trifles were the ſole diſcourſe between two kings, one of whom had diſpoſſeſſed the other of a crown. They dined together ſeveral times afterwards: Charles always affected to give the right hand to king Auguſtus; but was ſo far from ſoftening the rigour of his demands, that he obliged him to ſend Staniſlaus the jewels and records of the crown, and to write him a letter of congratulation on his acceſſion.

Charles having reduced the kings of Denmark and Poland, having humbled the emperor, given laws to the empire, and protected the Lutheran religion, prepared to leave the pleaſures of Saxony, and to penetrate into Muſcovy and dethrone the Czar. He quickly obliged the Muſcovites to abandon Poland, purſued them into their own country, gained many advantages, and won ſeveral battles.

The Czar was inclined to peace, and ventured ſome propoſals: but Charles, who had not been uſed to grant peace to his enemies but in their capital cities, only anſwered, "I "will treat with the Czar at Moſcow". When this haughty anſwer was reported to the Czar, "my brother Charles, "ſays he, ſtill affects to act the Alexander, but I flatter "my-

"myſelf he will not find a Darius in me". And the event anſwered accordingly: For in the memorable battle of Pultowa, the Swediſh army was intirely conquered and deſtroyed; and Charles loſt, in that deciſive day, the fruit of nine years pains, and almoſt an hundred battles. He paſſed the Boriſthenes with a little troop, then went to Oczakow, and from thence to Bender; near which place he built a houſe, and intrenched himſelf. He had with him 1800 men, who were all cloathed and fed, both they and their horſes, at the expence of the grand ſenior. From the firſt moment of his repairing to the Turkiſh territories, he laid the deſign of turning the Ottoman arms upon his enemies; and is ſaid to have had a ſolemn promiſe from the grand vizier to be carried into Muſcovy, with 200,000 men.

Whilſt he continued at Bender, he inſenſibly acquired a taſte for books. He read the tragedies of Corneille and Racine, and the works of Deſpreaux; his ſatyrs he had no reliſh for, but he much admired his other works. When he read that paſſage, in which the author makes Alexander a fool and a madman, he tore out the leaf. He would ſometimes too, play at cheſs: but as ſoon as he had recovered his wound, and was able to mount a horſe, he renewed his uſual fatigues, tiring three horſes a day, and exerciſing his ſoldiers. Thoſe who had a mind to gain his favour attended him, and were all day long in their boots. One morning, going into the houſe of his chancellor, and finding in the antichamber ſeveral pair of ſhoes, he threw them all into the fire, and went his way. When the chancellor perceived the ſmell of the burnt leather, and inquired into the reaſon of it, "What a ſtrange king is this, ſaid he, that his "chancellor muſt always be booted."

Charles's intereſt at length prevailed in the ſeraglio, and the ſultan gave orders to fall upon the Muſcovites with 200,000 men. The Czar, upon the news of the Turkiſh preparations, left Moſcow; and, with an army of 80,000 men, marched to Moldavia and Walachia. On a ſudden, he found his army deſtitute of proviſions, and without forage, on the banks of the Pruth; with that river behind him, 150,000 Turks before him, and 40,000 Tartars harraſſing him on the right hand and the left. Reduced to this extremity, he ſaid publickly, "I am at leaſt in as bad a "caſe as my brother Charles was at Pultowa."

When it was ſeen that the two armies muſt inevitably engage, an expreſs was ſent to the king of Sweden, who ſet out

out that moment from Bender, followed by forty officers; and enjoying by anticipation the pleaſure of fighting the emperor of Moſcovy. But the Czar, whoſe ruin ſeemed to be inevitable, prevailed on the grand vizier, by means of ſome powerful preſents, to ſign a treaty; and juſt as the king of Sweden arrived, was drawing off, with drums beating and enſigns diſplayed.

When Charles was informed by what means he had loſt an opportunity, which perhaps he would never recover, he went directly to the vizier, and with indignation reproached him with his treaty, and told him he had it in his power to have carried the Czar priſoner to Conſtantinople. The Turk anſwered coldly, Who ſhould govern his empire in his abſence? It is not fit that all kings ſhould be out of their kingdoms. Charles replied with an indignant ſmile, threw himſelf down upon a ſopha, with an air of reſentment and contempt, ſtretched out his leg towards him, entangled, by deſign, his ſpur in his robe, and tore it; then roſe up immediately, mounted his horſe, and returned to Bender, full of deſpair. The grand ſignior in vain ſent to him to quit his dominions. He threatened to hang up the baſhas and ſhave the beards of the Janiſaries who brought him ſuch meſſages.

This *Iron-head*, as they called him, perſiſting in his reſolution, they were ordered to attack him; and to take him either alive or dead. He defended himſelf to the laſt extremity, killed no leſs than twenty Janiſaries with his own hand, and performed prodigies of valour on a very unwarrantable and unneceſſary occaſion. But the houſe being ſet on fire, having received two or three wounds, and being thrown down by his ſpurs, he was at laſt over-powered and taken priſoner, and ſent to Adrianople; where the grand ſignior gave him audience, and promiſed to make good the damages he had ſuſtained.

At laſt, after a ſtay of above five years, he left Turkey; and having diſguiſed himſelf, traverſed Walachia, Tranſylvania, Hungary and Germany, attended only by one perſon; and in ſixteen days riding, during which time he never went to bed, came to the gates at Straelſund about midnight, Nov. 21, 1714. He was conducted to general Duker, the governor in bed, as a courier from the king in Turkey, who rubbing his eyes, aſked what news of his majeſty. The king took him by the ſhoulder, what, ſays he, Duker, have my beſt ſubjects forgot me? The general jumped out of bed

and

embraced his maſter's knees with tears of joy. The news ran over the town in an inſtant, the windows were illuminated, the conduits ran with wine, and the artillery fired.

The king's boots were cut off his ſwollen legs, and he was put to bed; when he had ſlept ſome hours, the firſt thing he did was to review his troops, and examine the fortifications. And that very day he ſent out orders into all parts for renewing the war with more vigour than ever againſt all his enemies. But affairs were much changed: Auguſtus had reaſcended the throne of Poland, Sweden had loſt many of its provinces, and was without money, trade, credit or troops. The kings of Denmark and Pruſſia ſiezed on the iſle of Rugen, beſieged him in Straelſund, which ſurrendered the 22d of December, 1715, but the king eſcaped to Carleſcroon.

Being ſo near his capital, it was expected he would have gone thither after ſo long abſence. But he could not bear to think of that 'till he had got ſome ſignal victories.

It was a great ſurprize to all Europe, who were attentive to the fortune of Charles, when inſtead of defending his country, which was threatened with invaſions by Muſcovy, Denmark, Ruſſia, Saxony and England, he marched into Norway with 20,000 men. He ſat down before Frederickſhall in the month of December, when the ground was ſo hard that they might as well have opened trenches in a rock; and the cold ſo extreme, that ſeveral of the ſoldiers fell down dead in their poſts. But the king's conſtitution, by eighteen years labour, was hardened to that degree, that he would ſleep in the open field in Norway, in the midſt of winter, upon boards or ſtraw, covered only with his cloak, without prejudicing his health.

On the 11th of December he went at night to ſee the trenches, and ſtood looking at the men, at an angle, with his body half expoſed to a battery of cannon. A ball ſtruck him on the right temple, and killed him in a moment: he had the force at that inſtant, to put his hand by a natural motion, to the guard of his ſword, and lay in that poſture.

Thus fell Charles XII. at the age of thirty-ſix years, having known the extremes of proſperity and adverſity, without being ſoftened by the one, or in the leaſt diſturbed for a moment at the other: a man extraordinary rather than a great man, and more to be admired than imitated. He was a tall, handſome, well-ſhaped man, with light brown hair, and large blue eyes, full of ſweetneſs. As to his religion, he was a ſe-

a ſerious Lutheran. Prayers were conſtantly ſaid in his camp twice a day, at which he never failed to be preſent himſelf, to give his ſoldiers an example of piety as well as valour.

When the Turks obſerved his rigidneſs in abſtaining from wine, and his regularity in attending the public devotions, they honoured him as a true Muſulman. He had a firm belief in the doctrine of predeſtination. He wrote ſome obſervations upon war, and his own campaigns, from 1700 to 1709, but the manuſcript was loſt at the unfortunate battle of Pultowa.

CHEYNE (GEORGE) an eminent phyſician of great learning and abilities, was born of a good family in Scotland, in the year 1671. He was educated at Edinburgh, under the celebrated Dr. Pitcairn. He paſſed his youth in cloſe ſtudy, and almoſt conſtant application to the abſtracted ſciences, and in great temperance and a ſedentary life.

But coming up to London when he was about thirty years of age, he changed, on a ſudden, his whole manner of living. He found the bottle companions, the younger gentry and free-livers, to be the moſt eaſy of acceſs, and ſuſceptible of friendſhip; and being naturally of a chearful temper and lively imagination, he ſoon became much careſſed by them, and grew daily in bulk and in friendſhip with theſe gay gentlemen, and their acquaintance.

He continued this courſe not only from liking, but to force a trade, which method he obſerved to ſucceed with ſome others; and by this means his health was, in a few years, brought into great diſtreſs. He grew exceſſively fat, ſhort-breath'd, lethargic and liſtleſs. He ſwelled to ſuch an enormous ſize, that he exceeded thirty-two ſtone weight. Upon ſtepping into his chariot quickly, and with any effort, he was ready to faint away for want of breath, and his face turned black. He was not able to walk up above one pair of ſtairs at a time, without extreme pain and blowing. He laboured, likewiſe, under a nervous and ſcorbutic diſorder to the moſt violent degree; his life was an intolerable burden, and his condition the moſt deplorable.

Having tried all the power of medicine in vain, he reſolved at laſt to uſe a milk and vegetable diet, which removed his complaints. His ſize was reduced to almoſt one third; he recovered his ſtrength, activity and chearfulneſs, with the free and perfect uſe of his faculties; and by a regular obſervance

vance of his regimen, he reached to a mature period; for he died at Bath in the year 1748, in the 72d year of his age.

He was a fellow of the college of physicians at Edinburgh, and of the royal society. He favoured the public with many writings, which have been well received, and have gone thro' various editions.

1. *An Essay on Health and Long Life.*

2. *Georgii Cheynæi Tractatus de Infirmorum Sanitate tuenda, vitaque producenda, libro ejusdem Argumenti Anglici edito longe auctior & limatior, huic accessit de Natura fibræ ejusq. laxæ sive resolutæ Morbis Tractatus nunc primum editus.*

3. *An Essay of the true Nature and due Method of treating the Gout; together with an Account of the Nature and Quality of Bath Waters, the Manner of using them, and the Diseases in which they are proper; as also of the Nature and Cure of most Chronical Diseases.*

4. *A new Theory of acute and slow continued Fevers; to which is prefixed, an Essay concerning the Improvement of the Theory of Medicine.*

5. *Philosophical Principles of Religion Natural and Revealed, in 2 parts.*

6. *Fluxionum Methodus inversa: sive Quantitatum fluentium leges generaliores.*

7. *The English Malady; or, a Treatise of Nervous Diseases of all Kinds, in three parts.*

CHURCHILL, (CHARLES) a noted satyrist, was the son of the reverend Mr. Charles Churchill, curate and lecturer of St. John's in Westminster; he was also educated in Westminster school, and received some applause for his abilities from his tutors in that famous seminary. His capacity however was greater than his application, so that he acquired the character of a boy who could do good if he would. As the slightest accounts of persons so noted are agreeable, it may not be amiss to observe, that having one day got an exercise to make, and from idleness or inattention, having failed to bring it at the time appointed, his master thought proper to chastise him with some severity, and even reproached his stupidity; what the fear of stripes could not effect, the fear of shame soon produced, and he brought his exercise the next day finished in such a manner, that he received the public thanks of all the masters.

Still,

Still, however, it is to be ſuppoſed that his progreſs in the learned languages was but ſlow, nor is it to be wondered at, if we conſider how difficult it was for a ſtrong imagination, ſuch as he was poſſeſſed of, to conform and walk tamely forward in the trammels of a ſchool education: minds like his are ever ſtarting aſide after new purſuits, deſirous of embracing a multiplicity of amuſing objects, eager to come at the end without the painful inveſtigation of the means; and, if we may borrow a term from the mercantile world, a genius like his, diſdaining the painful aſſiduity of learning knowledge by retail, aimed at being an wholeſale dealer in the treaſures of literature. Thus much was neceſſary to premiſe, in order to palliate his being refuſed admittance into the univerſity of Oxford, to which he was ſent by his father, for want of proper ſkill in the learned languages. He has often mentioned his repulſe upon that occaſion; but whether his juſtification of himſelf is to be admitted, we will not undertake to determine. Certain it is, that both he and his companions have often aſſerted, that he could have anſwered the college examination had he thought proper; but he ſo much deſpiſed the trifling queſtions that were put to him, that inſtead of making the proper replies, he only launched out in ſatyrical reflections upon the abilities of the gentleman whoſe office it was to judge of his.

Be this at it will, Mr. Churchill was rejected from Oxford, and probably this might have given occaſion to the frequent invectives we find in his works againſt that moſt reſpectable univerſity. Upon his returning from Oxford, he again applied to his ſtudies at Weſtminſter ſchool; and there, at the age of ſeventeen, contracted an intimacy with the lady to whom he was married, and who ſtill ſurvives him. This was one of thoſe imprudent matches which generally begin in paſſion and end in diſguſt. However, the beginning of this young couple's regard for each other was mutual and ſincere, and ſo continued for ſeveral years. At the uſual age for going into orders, Mr. Churchill was ordained by the late biſhop of London, notwithſtanding he had taken no degree, nor ſtudied in either of our univerſities; and the firſt place he had in the church, was a ſmall curacy of thirty pounds a year in Wales. To this remote part of the kingdom he brought his wife; they took a little houſe, and he went through the duties of his ſtation with chearfulneſs and aſſiduity. Happy had it been for him in this life, perhaps more happy in that to which he had been called, if he had

ſtill continued here in piety, ſimplicity and peace. His pariſhioners all loved and eſteemed him; his ſermons, though rather raiſed above the level of his audience, were however commended and followed. In order to eke out his ſcanty finances, he entered into a branch of trade, which he thought might end in riches, but which involved him in debts that preſſed him for ſome years after; this was no other than keeping a cyder cellar, and dealing in this liquor through that part of the country. A poet is but ill qualified for merchandiſe, where ſmall gains are patiently to be expected, and carefully accumulated. He had neither patience for the one, nor œconomy for the other; and a ſort of rural bankruptcy was the conſequence of his attempt.

Upon leaving Wales, he came up to London, and his father ſoon after dying, he ſtept into the church in which he had officiated. In order to improve his income, which in this ſituation did not produce full an hundred pounds yearly, he undertook to teach young ladies to read and write Engliſh, and was employed for this purpoſe in the boarding ſchool of Mrs. Dennis, where he behaved with that decency and piety which became his profeſſion: nor ſhould we here omit paying proper deference to a mode of female education, which ſeems new amongſt us; for while in other ſchools our young miſſes are taught the arts of perſonal allurements only, this ſenſible governeſs pays the ſtricteſt attention to the minds of her young pupils, and endeavours to fit them for the domeſtic duties of life, with as much aſſiduity as they are elſewhere formed to levity and ſplendor.

While Mr. Churchill was in this ſituation, his method of living bearing no proportion to his income, ſeveral debts were contracted in the city, which he was not in a capacity of paying; and a goal, the continual terror of indigent genius, ſeemed now ready to cloſe upon his miſeries. From this wretched ſtate of uneaſineſs he was relieved by the benevolence of Mr. Lloyd, father to the poet of that name, who paid his debts, or at leaſt ſatisfied his creditors.

In the mean time, while Mr. Lloyd, the father, was thus relieving Mr. Churchill by his bounty, Mr. Lloyd the ſon began to excite him by his example. The *Actor*, a poetical epiſtle, written by this gentleman, and addreſſed to Mr. Bonnel Thornton, was read and reliſhed by all the judges of poetical merit, and gave the author a diſtinguiſhed place among the writers of his age. Mr. Churchill ſoon undertook to write the *Roſciad*, a work tho'

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upon a more confined plan, yet it was more adapted to engage the public attention. It first came out without the name of the author; but the justness of its remarks, and particularly the severity of the satire, soon excited public curiosity. Though he never disowned his having written this piece, and even openly gloried in it; yet the public, unwilling to give so much merit to one alone, ascribed it to a combination of wits: nor were Messrs. Lloyd, Thornton, or Colman left unnamed upon this occasion. This misplaced praise soon induced Mr. Churchill to throw off the mask, and the second edition appeared with his name at length; and now the fame, which before was diffused upon many objects, became centered in a point. As the *Rosciad* was the first of this poets performances, so many are of opinion that it is his best; and indeed, I am inclined to concur in the same sentiment. In it we find a very close and minute discussion of the particular merit of each performer; their defects pointed out with candour, and their merits praised without adulation. This poem, however, seems to be one of those few works which are injured by succeeding editions: when he became popular, his judgment began to grow drunk with applause; and we find, in the latter editions, men blamed whose merit is incontestible, and others praised that were at that time in no degree of esteem with the judicious, and whom at present even the mob are beginning to forsake.

His next performance was his *Apology to the Critical Reviewers*; this work is not without its peculiar merit; and as it was written against a set of critics, whom the world was willing enough to blame, the public read it with their usual indulgence. In this performance he shewed a peculiar happiness of throwing his thoughts, if we may so express it, into poetical paragraphs; so that the sentence swells to the break or conclusion, as we find in prose.

His fame being greatly extended by these productions, his improvement in morals did not seem by any means to correspond: but while his writings amused the town, his actions in some measure disgusted it. He now quitted his wife, with whom he had cohabited for many years, and resigning his gown, and all clerical functions, commenced a complete *man of the town*, got drunk, frequented stews, and, giddy with false praise, thought his talents a sufficient attonement for all his follies. Some people have been unkind enough to say, that Mrs. Churchill gave the first just cause for separation,

but nothing can be more falſe than this rumour; and we can aſſure the public, that her conduct in private life, and among her acquaintance, was ever irreproachable.

In ſome meaſure to palliate the abſurdities of his conduct, he now undertook a poem called *Night*, written upon a general ſubject indeed, but upon falſe principles; namely, that whatever our follies are, we ſhould never undertake to conceal them. This, and Mr. Churchill's other poems, being ſhown to Mr. Johnſon, and his opinion being aſked concerning them, he allowed them but little merit; which being told to the author, he reſolved to requite this private opinion with a public one. In his next poem therefore of the *Ghoſt*, he has drawn this gentleman under the character of Pompoſo; and thoſe who diſliked Mr. Johnſon, allowed it to have merit. But our poet is now dead, and juſtice may be heard without the imputation of envy; though we entertain no ſmall opinion of Mr. Churchill's abilities, yet they are neither of a ſize nor correctneſs to compare with with thoſe of the author of the Rambler; a work which has, in ſome places, enlarged the circle of moral enquiry, and fixed more preciſe land-marks to guide philoſophy in her inveſtigation of truth. Mr. Johnſon's only reply to Mr. Churchill's abuſe was, that he thought him a ſhallow fellow in the beginning, and that he could ſay nothing worſe of him ſtill.

The poems of *Night*, and of the *Ghoſt*, had not the rapid ſale the author expected; but his *Prophecy of Famine* ſoon made ample amends for the late paroxyſm in his fame, *Night* was written upon a general ſubject, and for that reaſon no way alluring; the *Ghoſt* was written in eight ſyllable verſe, in which kind of meaſure he was not very ſucceſsful; but the *Prophecy of Famine* had all thoſe circumſtances of time, place, and party to recommend it, that the author could deſire; or, let us uſe the words of Mr. Wilkes, who ſaid, before its publication, that he was ſure it muſt take, as it was at once perſonal, poetical and political. It had accordingly a rapid and extenſive ſale; and it was often aſſerted by his admirers, that Mr. Churchill was a better poet than Mr. Pope. This exaggerated adulation, as it had before corrupted his morals, now began to impair his mind; ſeveral ſucceeding pieces were publiſhed, which being written without effort, are read without pleaſure. His *Gotham*, *Independence*, *The Times*, ſeem meerly to have been written by a man who deſired to avail himſelf of the avidity of the

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public curioſity in his favour, and are rather aimed at the pockets than the hearts of his readers.

He went over from London to Boulogne on a viſit to Mr. Wilkes, there was attacked by a milliary fever, which carried him off in a few Days.

We ſhall ſubjoin that pleaſant deſcription which he gives of himſelf in one of his lateſt pieces, intituled, *Independency.*

Such was the firſt—the ſecond was a man,
Whom nature built on quite a diff'rent plan;
A *bear*, whom from the moment he was born,
His dam deſpis'd, and left unlick'd in ſcorn.
Broad were his ſhoulders, and from blade to blade,
A H—— might at full length have laid;
Vaſt were his bones, his muſcles twiſted ſtrong,
His face was ſhort, but broader than 'twas long.
His features, tho' by nature they were large,
Contentment had contrived to overcharge,
And bury meaning, ſave that we might ſpy
Senſe low'ring on the penthouſe of his eye;
His arms were two twin oaks, his legs ſo ſtout
That they might bear a manſion-houſe about,
Nor were they, look but at his body there,
Deſign'd by fate a much leſs weight to bear.
O'er a brown caſſock, which had once been black,
Which hung in tatters on his brawney back,
A ſight moſt ſtrange, and awkward to behold,
He threw a covering of blue and gold.
Juſt at that time of life, when man by rule,
The fop laid down, takes up the graver fool,
He ſtarted up a fop, and, fond of ſhow,
Look'd like another Hercules, turned beau.
A ſubject met with only now and then,
Much fitter for the pencil than the pen;
Hogarth would draw him, (envy muſt allow)
E'en to the life, was Hogarth living now.
With ſuch accoutrements, with ſuch a form,
Much like a porpoiſe juſt before a ſtorm,
Onward he roll'd; a laugh prevail'd around,
E'en Jove was ſeen to ſimper at the ſound.
(Nor was the cauſe unknown, for from his youth
Himſelf he ſtudied by the glaſs of truth)
He join'd their mirth, nor ſhall the Gods condemn,
If, whilſt they laugh'd at him, he laugh'd at them.

Judge reaſon view'd him with an eye of grace,
Look'd thro' his ſoul, and quite forgot his face.

Companion to the Play-houſe.

CIBBER (THEOPHILUS) was ſon of the celebrated laureat. As if the very beginning of his life was intended a preſage of the confuſion and perplexities which were to attend the progreſs of it, and of the dreadful cataſtrophe which was to put the cloſing period to it; he was born on the day of the violent and deſtructive ſtorm, in the year 1703, whoſe fury raged over the greateſt part of Europe, but was particularly fatal to this kingdom. In what degree of elderſhip he ſtood among the children of the laureat, I know not, but as it is apparent that Mrs. Cibber was very prolific, and as our hero did not come into the world till ten years after his father's marriage, it is probable he had many ſeniors.

About the year 1716 or 1717 he was ſent to Wincheſter ſchool, where he received all the education he had to boaſt of, and I believe very ſoon after his return from thence came on the ſtage. Inclination and genius probably induced him to make this profeſſion his choice, and the power his father poſſeſſed as one of the managers of the theatre-royal, together with the eſtimation he ſtood in as an actor, enabled this his ſon to purſue it with conſiderable advantages, which do not always ſo favourably attend the firſt attempts of a young performer. In this profeſſion, however, he quickly gave proofs of great merit, and ſoon attained a conſiderable ſhare of the public favour. His manner of acting was in the ſame walk of characters which his father had with ſo much and ſo juſt a reputation ſupported. In his ſteps he trod, and though not with equal excellence, yet with ſufficient to ſet him on a rank with moſt of the riſing generation of performers, both as to preſent worth and future proſpect of improvement.

The ſame natural imperfections, which were ſo long the bars to his father's theatrical advancement, ſtood ſtill more ſtrongly in his way. His perſon was far from pleaſing, the features of his face rather diſguſtful. His voice had the ſame ſhrill treble, but without that muſical harmony, which Mr. Colley Cibber was maſter of. Yet ſtill an apparent good underſtanding and quickneſs of parts; a perfect knowledge of what he ought to repreſent, together with a vivacity in his manner, and a kind of *effronterie*, which was well adapted to the characters he was to repreſent, pretty amply counterballanced thoſe deficiencies. In a word, his firſt

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ſetting out in life ſeemed to promiſe the aſſurance of future happineſs to him both as to eaſe, and even affluence of circumſtances, and with reſpect to fame and reputation; had not one foible overclouded his brighteſt proſpects, and at length led him into errors, the conſequences of which it was almoſt impoſſible he ſhould ever be able to retrieve. This foible was no other than a total want of œconomy. A fondneſs for indulgencies which a moderate income could not afford, probably induced him to ſubmit to obligations which it had the appearance of meanneſs to accept of; the conſciouſneſs of thoſe obligations, and the uſe he imagined they might be made of againſt him, might perhaps at firſt prevail on him to appear ignorant of what it was but too evident he could not avoid knowing, and afterwards urge him to ſteps, in the purſuance of which, without his avenging his wrongs, his fame, his peace of mind, his credit, and even his future fortunes were all wrecked at once.

His life was one continual ſeries of diſtreſs, extravagance and perplexity till the winter 1757, when he was engaged by Mr. Sheridan to go over to Dublin, to aſſiſt him in making a ſtand againſt the new theatre juſt then opened in oppoſition to him in Crow-ſtreet. On this expedition Mr. Cibber embarked at Park Gate, (together with Mr. Maddox, the celebrated wire dancer, who had alſo been engaged as an auxiliary to the ſame theatre) on board the Dublin Trader, ſome time in the month of October; but the high winds, which are frequent at that time of the year in St. George's Channel, and which are fatal to many veſſels in their paſſage from this kingdom to Ireland, proved particularly ſo to this. The veſſel was driven on the coaſt of Scotland, where it was caſt away, every ſoul in it (and the paſſengers were extremely numerous) periſhing in the waves, and the ſhip itſelf ſo entirely loſt, that ſcarcely any veſtiges of it remained to indicate where it had been wrecked, excepting a box, containing books and papers, which were known to be Mr. Cibber's, and which were caſt up on the weſtern coaſt of Scotland.

Thus fell the well known Mr. Theophilus Cibber, whoſe life was begun, purſued, and ended in a ſtorm. Poſſeſſed of talents that might have made him happy, and qualities that might have rendered him beloved, yet through a too inſatiable thirſt of pleaſure, and a want of conſideration in the means of purſuing it, his life was one ſcene of miſery, and his character made the mark of cenſure and contempt.

Now, however, let his virtues which were not a few, remain on record, and for his indiſcretions,

Let them be buried with him in the grave,
But not remember'd in his epitaph.

As a writer, he has not rendered himſelf very conſpicuous, excepting in ſome appeals to the public on peculiar circumſtances of his own diſtreſſed life. He was indeed concerned in, and has put his name to, an account of the lives of the poets of Great Britain and Ireland, in five volumes 12mo. But in this work his own peculiar ſhare was very inconſiderable, many other hands having been concerned with him in it. In the dramatic way he has altered for the ſtage three pieces of other authors, and produced one original of his own. Their titles will be found in the enſuing liſt.

1. *Henry* VI. a tragedy from Shakeſpear.
2. The *Lover*, a comedy.
3. *Pattie and Peggy*, a ballad opera.
4. An alteration of Shakeſpear's *Romeo and Juliet*.

Companion to the play-houſe.

CIBBER (Mrs. SUSANNA MARIA) who for ſeveral years was reckoned not only the beſt actreſs in England, but ſuppoſed by many to excel the celebrated mademoiſelle Clairon of the continent, was the daughter of one Arne, an upholſterer in Covent Garden, as likewiſe ſiſter to Dr. Thomas Auguſtine Arne, celebrated for his taſte in muſical compoſition. Her firſt appearance on the ſtage was as a ſinger, in which light the ſweetneſs of her voice rendered her very conſpicuous. However, her judgment, or her ear, did not ſeem to equal her natural powers in this reſpect; for to the laſt ſhe ſung out of tune in thoſe ſhort ſongs which now and then came into her caſt of parts. It was in this ſituation that ſhe married Theophilus Cibber, ſon to Colley Cibber the comic poet and player. Theophilus had been before married to another wife, but ſhe dying, as he informs us himſelf, Miſs Arne's amiable and virtuous diſpoſition induced him once more to marry, and the firſt year of their nuptials was attended with as much felicity as could be expected from people that were poor and fond, and leading a life of ſplendid poverty.

Theſe nuptials were by no means agreeable to old Colley, who had entertained hopes of ſettling his ſon in a more reſpectable light in life than on the ſtage; but the amiable deportment of his daughter-in-law, and the ſeeming reformation

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of his ſon, induced him to forgive and to take the young couple into favour.

As he was a manager of Drury-Lane playhouſe at that time, ſo he in general undertook to inſtruct the younger actors; and one day at a rehearſal, his ſon happening to mention his hope, that young Mrs. Cibber might one day be brought on in ſpeaking parts, as well as in the light of a ſinger, Colley deſired ſhe might be brought to ſpeak before him. Upon her firſt attempt to declaim in tragedy, as he informs us, he was ſurpriſed at ſuch a variety of powers united; her ſpeaking voice was perfectly muſical, her expreſſion both in voice and feature ſtrong and pathetic at pleaſure, and her figure at that time perfectly in proportion. He therefore aſſiduouſly undertook to cultivate thoſe talents, and taught her at home for ſome time with great application.

Her firſt appearance was in the character of Zara, in Aaron Hill's tragedy, being its firſt repreſentation. The audience were both delighted and aſtoniſhed with her excellence; for ſhe had united grace with majeſty, even in a greater degree than the celebrated Mrs. Oldfield had done before. The conſequence was, that by her merit the piece, which was at beſt an indifferent tranſlation, made it's way upon the ſtage, and her reputation as an actreſs was eſtabliſhed beyond the power of envy to remove. Her ſalary now therefore was raiſed from thirty ſhillings a week to double that ſum, and her huſband, as well as her father-in-law, began to felicitate themſelves that they had made ſo valuable an alliance.

But though Mrs. Cibber's excellence as an actreſs was never after diſputed, yet the tranquillity of the family into which ſhe was matched was by no means rendered permanent by her ſucceſs. She was married to a man who was at once luxurious and prodigal, rapacious after money only to gratify a thouſand calls from his paſſions or his vanity. His pride however not permitting him to reſtrain his expences, though he gratified them even at the expence of that pride, he was reſolved to make a ſacrifice of what every honeſt man holds dear, I mean the honour of his wife. With this view therefore he cemented the cloſeſt friendſhip with a gentleman whom we will call Mr. Benefit, for that was the name which Mr. Cibber gave him. This gentleman he introduced to his wife, recommended to her, gave them frequent interviews, and even ſaw them put, as if by acci-

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dent, in the ſame bed. All this appeared upon the trial afterwards commenced by himſelf for criminal correſpondence. Thus our actreſs, aſſailed on every ſide, by the perſuaſions of her huſband, by the diſagreeableneſs of his perſon, by the worthleſſneſs of his heart, by the indigence to which ſhe was reduced from his prodigality, by the inſinuations of her lover, by his pleaſing addreſs, by numerous temptations at firſt reſiſted, yet ſtill repeated; is it, I ſay, to be wondered at, if ſhe at laſt yielded up her perſon, and having given up that, if ſhe gave alſo her heart? In ſhort, the lover and the actreſs were happy; nor was the huſband, who by theſe means recruited his diminiſhed finances, leſs pleaſed. But he had ſtill an hidden motive of ſatisfaction unknown to the lovers, which he ſoon brought forward to ſtrike them with aſtoniſhment. This was no other than the commencement of a ſuit for criminal converſation, laying his damages againſt the gentleman at five thouſand pounds. How the jury looked upon this affair, may be ſeen by their verdict, which only gave the plaintiff ten pounds coſts; a ſum not ſufficient to reimburſe him a fortieth part of his expences.

From that time forward Mrs. Cibber diſcontinued living with her huſband, and reſided entirely with Mr. Benefit, with whom ſhe lived in the moſt perfect friendſhip. What degree of reputation ſhe poſſeſſed even to her lateſt attempts upon the ſtage, may be known by the character given of her in an account of a cotempary writer. "Her perſon," ſays this panegyriſt, "is ſtill perfectly elegant; for although "ſhe is ſomewhat declined beyond the bloom of youth, "and even wants that embon-point which ſometimes is "aſſiſtant in concealing the impreſſions made by the hand "of time, yet there is ſo complete a ſymmetry and pro-"portion in the different parts which conſtitute this lady's "form, that it is impoſſible to view her figure, and not "think her young, or look in her face and not conſider "her handſome. Her voice is beyond conception plaintive "and muſical, yet far from being deficient in power, for "the expreſſion of reſentment and diſdain, and ſo much "command of feature does ſhe poſſeſs, for the repreſenta-"tion of pity or rage, that it would be difficult to ſay "whether ſhe affects the hearts of an audience moſt, when "playing the gentle, the delicate Celia, or the haughty, the "reſenting Hermione; in the innocent love-ſick Juliet, or

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"in the enraged, the forſaken Alicia. In a word, in every "caſt of tragedy ſhe is excellent."

Beſides her excellence as an actreſs, ſhe has ſome claims to our eſteem as a tranſlator, the Oracle of St. Foix being rendered by her into Engliſh, and played for her benefits not entirely without ſucceſs. The diſorder of which ſhe died was very peculiar, being ſuppoſed to be a rupture of one of the coats of the ſtomach, which formed a ſack at the bottom of her ſtomach, into which the food paſſed, and thus prevented digeſtion. She hath left but one child by the gentleman with whom ſhe continued to cohabit, and by whom ſhe continues to be moſt ſincerely lamented.

COLLINS (WILLIAM) a late unfortunate but admirable poet, was born at Chicheſter, about the year 1724, and was the ſon of a reputable tradeſman in that city. His claſſical education he received at Wincheſter under Dr. Burton; and at the age of nineteen, was elected through his merit upon the foundation to New-College in Oxford. He was firſt upon the liſt, and in order to wait for a vacancy in that ſociety, was admitted a commoner of Queen's college in the ſame univerſity. But unfortunately, which is a caſe that ſeldom falls out, no ſuch vacancy happened during the time limited, and he thus was alienated from the Wickamiſts.

Langhorne's obſervations on his genius and writings, p. 114. ib. p. 179.

His tutor, very ſenſible of his deſert, recommended him to the ſociety of Magdalen, which recommendation backed by an uncommon diſplay of genius and learning, in the exercieſes performed on the occaſion, procured him to be elected a demy of that college in July 1741. During his reſidence in this place he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of poetry, and publiſhed an epiſtle addreſſed to Sir Thomas Hanmer on his edition of Shakeſpear, and the *Perſian*, or as they have been ſince entitled, *Oriental Eclogues*; with regard to which, it may juſtly be aſſerted, that in ſimplicity of deſcription and expreſſion, in delicacy and ſoftneſs of numbers, and in natural and unaffected tenderneſs, they are not to be equalled by any thing of the paſtoral kind in the Engliſh language.

He publiſhed propoſals too for an hiſtory of the revival of letters; but either through want of encouragement from the public, or through want of induſtry and ſteadineſs in himſelf, the deſign was never executed. After having taken the

the degree of batchelor of arts, he became weary of academical ſtudies, and would no longer be confined to the purſuit of theoretical knowledge, but would commence the *Scholar of Humanity*, and ſtudy nature in her works, and man in ſociety. With this view he left the univerſity and removed to London.

The genius of Mr. Collins was capable of every degree of excellence in lyric poetry, and perfectly qualified for that high province of the muſe. Poſſeſſed of a native ear for all the varieties of harmony and modulation, ſuſceptible of the fineneſs feelings of tenderneſs and humanity; but above all, carried away with that high enthuſiaſm, which gives to imagination its ſtrongeſt colouring; he was at once capable of ſoothing the ear with the melody of his numbers, of influencing the paſſions by the force of the *pathos*, and of gratifying the fancy by the luxury of deſcription.

In conſequence of theſe powers, and more particularly in conſideration of the laſt; he attempted the lyre, and choſe ſuch ſubjects for his eſſays, as were moſt favourable for the indulgence of deſcription and allegory; where he could exerciſe his powers in moral and perſonal painting; where he could exert his invention in conferring new attributes on images or objects already known, and deſcribed by a determinate number of characteriſticks; and where he might introduce new forms from the moral and intellectual world, into the ſociety of imperſonated beings: and promote the influence of the ſocial virtues, by painting them in the fineſt and happieſt lights.

In 1746 he publiſhed his odes deſcriptive and allegorical, the ſale of which was by no means ſucceſsful; and hence it was the author, conceiving a juſt indignation againſt a blind and taſteleſs age, burnt the remaining copies with his own hand.

As he was a man of a liberal ſpirit and of ſmall fortune, his pecuniary reſources were ſoon exhauſted, and his life became a miſerable example of neceſſity, indolence and diſſipation. Sometimes he would project books, which he was very able to execute; and he became in idea, an hiſtorian, a critic, and a dramatic poet by turns. At one time he determined, as already mentioned, to write a hiſtory of the reviyal of letters; at another to tranſlate and comment upon Ariſtotle's poetics; then he turned his thoughts to the drama, and proceeded ſo far towards a tragedy, as to become acquainted with the manager.

Under

Under this unaccountable diſſipation he ſuffered the greateſt inconveniencies. Day ſucceeded day, for the ſupport of which he had made no proviſion, and in which he was to ſubſiſt either by the long repeated contributions of a friend, or the generoſity of a caſual acquaintance. But the anxieties of poverty, and the heart-burning of dependence oppreſſed his ſpirits, and ſeem to have ſunk him at leaſt into a ſullen deſpondence.

His uncle, Col. Martin, died and left him a conſiderable fortune, which one might have hoped, would have made him happy; being thus poſſeſſed of independence, and removed from every ſcene and every monument of his former miſery. But fortune had delayed her favours, 'till he had loſt all capacity of enjoying them.

His faculties had been ſo long haraſſed by anxiety, diſſipation and diſtreſs, that he fell into a nervous diſorder, which brought with it an unconquerable depreſſion of ſpirits, and at length reduced the fineſt underſtanding to the moſt deplorable childiſhneſs. In the firſt ſtages of his diſorder he attempted to relieve himſelf by travel, and paſſed into France, but the growing malady obliged him to return; and having continued with ſhort intervals in this pitiable ſtate till the year 1756, he died in the arms of a ſiſter at Chicheſter.

Mr. Langhorne, an ingenious writer and excellent poet, publiſhed the poetical works of Mr. Collins, with memoirs of the author, and obſervations on his genius and writings, in one volume 12mo, London 1765. To him we are indebted for the above particulars; and he further obſerves of Mr. Collins, that none of his poems bears the marks of an amorous diſpoſition, and that he is one of thoſe few poets, who have ſailed to *Delphos* without touching at *Cythera*.

CORAM (Capt. THOMAS) was born about the year 1668, was bred to the ſea, and ſpent the firſt part of his life in the ſtation of maſter of a veſſel trading to our colonies. While he reſided in that part of the metropolis, which is the common reſidence of ſea-faring people; buſineſs often obliged him to come early into the city and return late, when he had frequent occaſions of ſeeing young children expoſed, through the indigence or cruelty of their parents. This excited his compaſſion ſo far, that he projected the Foundling Hoſpital. In this humane deſign he laboured

laboured ſeventeen years, and at laſt by his ſole application obtained the royal charter for it.

He was highly inſtrumental in promoting another good deſign, viz. the procuring a bounty upon naval ſtores imported from the colonies, and was eminently concerned in ſetting on foot the colonies of Georgia and Nova Scotia.

His laſt charitable deſign, which he lived to make ſome progreſs in, but not to compleat, was a ſcheme for uniting the Indians in North America, more cloſely to the Britiſh intereſt, by an eſtabliſhment for the education of Indian girls. Indeed he ſpent a great part of his life in ſerving the public, with uncommon zeal and ſpirit, and with a total diſregard to his private intereſt. Towards the latter part of his life he was ſupported by the voluntary ſubſcriptions of public ſpirited perſons, at the head of whom was that truly amiable and benevolent prince Frederic, late prince of Wales.

This ſingular and memorable man died at his lodgings near Leiceſter Square, on Friday, March 29, 1751, in the 84th year of his age: and on the Wedneſday following, April the 3d, was interred, purſuant to his deſire, in the vault under the chapel of the Foundling Hoſpital.

CORNEILLE (MICHAEL) was born at Paris in the year 1642. He was one of thoſe eminent painters, who adorned the age of Lewis XIV. His father who was himſelf a painter of merit, inſtructed him with great exactneſs. Having gained a prize at the academy, young Corneille was honoured with the king's penſion, and ſent to Rome; when the princely generoſity of Lewis had founded a ſchool for the accommodation of young artiſts of genius.

Here he ſtudied ſome time; but thinking himſelf rather confined by the modes of ſtudy there eſtabliſhed, he gave up his penſion, and followed the lead of his own inclination. He applied himſelf to the antique particularly with great care; and in drawing is ſaid to have equalled Carache. In colouring he was deficient; but his advocates ſay, his deficiency in that reſpect was ſolely owning to his having been unacquainted with the nature of colours; for he uſed many of a changeable nature, which in time loſt the effect he had originally given them.

Upon his return from Rome, he was choſen a profeſſor in the academy at Paris; and was employed by the king in all the great works he was carrying on at Verſailles and

and Trianon; where ſome noble efforts of that artiſt's genius are to be ſeen.

COOKE (Sir ANTHONY) preceptor to K. Edward VI. was born at Giddy, or Gidding Hall in Eſſex, about the year 1506, and was deſcended from Sir Thomas Cooke, lord mayor of London. We cannot fix the place of his education; but it was moſt probably at Cambridge, as the Oxford antiquarian makes no mention of him. But however he was ſuch an eminent maſter of the whole circle of arts, of ſuch ſingular piety and goodneſs, of ſuch uncommon prudence in the management of his own family, that thoſe noble perſons who had the charge of King Edward VI. appointed him to be the chief inſtructor of that prince in learning, and to form his manners. He lived in exile during the Marian perſecution, but after Elizabeth's acceſſion returned home, and ſpent the remainder of his days in peace and honour at Giddy Hall, where he died, aged ſeventy, in the year 1576.

Knowing, ſays Mr. Lloyd, that ſexes are equal, and that women are as capable of learning as men, he inſtilled that to his daughters at night, which he had taught the prince in the day; being reſolved to have ſons by education, for fear he ſhould have none by birth. And he was remarkably happy in them, for they were learned above their ſex in Greek and Latin, and were equally diſtinguiſhed by their virtue, piety and good fortune. Mildred was married to the great Lord Burleigh, Anne to Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great ſeal, Elizabeth to Sir John Ruſſel, ſon and heir of Francis earl of Bedford, and Katherine to Sir Henry Killigrew.

Thus, as Mr. Lloyd ſays, his care was that his daughters might have compleat men, and that their huſbands might be happy in compleat women; never promiſing, yet always paying a great dowry. Very providently did he ſecure his eternity, by leaving the image of his nature in his children, and of his mind in his pupil. He took however, as the ſame author obſerves, more pleaſure to breed up ſtateſmen, than to be one. Contemplation was his ſoul, privacy his life, and diſcourſe his element. Buſineſs was his purgatory, and publickneſs his torment. pap. 376. ib. 377.

Several witty and ingenious ſayings of his are recorded; particularly the following, That there were three things before whom he could not do amiſs; his prince, his conſcience,

ſcience, and his children. This facetius ſtory is likewiſe related of him. A Suſſex knight having ſpent a great eſtate at court, and reduced himſelf to one park and a fine houſe in it, was yet ambitious to entertain the king (Edward VI.) For that purpoſe he new painted his gates, with a coat of arms and this motto over them in large golden letters, OIA VANITAS. Sir Anthony offering to read it, deſired to know of the gentleman what he meant by OIA, who told him, it ſtood for *omnia*. I wonder, replied he, having made your *omnia* ſo little as you have, you ſhould yet make your *vanitas* ſo large.

Your all. Vanity.

COX (RICHARD) a learned biſhop in the ſixteenth century, was born of mean parentage at Whaddon in Buckinghamſhire. He was educated at Eton ſchool, and from thence elected to King's College, where he attained a fellowſhip in the year 1519. He was invited by cardinal Wolſey to Oxford to fill up his new foundation, and we cannot give a greater proof that he was diſtinguiſhed by the brightneſs of his parts, and his proficiency in learning, for of ſuch the cardinal took care to form his ſociety. But tho' theſe qualities, attended with a remarkable piety, ſhould have procured him the eſteem and honour of the univerſity; yet by favouring ſome of Luther's opinions, and ſpeaking his mind too freely of the corruptions of popery, he fell under their diſpleaſure, was deprived of his preferment, and thrown into priſon.

When he had recovered his liberty, he left Oxford; ſome time after was choſen maſter of Eaton ſchool, which flouriſhed remarkably under his vigilence and induſtry. He was chaplain to biſhop Goodrich, and by his intereſt, ſeconded by that of archbiſhop Cranmer, he obtained ſeveral dignities in the church, viz. the archdeaconry of Ely, a prebend of the ſame church, and of Lincoln, and the deanery of Chriſtchurch.

He was appointed tutor to prince Edward, whoſe ſingular accompliſhments ſufficiently declare with what judgment and fidelity he diſcharged that important truſt. On that prince's acceſſion to the throne, he became a great favourite at court, was made a privy counſellor, and the king's almoner; and for the augmentation of the king's alms, he had a grant made him of all goods and chattels of felons.

He was elected chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford in 1547; the next year he was inſtalled canon of Windſor, and

and the year following dean of Weſtminſter. About this time he was appointed one of the commiſſioners to viſit the univerſity of Oxford: and is accuſed by ſome of abuſing his authority by deſtroying many books, out of his zeal againſt popery. But the univerſities are certainly greatly obliged to him; for both in this and the preceeding reign, when an act paſſed for giving all chantries, colleges, &c. to the king, the colleges in both univerſities were excepted out of it, through his powerful interceſſion.

Wood's hiſt. and antiq. of Oxford, l. 1. p. 271, 272. and l. 2. p. 50. Downe's life of Bp. Con.

After queen Mary's acceſſion, he was ſtript of his preferments and committed to the Marſhalſea. But his confinement was not long; and as ſoon as he was releaſed, foreſeeing the impending ſtorm, he reſolved to take ſanctuary in ſome other country, where he might enjoy the free exerciſe of his religion, without the dread of perſecution. He went firſt to Straſburgh, where he was told that the Engliſh exiles at Franckfort had laid aſide the Engliſh liturgy, and ſet up a form of their own, framed after the Freneh and Geneva models. This innovation gave him great concern, and in order to oppoſe it, he went to Francfort, and after ſome bickerings with the puritan miniſters there, by the interpoſition of the magiſtracy, he had the ſatisfaction to ſee the common prayer book ſettled in that congregation. Here he too formed a kind of univerſity, and appointed a Greek and a Hebrew lecturer, a divinity profeſſor, and a treaſurer for the contributions remitted from England.

Collier's eccleſiaſt. hiſt. v. 2. p. 396.

Having thus accompliſhed his deſign, he returned to Straſburgh in order to converſe with his friend Peter Martyr, whom he had known intimately at Oxford, and whoſe learning and moderation he highly eſteemed. When the bloody ſcene in England was cloſed by the death of queen Mary, he returned to his native country, and was one of thoſe divines, who were appointed to reviſe the liturgy; and was the chief champion on the proteſtant ſide in the diſputation held at Weſtminſter between eight papiſts, and an equal number of the reformed clergy.

He preached often before queen Elizabeth in lent; and in his ſermon, at the opening of her firſt parliament, he diſplayed his eloquence in a powerful and affecting manner, to perſuade them to baniſh all popiſh innovations and corruptions, and to reſtore religion to its primitive purity. His abilities in the pulpit, and his zeal for the Engliſh liturgy, were ſoon rewarded by the biſhopric of Ely; over which ſee he preſi-

ded above twenty one years, and one of the chief pillars and ornaments of the church.

He did not indeed retain any great degree of the royal favour; for even before his conſecration he petitioned the queen againſt the act for alienating and exchanging the lands and revenues of the biſhops, repreſenting the miſchiefs and inconveniences that would follow, and urging the unlawfulneſs of the practice by many arguments both from reaſon and ſcripture.

He likewiſe oppoſed with great zeal her retaining the crucifix and lights in her chapel; and was a ſtrenuous advocate for the marriage of the clergy, againſt which ſhe had contracted a ſtrange averſion.

He was a great patron to learned men, and amongſt others to Dr. Whitgift, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury.

He was one of thoſe commiſſioned to compile a body of eccleſiaſtical laws, which was done in a famous book, entitled, *Reformatio legum Eccleſiaſticarum*; and he did his utmoſt to have it eſtabliſhed by authority of parliament. But this deſign was over-ruled, becauſe, as Biſhop Burnet alledges, it was thought more for the greatneſs of the prerogative, and the authority of the civil courts, to keep thoſe points undetermined.

Hiſt. of the reformation, P. 1, 330.

He is blamed by ſome for giving up ſeveral manors and other eſtates belonging to his ſee: but thoſe who are acquainted with the hiſtory of thoſe times, and the ſacrilegious rapaciouſneſs of the courtiers, will perhaps think differently of him, and allow him to merit ſome degree of praiſe for his firmneſs in his retaining what he did, and for reſiſting the ſtrongeſt ſollicitations, and moſt violent attacks.

Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, and ſome other court favourites, endeavoured to lay their griping hands on Ely-houſe, and ſeveral parks and manors belonging to him; and were backed by the deſpotic commands of the queen, who expected from her biſhops an implicit obedience, and would often threaten to unfrock them, if they made any difficulties. Their malice, which was only provoked by their avarice, involved him in much trouble and vexation; and wearied out, he at laſt obtained leave to reſign his biſhopric, upon the moderate conditions of being allowed out of it an annual penſion of two hundred pounds. Forms of reſignation were actually drawn up, but the court could not

not find any divine of character, that would accept the ſee on their baſe and ignominious terms. He therefore enjoyed it till his death, which happened in 1581, in the 82d year of his age.

It muſt be remembered of this biſhop, that he was the firſt who brought a wife to live in a college: and that he procured a new body of ſtatutes for St. John's college in Cambridge, of which he was viſitor as biſhop of Ely. He was author of ſeveral things, which have been publiſhed chiefly ſince his diſeaſe, viz.

1. *An Oration at the Beginning of the Diſputation of Dr. Treſham and others with Peter Martyr.*

2. *An Oration at the concluſion of the ſame. Theſe in Latin were printed in 1549, 4to, and afterwards among Peter Martyr's Works.*

3. *He had a great Hand in compiling the Liturgy of the Church of England: and when a new Tranſlation of the Bible was made in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, now commonly known by the Name of the Biſhops Bible, the Four Goſpels, the Acts of the Apoſtles, and the Epiſtles to the Romans, were allotted to him for his Portion.*

4. *He wrote Reſolutions of ſome Queſtions concerning the Sacraments: Anſwers to the Quærics concerning ſome Abuſes of the Maſs: and had ſome Hand in the Declaration concerning the Functions and Divine Inſtitution of the Biſhops and Prieſts; all which are to be found in the Addenda to Dr. Burnet's Hiſtory of the Reformation.*

5. *Several Letters and ſmall Pieces of his have been publiſhed by the induſtrious Mr. Strype, in his Annals of the Reformation.*

He alſo had a hand in Lilly's *Grammar.*

CROMWELL (THOMAS) Earl of Eſſex, an eminent ſtateſman in the reign of Henry VIII. and one of the chief inſtruments of the reformation, was the ſon of a blackſmith at Putney in Surry. He had by nature a ſtrong conſtitution and excellent parts, to which he added uncommon induſtry. As his extraction was mean, ſo his education was low; and his higheſt proficiency in learning, was getting the Latin verſion of the New Teſtament by heart. When he was come to years of diſcretion, he travelled abroad for his improvement; and was retained for ſome time as clerk or ſecretary to the Engliſh factory at Antwerp. But this ſituation not ſuiting his aſpiring mind, he travelled into divers Biographia Brit.

countries, in which he was ſecretly employed about the king's affairs: he thus learned various languages; and that he might gain ſome knowledge of the art of war, he ſerved for ſome time as a ſoldier under the duke of Bourbon, and was at the ſacking of Rome.

On his return to England, he was admitted into the family of cardinal Wolſey as his ſollicitor; to whom he approved himſelf by his fidelity and diligence in ſeveral important affairs; and whom he defended in the houſe of commons againſt the articles of impeachment with ſo much wit and eloquence, as to make his integrity and abilities much praiſed and admired.

After the cardinal's fall, the king employed him in his own ſervice, to whom he rendered himſelf very acceptable, by diſcovering to him, that the biſhops had incurred a præmunire by their oaths to the pope at their conſecration, and which ſubjected all their poſſeſſions to his pleaſure, and gave him an opportunity of accumulating great riches. He was raiſed in a ſhort time to ſeveral eminent dignities; and was ſucceſſively made a privy counſellor, and maſter of the jewel houſe; clerk of the hanaper, and chancellor of the exchequer; and principal ſecretary of ſtate, and maſter of the rolls; lord keeper of the privy ſeal, a baron of the realm; and vicar-general, and vicegerent over all the ſpirituality, under the king, who was declared ſupreme head of the church.

Fox's acts and monuments, pag. 1179, 1053.

He was the chief inſtrument in diſſolving the abbies and other religious houſes, and in depreſſing the clergy, whom he uſually called, on account of their acknowledging the papal authority, the king's half ſubjects. With reſpect to the expulſion of the monks, he obſerved, that it was only reducing to labour and a lay character, which was their original inſtitution; and as to the ſtrictneſs and auſterities of life enjoined them by the rules of their ſeveral orders, he alledged, they might practice all this diſcipline and ſelf-denial without the forms of a monaſtic confinement.

Herbert's life of Henry VIII. p. 462. 274.

He made uſe of his power for deſtroying popery, and promoting the reformation. He cauſed certain articles to be ſet forth and enjoined by the king's authority, which ſtruck at many eſſentials of the Roman religion, viz. tradition, worſhipping of images, purgatory, and the ſeven ſacraments. Some injunctions were likewiſe laid on the clergy, not to extol in their ſermons, images, relicks, miracles or pilgrimages,

mages, but to exhort their people to ſerve God, and to make proviſion for their families; to inculcate the duty of parents to teach their children the lord's prayer, the creed, and the ten commandments in the vulgar tongue; and that an Engliſh bible ſhould be provided for every pariſh church; and that they ſhould for every church keep one book of regiſter for chriſtenings, weddings, and burylings.

Having been thus inſtrumental in promoting a reformation, the king granted him many noble manors and large eſtates, the ſpoils of the religious houſes; advanced him to the dignity of earl of Eſſex; and conſtituted him lord high-chamberlain of England. The tide of proſperity, which had hitherto flowed in upon him, began now to take a turn. A ſcheme he laid to ſecure his greatneſs, proved his ruin; ſuch is the weakneſs of human policy! He uſed his utmoſt endeavours to procure a marriage between K. Henry and Anne of Cleves. As her friends were all Lutherans, he imagined it might tend to bring down the popiſh party at court; and he expected a great ſupport from a queen of his own making. But the capricious monarch being diſguſted with her perſon on the firſt night's cohabitation, took an invincible averſion to the promoter of the marriage.

Many circumſtances concurred to his ruin. By reaſon of his low birth he was odious to the nobility: to the roman catholicks on account of his diſſolution of the abbies: to the nation in general on account of the large ſubſidies he had demanded and obtained. With theſe cauſes concurred a more near and ſecret reaſon. The king did not only hate his new queen; but had now ſettled his affection upon Catherine Howard, niece to the duke of Norfolk, which both raiſed the intereſt of that family, and depreſſed Cromwell, who had made the late match.

The king finding his government grown uneaſy, thought it good policy to caſt all that had been done amiſs, upon a miniſter, whoſe aſcendency over him had been notorious; and by making him a ſacrifice, gratify his own paſſions, and regain the affections of his people. He was arreſted by the duke of Norfolk at the council table, when he leaſt ſuſpected it, and committed to the Tower.

In his fall he had the common fate of all diſgraced miniſters to be forſaken by his friends, and inſulted by his ene-

mies. Only archbiſhop Cranmer, with a friendſhip uncommon to courtiers, wrote earneſtly to the king in his favour, declaring no monarch of England had ever ſo valuable a ſervant. But his ruin was determined. The unjuſt practice of attainting, without hearing the parties anſwer for themſelves, which he had too much promoted, was now turned upon himſelf. He was accuſed of ſeveral crimes and miſdemeanors, and of ſeveral heretical principles and practices; tho' ſome of theſe were improbable, and he might have cleared himſelf of others by producing the king's orders, no one durſt venture to plead for him, and he was attainted of high treaſon and hereſy.

He uſed all his efforts to procure mercy; and once wrote to the king in ſuch pathetick terms, that his majeſty cauſed the letter to be thrice read, and ſeemed to be affected with it. But the charms of Catherine Howard, and the ſollicitations of the duke of Norfolk, and the biſhop of Wincheſter at length prevailed, and he was executed on Tower Hill after ſix weeks impriſonment. On the ſcaffold he prayed fervently for the king, and declared that he died in the catholic faith.

His character is variouſly repreſented by papiſts and proteſtants; by the firſt as crafty, cruel, ambitious and covetous; by the latter, as carrying his greatneſs with admirable temper and moderation, in his higheſt elevation obliging and grateful to his friends, and very bountiful to the poor. And it is obſerved, that he preferred more men of abilities and integrity, both eccleſiaſtics and laymen, than any one of his predeceſſors in power had ever done.

Strype's eccleſiaſtical memorials v. 1. p. 364. Birch's heads and characters.

D.

DALTON (JOHN, D. D.) was born at Deane, near Whitehaven in Cumberland, in the year 1709, and was the ſon of the Rev. John Dalton, then rector of Deane, a very worthy clergyman, and much eſteemed in that county. He had his ſchool education at Lowther in Weſtmorland, and from thence was removed, at the age of ſixteen, to Queen's College in Oxford, where he was admitted on the foundation. When he had taken his firſt degrees, he had the honourable employment of being tutor or governor to that hopeful young nobleman lord Beauchamp, only ſon of Algernoon Seymour, earl of Hertford, late duke of Somerſet.

During

During his attendance on that noble youth, he employed ſome of his leiſure hours in adapting Milton's admirable maſque at Ludlow Caſtle to the ſtage, by a judicious inſertion of ſeveral ſongs and different paſſages ſelected from other of Milton's works, as well as of ſeveral ſongs and other elegant additions of his own, ſuited to the characters, and to the manner of the original author.

He rendered it a very acceptable preſent to the public, and it ſtill continues one of the moſt favourite dramatic entertainments, under the title of Comus, a maſque, having the additional advantage of being moſt excellently ſet to muſick by Dr. Arne; beſides which, it had the peculiar advantage of being at firſt moſt inimitably performed by Mr. Quin, in the character of Comus, and by Mrs. Cibber in that of the lady.

We cannot omit mentioning to Mr. Dalton's great honour, that during the run of this piece, he induſtriouſly ſought out a grandaughter of Milton's, oppreſſed both by age and penury, and procured her a benefit from this play, the profits of which to her amounted it is ſaid to upwards of one hundred and twenty pounds. A bad ſtate of health prevented him from attending his pupil on his travels abroad, and ſaved him the mortification of being an eye witneſs of his death, for he died of the ſmall pox at Bologne, by which fatal cataſtrophe the hopes of his friends, of his family, and of his country were blaſted. Soon after ſucceeding to a fellowſhip in his college, he entered into holy orders according to the rules of that ſociety.

He now applied himſelf with great diligence to the duties of his function, and was taken notice of as an able preacher at the univerſity, and as ſuch employed by the preſent archbiſhop of Canterbury, Dr. Secker, as his aſſiſtant at St. James's, and that he deſerved the character his volume of excellent ſermons publiſhed in 8vo, in London 1757, abundantly teſtify. He was preſented to the rectory St. Mary at Hill by the late Duke of Somerſet, and upon his recommendation, was promoted by the king to a prebend of Worceſter; at which place he died, and gave a moſt uncommon proof of great eaſe and ſtrength of mind, and of a moſt ſocial and chearful ſpirit, under a long and painful illneſs; and even within the near and certain proſpect of an approaching death.

He married a ſiſter of Sir Francis Goſling, alderman of London, of whom he left no ſurviving iſſue. He died in

the 54th year of his age, July the 22d, 1763, and was buried in the cathedral at Worceſter.

Beſides his writings already mentioned, he publiſhed two epiſtles written A. D. 1735, 1744, 4to.

A deſcriptive Poem, addreſſed to two Ladies at their return from viewing the Coal Mines near Whitehaven; to which are added ſome Thoughts on Building and Planting, to Sir James Lowther, of Lowther Hall, Bart. 4to. 1755.

This entertaining poem deſcribes the real deſcent of two fair heroines into the ſubterraneous, and indeed ſubmarine regions, the mines which are remarkable for many ſingular circumſtances; Savery's fire engine, in a poetical and philoſophical manner, all new and uncommon ſubjects; and the remainder is employed in a ſurvey of the improvements in Whitehaven, by the great commerce theſe mines occaſion, and in a very elegant diſplay of the beauties of the adjacent country.

Remarks on twelve Hiſtorical Deſigns of Raphael and the Muſeum Græcum & Egyptiacum; or, Antiquities and Views of Greece and Egypt, illuſtrated by Prints from Mr. Richard Dalton's Drawings.

DAMPIER Capt. WILLIAM) the famous voyager, was deſcended from a good family in Somerſetſhire, and born in the year 1652; but loſing his father when very young, he was ſent to ſea, where he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf, particularly in the South Sea; after which he aſſociated himſelf with captain Cook, in order to cruize on the Spaniards, and on the 23d of Auguſt 1683, ſailed from Achamack in Virginia, for the Cape de Verde iſlands. After touching at ſeveral of them, he ſteered for the ſtreights of Magellan, but the wind being againſt them, they ſtood over for the Guinea coaſt, and in a few days anchored at the mouth of Sherborough river, where the ſhip's crew were hoſpitably received by the inhabitants.

After which he proceeded to the South Seas through the ſtreights of Magellan, and arriving at the fertile iſland of Juan Fernandez, took on board a Moſkito Indian, who had been left in that uninhabited place above three years before. After ſtaying fourteen days at this iſland, they ſet ſail on the 8th of April 1684, ſteering towards the line, off the iſlands of Peru and Chili; took ſeveral prizes, and proceeded to

to the Gallipago iſlands, and from thence to Cape Blanco, where Capt. Cook was interred.

On the 19th of July Mr. Edward Davis was appointed Captain in the room of Mr. Cook, ſailed the next day towards Rio Leja, and from thence to the gulph of Amapalla; and on the 20th of September came to an anchor in the iſland of Plata. Here they made a deſcent upon Paita, attacked the fort, and took it with little oppoſition. But finding that the governor and inhabitants had quitted the town, and carried off their money, goods and proviſions, they ſet fire to it: and afterwads ſailed for, and attacked Guaiquil, but without ſucceſs.

They entered now the bay of Panama; their deſign was to look into ſome river unfrequented by the Spaniards, in ſearch of canoes, and therefore they endeavoured to make the river of St. Jago, on account of its nearneſs to the iſland of Gallo, in which there is much gold, and ſafe anchorage for ſhips.

Mr. Dampier with ſome others, in four canoes, ventured to row ſix leagues up the river, but the Indians at their approach, got into their canoes, and paddled away againſt the ſtream much faſter than they could follow. They therefore returned the next morning in order to ſail for the iſland of Gallo; and in their way took a Spaniſh pacquet boat, ſent with diſpatches from Panama to Lima, by which they learned that the armada, being arrived from Spain at Porto Bello, waited for the plate fleet from Lima, which made them reſolve to rendezvous among the king's or pearl iſlands, by which all the ſhips bound to Panama from Lima muſt neceſſarily paſs.

On the 28th of May they diſcovered the Spaniſh fleet; but night approaching they exchanged only a few ſhot. The Spaniſh admiral, by the artifice of a falſe light, got the weather gage of them the next day, and came up to them with full ſail, which obliged them to make a running fight of it almoſt round the bay of Panama, and thus their long projected deſign ended unſucceſsfully. They ſailed now for the iſland of Quibo, where they found Capt. Harris, and as their late attempt at ſea had been fruitleſs, they reſolved to try their fortune by land, by attacking the city of Leon, on the coaſt of Mexico. This place they took and burnt, and proceeded to Rio Leja, which they alſo took.

Here Mr. Dampier left capt. Davis, and went on board Capt. Swan, in order to ſatisfy his curioſity, by obtaining a more

more perfect knowledge of the northern parts of Mexico. They continued ſailing to the weſtward till they came to Guatulco, one of the beſt ports in the kingdom of Mexico, and from thence to Cape Corientes, where they waited ſome time in hopes of meeting with a galleon, of which they had received information. They continued cruizing off this cape till the firſt of January, when their proviſions being exhauſted, they ſteered to the valley of Valderas to procure a ſupply of beef. And while they were engaged in this neceſſary buſineſs, the Manila ſhip paſſed by them to the eaſtward.

After this they ſteered towards California, and anchored in one of the Tres Marias iſlands. Mr. Dampier having been long ſick of a dropſy, was here buried for about half an hour up to the neck in ſand, which threw him into a profuſe ſweat; and being afterwards wrapped up warm, and put to bed in a tent, found great benefit from this extraordinary remedy.

Finding their ſucceſs in this part of the world had been very indifferent, and that there appeared no probability of its mending, Capt. Swan and Mr. Dampier agreed to ſteer their courſe for the Eaſt Indies. They ſailed to St. John's iſland, to the Piſcadores, to Bouton iſland, to New Holland, to Trieſt, and arriving at Nicobar, our author with others was left on ſhore, and was treated with great civility by the inhabitants. He however left them, and arrived at the Engliſh factory at Achen, where he became acquainted with Capt. Bowry, who would have perſuaded him to ſail with him to Perſia in quality of boatſwain; but he declined accepting of this propoſal, on account of the ill ſtate of his health.

He afterwards engaged with Capt. Weldon, under whom he made ſeveral trading voyages, for upwards of fifteen months, and afterwards entered as a gunner to an Engliſh factory at Bencoolen. Upon this coaſt he ſtayed till the year 1691, and then embarked for England, when he was obliged to make his eſcape by creeping through one of the port holes; for the governor had revoked his promiſe of allowing him to depart, but he brought off his journal and moſt valuable papers. He arrived in the Downs September 16, and being in want of money, ſold his property in a painted Indian prince, who was carried about for a ſight and ſhewn for money.

He

He appears afterwards to be concerned in an expedition concerted by the merchants of Briſtol to the South Seas, commanded by Captain Woodes Rogers, which ſailed in Auguſt 1708, and returned September 1711; a voyage attended with many ſingular circumſtances, and a great number of curious and entertaining events. We have no further particulars of his life or death.

His voyage round the world is well known, and has gone through many editions.

DAVIES (Dr. JOHN) was born in Denbighſhire, and Wood's Ath.
educated by William Morgan, afterwards biſhop of St. Aſaph. He was admitted a ſtudent in Jeſus College in the univerſity of Oxford in 1589, and afterwards became a member of Lincoln College in the ſame univerſity. He was rector of Malloyd, or Maynlloyd in Merionethſhire, and afterwards a canon of St. Aſaph, by the gift of Dr. Parry biſhop thereof, (to whom he was chaplain) and a dignitary, if Mr. Wood miſtakes not, in ſome other church.

He commenced doctor in 1616, and was highly eſteemed by the univerſity, ſays Mr. Wood, as well verſed in the hiſtory and antiquities of his own nation, and in the Greek and Hebrew languages; a moſt exact critic, an indefatigable ſearcher into ancient writings, and well acquainted with cucurious and rare authors.

His works are,

Antiquæ Linguæ Britannicæ nunc communiter dictæ Cambro-Britannicæ, a ſuis Cymræcæ vel Cambricæ, ab aliis Wallicæ, Rudimenta, &c. Octavo, London 1621.

Dictionarium Latino Britannicum. Lond. 1632. *Fol.*

With this is printed,

Dictionarium Latino-Britannicum, which was begun and a great progreſs made in it by Thomas Williams, phyſician, before the year 1600. It was afterwards compleated and publiſhed by Dr. Davies.

Adagia Britannica Authorum Britannicorum nomina & quando floruerunt, Lond. 1632, *printed at the End of the Dictionary before mentioned.*

Adagiorum Britannicorum Specimen, MS. Bib. Bodl.

He alſo aſſiſted W. Morgan, Bp. of Landaff, and Richard Parry, Bp. of St. Aſaph, in tranſlating the Bible into Welſh, in that correct edition, which came out in the time of James I. 1620.

He,

He alſo tranſlated into the ſame language (which he had ſtudied at vacant hours for 30 years) the book of *Reſolution*, written by Robert Parſons, a jeſuit.

Supplement to Biographia Brit. p. 41.

DESAGULIERS (JOHN THEOPHILUS) who introduced the reading of lectures in experimental philoſophy at the metropolis, and who made ſeveral improvements in mechanicks, was the ſon of the Rev. Mr. John Deſaguliers, a French proteſtant refugee, and was born at Rochelle, March the 12th, 1683. His father brought him an infant into England, and having taught him the claſſics himſelf, ſent him at a proper age to Chriſt Church College in Oxford. When Dr. John Kiel left the univerſity, and went abroad with the Palatines in the year 1702, Mr. Deſaguliers ſucceeded him in reading courſes of experimental philoſophy, which he performed at Hart Hall.

In 1712 he married, and ſettled in Channel Row, Weſtminſter ſoon afterwards, where he continued his courſes ſeveral years. In the year 1714 he was elected a fellow of the royal ſociety, of which he was a very uſeful member, as appears from a great number of his papers printed in their tranſactions, on optics, meteorology and mechanics. About this time the munificent duke of Chandos, the Mecænas of his time, took him under his patronage, made him his chaplain, and preſented him to the church of Edgware, near his own magnificent ſeat at Canons.

King George the Iſt. before whom he performed a courſe of his lectures at Hampton Court in 1717, intended him the valuable living of Much Munden in Hertfordſhire; but the earl of Sunderland, at the head of the miniſtry at that time, obtained it for another perſon, and prevailed with a friend to preſent him to a ſmall living in Norfolk, worth 70 *l.* per ann. This benefice he afterwards exchanged for one in Eſſex, at the preſentation of king George II. before whom, as well as the reſt of the royal family, he had the honour of reading his lectures: and his royal highneſs Frederic, prince of Wales, made him afterwards his chaplain.

In the latter part of his life he removed to lodgings over the Great Piazza, in Covent Garden, where he carried on his lectures with great ſucceſs 'till the time of his death, which happened in 1749. He was a member of ſeveral foreign academies, and correſponding member of the royal academy of ſciences at Paris.

He

He obtained from many competitors the prize propoſed by the French king, for the beſt account of electricity. He publiſhed *A Courſe of experimental Philoſophy*, 2 *vol.* 4*to.* 1734. *And an Edition of Dr. Gregory's Elements of Catoptrics and Dioptrics, with an Appendix, containing an Account of reflecting Teleſcopes*, in 8*vo.* 1735, *&c.* See his pamphlet on that occaſion.

DE WITT (JOHN) the famous penſionary, was the ſecond ſon of Jacob de Witt, burgomaſter of Dort, and deputy to the ſtates of Holland, and was born 1625. He was educated at Dort, and made ſo great a progreſs in his ſtudies, that at the age of twenty-three he publiſhed his *Elementa Curvarum Linearum*, one of the deepeſt books in mathematicks that had appeared in thoſe days. Samſon's Hiſtoire de Guillaume III. tom. 2. p. 413.

After he had taken the degrees of doctor of laws, he travelled for ſome years, and on his return in 1650, he became penſionary of Dort, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf very early in the management of public affairs. He oppoſed with all his power the war between the Engliſh and Dutch, and repreſented in very ſtrong colours the neceſſary ill conſequences of it to the republic. And when the events juſtified his predictions, this gained him ſo great credit, that he was unanimouſly choſen penſionary of Holland; firſt to officiate proviſionally, and afterwards abſolutely into the office. On this occaſion ſome of his friends reminded him of the fate of his predeceſſor Barnevelt; he replied, that human life was liable to trouble and danger; that he thought it honourable to ſerve his country, which he was reſolved to do, whatever returns he might meet with. Burnet's Hiſt. &c.

The continuance of the war was ſo viſibly deſtructive to the commerce and intereſt of the republic, that the penſionary with his friends uſed all their ſkill to ſet on foot a negociation. Ambaſſadors were ſent to Cromwell, who by this time had turned out the rump, and ſet up a new parliament, not only authorized to ſit by him and his officers, but alſo choſen by them.

The Dutch miniſters were directed to apply to them, but they quickly found them ſuch people as no rational creatures could deal with; for they entertained the ambaſſadors with long prayers, and diſcovered ſuch a total ignorance of buſineſs, and ſuch a ſpirit of pride, that the Dutchmen plainly told the general, that it was impoſſible for them to deal with ſuch folks; but that if he would aſſume the ſupreme authority, they might ſoon come to a right underſtanding. This was pre-

precisely what Cromwell wanted, and though he rejected their advice in words, declaring himself an humble creature of the parliaments, yet he soon after found means to be rid of them, and took upon him the government under the title of protector; and then made a peace with the Dutch, the most remarkable thing in which was, the adding a secret article for the exclusion of the house of Orange, to which the states consented by a solemn act. But the article of the exclusion raised a great clamour in Holland: it was insinuated that the article was suggested to Cromwell by the Sieur De Witt, and the pensionary and his friends were put to it to carry points absolutely necessary for the service of the people. The clergy too began to meddle with affairs of state in their pulpits, and instead of instructing the people how to serve God, were for directing their superiors how to govern their subjects. But his firmness got the better of all these difficulties, and so far overcame all prejudices, that when the time of his high office was expired, he was unanimously continued in it, by a resolution of the states, dated September 15, 1663.

He seemed now to have vanquished even envy herself. In all difficult cases his ministry was made use of: when the prince of East Friesland quarrelled with his subjects, he was put at the head of the deputation to terminate the disputes. When war with England, after the king's restoration, became necessary, he was one of the deputies, that prevailed on the states of Guelder and Overyssel to furnish their quota: he was made one of the commissioners for the direction of the navy, and made such vigorous dispositions, that he had a fleet in much better condition, and more ready for sea, than the admirals themselves imagined possible: tho' naval affairs were quite new to him. When it was thought expedient after Opdam's defeat and death, that some of their own deputies should command the fleet, he was one of those three that were put in commission. When he came on board, the fleet was shut up in the Texel, and in order to secure the outward bound East India fleet, it was necessary for it to put to sea: which, as the wind then stood, the sailors declared impossible.

'Tis was the received doctrine, that there were but ten points of the compass, from which if the wind blew, ships could go out, and that twenty two were against them. The pensionary was alone of another opinion; and as he was a great mathematician soon discovered the falsity of this notion, and that there were in reality no less than 28 points in their favour,

vour, and but four that could hinder them from going out. And he engaged to carry one of their greateſt ſhips thro' the *Spaniards-gat* with the wind at S. S. W. which he performed on the 16th of Auguſt 1665, and the greateſt part of the fleet followed him without the leaſt accident, and the paſſage has ſince been called Witt's-diep. They met with a dreadful ſtorm on the coaſt of Norway, which laſted two days. Mr. De Witt remained upon deck all the time, never changed his cloaths, nor took any refreſhment, but in common with the men, and when he ſaw there wanted hands, obliged his officers to work by his own example. He wrote a plain and accurate relation of all that happened during the expedition, and at his return verified every article of this account ſo fully to the ſtates general, that they gave him ſolemn thanks for his good ſervices, and offered him a conſiderable preſent, which he declined, ſaying, he ſought the ſervice of his country only, and not a gratification for his ſervices.

When the famous battle in 1666 was fought between the Engliſh and Dutch for three days, he was ſent by the ſtates to take a full account of the whole affair: and he drew up one, from the beſt authorities he could obtain, which is juſtly eſteemed a maſter-piece in its kind, and is a proof of his being as capable of recording great actions, as of atchieving them.

In 1667, the penſionary finding a favourable conjuncture for executing the great deſign of the warm republicans, eſtabliſhed the perpetual edict, by which the office of ſtadtholder was for ever extinguiſhed, and the liberty of Holland, as it was ſuppoſed, fixed on an eternal baſis. In the year 1672, when the prince of Orange was elected captain and admiral general he abjured the Stadtholderſhip, which in a few months after he accepted. A tumult happened at Dort, and the people declared they would have the prince for ſtadtholder; to which place he came in perſon on their invitation, and accepted the office. Moſt of the other towns and provinces followed the example; and every ſedition aroſe from theſe pretences that the De Witt's plundered the ſtate, and were enemies to the houſe of Orange.

The penſionary begged his diſmiſſion from his poſt, which was granted, with thanks for his faithful ſervices. He did not affect buſineſs, when he ſaw it was no longer in his power to benefit the public, and he deplored in ſecret the misfortunes of his country, which from the higheſt proſperity, fell

as

as it were, all at once to the very brink of ruin. The invaſion of the French, their rapid progreſs, their own inteſtine diviſions ſpread every where, terror and confuſion; and the prince of Orange's party heightened theſe confuſions, in order to ruin the Dewitts. The mob were encouraged to pull down a houſe in which the penſionary was ſuppoſed to lye ſick; an attempt was made to aſſaſſinate the two brothers on the ſame day, in different places; the count De Monthas, who had married their ſiſter, was ordered to be arreſted in his camp as a traytor, though he had behaved with the greateſt bravery. Cornelius Dewitt, on the accuſation of Ticklaer, an infamous barber, of a deſign of poiſoning the prince, was impriſoned and condemned to exile, though his judges could not declare him guilty. The ſame ignominious wretch perſuaded the people that he would be reſcued out of priſon, upon which they inſtantly armed, and ſurrounded the place, where it unfortunately happened the penſionary was with his brother: They broke open the doors, and inſiſted on their walking down, and barbarouſly murdered them. They carried their dead bodies to the gallows, where they hung the penſionary a foot higher than his brother, and afterwards mangling their corps, cut their cloaths in a thouſand pieces, and ſent them about the country, as trophies of conqueſt; and ſome of them cut out large pieces of their fleſh, which they broiled and eat.

Thus fell this zealous patron of the glory and liberty of his native country, in the forty-ſeventh year of his age, the greateſt genius of his time, the ableſt politician in war, as well as peace; the atlas of the commonwealth. He was a frank ſincere man, without fraud or artifice, unleſs his ſilence might be thought ſo.

Sir William Temple, who was well acquainted with his character, ſpeaks of him, on various occaſions, with the utmoſt eſteem, and with the higheſt teſtimonies of praiſe and admiration. He obſerves, that when he was at the head of the government, he differed nothing in his manner of living, from an ordinary citizen. When he made viſits, he was attended only by a ſingle footman, and on common occaſions he was frequently ſeen in the ſtreets without any ſervant at all.

His office, for the firſt ten years, brought him in little more than 300*l.* and in the latter part of his life, not above 700*l.* per ann. He refuſed a gift of 10,000*l.* from the ſtates general, becauſe he thought it a bad precedent in the go-

vern-

vernment. His fortune was much inferior to what, in our times, we ſee commonly raiſed by an under clerk in a great office.

With great reaſon therefore, Sir William Temple, ſpeaking of his death, obſerves, "He was a perſon that deſerved "another fate, and a better return from his country, after "eighteen years ſpent in their miniſtry, without any care "of his entertainments or eaſe, and little of his fortune. "A man of unwearied induſtry, inflexible conſtancy, ſound, "clear and deep underſtanding, and untainted integrity, "ſo that whenever he was blinded, it was by the paſſion "he had for that which he eſteemed the good and intereſt "of his ſtate. This teſtimony is juſtly due to him from all "that were well acquainted with him, and is the more "willingly paid, ſince there can be as little intereſt to flatter, "as honour to reproach the dead". Obſervations on the United Provinces, p. 160.

Beſides the works already mentioned, he wrote a book containing thoſe maxims of government, upon which he acted; which will be a never fading monument to his immortal memory. It ſhews the true and genuine principles of policy, on which alone it is poſſible to erect an adminiſtration profitable at home, and which muſt command reſpect abroad. On the one hand are pointed out the miſchiefs of tyranny, arbitrary power, authority derived from faction, monopolies, and every other ſpecies of corruption. On the other hand is explained the true method of acquiring and ſecuring power, riches and peace, and of managing and extending trade; of ſupporting liberty without running into licentiouſneſs, and of adminiſtring the commonwealth in ſuch a manner, as that the poſſeſſors of power ſhall not be either envied or feared. A tranſlation of it from the original Dutch, entituled, *The true Intereſt and political Maxims of the Republic of Holland*, has been printed in London; to the laſt edition of which, in 1746, are prefixed hiſtorical memoirs of the illuſtrious brothers Cornelius and John de Witt, by John Campbell, Eſq; to whom we are obliged for the above particulars.

DODDRIDGE (Dr. PHILIP) was the ſon of Daniel Doddridge, an oilman in London, where he was born June the 26th, 1702. He was brought up in the early knowledge of religion by his pious parents, but was firſt initiated in the elements of the learned languages under one Mr. Stott,

a miniſter, who taught a private ſchool in London. In the year 1712, he was removed to Kingſton upon Thames.

About the time of his father's death, which happened in the year 1715, he was removed to a private ſchool at St. Albans, under the care of a worthy and learned maſter, Mr. Nathaniel Wood. Here he happily commenced an acquaintance with Dr. Samuel Clark, miniſter of the diſſenting congregation there; who became not only the inſtructor of his youth in the principles of religion; but his guardian, when a helpleſs orphan, and a generous and faithful friend in all his advancing years; for by his own and his friends contribution, he furniſhed him with means to purſue his ſtudies. The dutcheſs of Bedford, being informed of his circumſtances, character, and ſtrong inclination to learning, by his uncle Philip Doddridge, then ſteward to that noble family, made him an offer that if he choſe to be educated for the miniſtry of the church of England, and would go to either of its univerſities, ſhe would ſupport the expence of his education; and if ſhe ſhould live 'till he had taken orders, would provide for him in the church. This propoſal he received with the warmeſt gratitude, but in the moſt reſpectful manner declined it; as he could not then ſatisfy his conſcience to comply with the terms of *miniſterial conformity*.

In October 1719, he was placed under the tuition of the reverend Mr. John Jennings, who kept an academy at Kibworth in Leiceſterſhire, a gentleman of great learning and piety; and during the courſe of his ſtudies at this place, he was noted for his diligent application to his proper buſineſs, ſerious ſpirit, and extraordinary care to improve his talents.

He was firſt ſettled as a miniſter at Kilworth, where he preached to a ſmall congregation in an obſcure village, and where he had much time to apply himſelf to ſtudy, which he did with indefatigable induſtry.

On Mr. Jennings's death, he ſucceeded to the care of his academy, and ſoon after was called to the care of a large diſſenting congregation, where he carried his academy, and the number of his pupils increaſed. Here he ſpent the remainder of his life, which being entirely employed in his cloſet, in his academy, and in his congregation, cannot be ſuppoſed to afford many incidents to gain the attention of the generality of readers. He died at Liſbon, where he went for the recovery of his health; and his remains were interred in the burying ground belonging to the Britiſh factory there. A handſome monument was erected to his memory

memory in his meeting place at Northampton, at the expence of the congregation: and the following epitaph, drawn up by his friend, Gilbert West, Esq; inscribed upon it.

To the Memory of
PHILIP DODDRIDGE, D.D.
Twenty-one Years Pastor of this Church,
Director of a flourishing Academy,
And Author of many excellent Writings;
By which
His pious, benevolent, and indefatigable Zeal
To make Men wise, good and happy
Will far better be made known,
And perpetuated much longer
Than by this obscure and perishable Marble;
The humble Monument, not of his Praise,
But of their Esteem, Affection and Regret,
Who knew him, lov'd him, and lament him;
And who are desirous of recording,
In this Inscription,
Their friendly but faithful Testimony
To the many amiable and Christian Virtues,
That adorned his more private Character;
By which, tho' dead, he yet speaketh,
And, still present in Remembrance,
Forcibly, tho' silently admonisheth
His once beloved and ever-grateful Flock.
He was born, June 26, 1702,
And died Oct. 26, 1751.
Aged 50.

We shall subjoin his plan of education, and an account of his works, extracted from memoirs of his life, character and writings, lately published by Job Orton, in one vol. 8vo.

One of the first things he expected of his pupils, was to learn Rich's short hand, which he wrote himself, and in which his Lectures were written; that they might transcribe them, make extracts from the books they read and consulted, with ease and speed, and save themselves many hours in their future compositions.

Care was taken in the first year of their course that they should retain and improve that knowledge of Greek and Latin which they had acquired at school, and gain such knowledge of Hebrew, if they had not learnt it before, that

they might be able to read the Old Teſtament in its original language; a care very important and neceſſary to this end. Beſides the courſe of lectures in a morning, claſſical lectures were read every evening, generally by his aſſiſtant, but ſometimes by himſelf. If any of his pupils were deficient in their knowledge of Greek, the ſeniors, who were beſt ſkilled in it, were appointed to inſtruct them at other times. Thoſe of them who choſe it, were alſo taught French.

He was more and more convinced, the longer he lived, of the great importance of a learned as well as pious education for the miniſtry; and finding that ſome who came under his care, were not competently acquainted with claſſical knowledge, he formed a ſcheme to aſſiſt youths in their preparations for academical ſtudies, who diſcovered a promiſing genius and a ſerious temper. He met with encouragement in this ſcheme from the countenance and contribution of many of his friends, and had ſome inſtructed under his eye; but as it commenced about two years before his death, much progreſs could not be made in it. Syſtems of logic, rhetoric, geography and metaphyſics, were read during the firſt year of their courſe, and they were referred to particular paſſages in other authors upon theſe ſubjects, which illuſtrated the points on which the lectures had turned. To theſe were added lectures on the principles of geometry and algebra. Theſe ſtudies taught them to keep their attention fixed, to diſtinguiſh their ideas with accuracy, and to diſpoſe their arguments in a clear, conciſe and convincing manner.

After theſe ſtudies were finiſhed, they were introduced to the knowledge of trigonometry, conic ſections, and celeſtial mechanics.* A ſyſtem of natural and experimental philoſophy, comprehending mechanics, ſtatics, hydroſtaticks, pneumatics, and aſtronomy, was read to them; with references to the beſt authors on theſe ſubjects. This ſyſtem was illuſtrated by a neat and pretty large philoſophical apparatus, part of which was the gift of ſome of his friends, and the remainder purchaſed by a ſmall contribution from each of the ſtudents, at his entrance on that branch of ſcience.

* A collection of important propoſitions, taken chiefly from Sir Iſaac Newton, and demonſtrated, independent on the reſt; they relate eſpecially, tho' not only, to centripetal and centrifugal forces.

Some

Some other articles were touched upon, eſpecially hiſtory, natural and civil; as the ſtudents proceeded in their courſe, in order to enlarge their underſtandings, and give them venerable ideas of the works and providence of God. A diſtinct view of the human body was given them, as it tended to promote their veneration and love for the great architect of this amazing frame, whoſe wonders of providential influence alſo, are ſo apparent in its ſupport, nouriſhment and motion; and all concurred to render them agreeable and uſeful in converſation, and to ſubſerve their honourable appearance in the miniſtry.

A large ſyſtem of Jewiſh antiquities, which their tutor had drawn up, was read to them in the later years of their courſe, in order to illuſtrate numberleſs paſſages in the ſcriptures, which cannot be well underſtood without a knowledge of them in this branch of ſcience; likewiſe they were referred to the beſt writers upon the ſubject. Lampe's epitome of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, was the groundwork of a ſeries of lectures on that ſubject; as was Buddæi Compendium Hiſtoriæ Philoſophicæ, of lectures on the doctrines of the ancient philoſophers, in their various ſects.

But the chief object of their attention and ſtudy, during three years of their courſe, was his ſyſtem of divinity in the largeſt extent of the word; including what is moſt material in pneumatology and ethics. In this compendium were contained, in as few words as perſpicuity would admit, the moſt material things which had occurred to the authors obſervation, relating to the nature and properties of the human mind, the proof of the exiſtence and attributes of God, the nature of moral virtue, the various branches of it, the means ſubſervient to it, and the ſanctions by which its precepts, conſidered as God's natural law, are inforced; under which head, the natural evidence of the immortality of the ſoul, was largely examined. To this was added ſome ſurvey of what is, and generally has been, the ſtate of virtue in the world. From whence the tranſition was eaſy to the need of a revelation, the encouragement to hope for it, and the nature of the evidence which might probably attend it. From hence the work naturally proceeded to the evidence produced in proof of that revelation which the ſcriptures contain. The genuineneſs, credibility, and inſpiration of theſe ſacred books, were then cleared up at large, and vindicated from the moſt conſiderable objections, which infidels have urged.

When theſe foundations were laid, the chief doctrines of ſcripture were drawn out into a large detail; thoſe relating to the father, ſon and ſpirit; to the original and fallen ſtate of man; to the ſcheme of our redemption by Chriſt, and the offices of the ſpirit; as the great agent in the redeemer's kingdom. The nature of the covenant of grace was particularly ſtated; and the ſeveral precepts and inſtitutions of the goſpel, with the views which it gives us of the concluding ſcenes of our world, and of the eternal ſtate beyond it.

What ſeemed moſt evident on theſe heads, was thrown into the propoſitions; ſome of which were problematical; and the chief controverſies relating to each, were thrown into the ſcholia, and all illuſtrated by a very large collection of references; containing, perhaps, one lecture with another, the ſubſtance of forty or fifty octavo pages; in which the ſentiments and reaſonings of the moſt conſiderable authors on all theſe heads, might be ſeen in their own words. It was the buſineſs of the ſtudents to read and contract theſe references, in the intervals between the lectures; of which only three were given in a week, and ſometimes but two.

This was the author's capital work as a tutor; he had ſpent much labour upon it, and was continually enriching it with his remarks on any new productions upon the ſeveral ſubjects handled in it.

This ſyſtem his pupils tranſcribed: it is now publiſhed, and the world will judge of its value and ſuitableneſs to anſwer the end propoſed. Critical lectures on the New Teſtament were weekly delivered, which the ſtudents were permitted and encouraged to tranſcribe, to lead them to the better knowledge of the divine oracles. Theſe contained his remarks on the language, meaning, and deſign of the ſacred writers, and the interpretations and criticiſms of the moſt conſiderable commentators. Many of theſe he has inſerted in the family expoſitor.

In the laſt year of the courſe, a ſet of lectures on preaching and the paſtoral care, was given; theſe contained general directions concerning the method to be taken to furniſh them for the work of preaching; the characters of the beſt practical writers and commentators upon the bible, many particular rules for the compoſition of ſermons, their proper ſtyle, the choice and arrangement of thoughts, and the delivery of them; directions relating to public prayer, expoſition,

poſition, catechiſing, the adminiſtration of the ſacraments, and paſtoral viſits: to theſe were added many general maxims for their converſation and conduct as miniſters, and a variety of prudential rules, for their behaviour in particular circumſtances and connections in which they might be placed.

While the ſtudents were purſuing theſe important ſtudies, ſome lectures were given them on civil law, the hieroglyphics, and mythology of the ancients; the Engliſh hiſtory, particularly the hiſtory of nonconformity, and the principles on which a ſeparation from the church of England is founded. The tutor principally inſiſted upon thoſe laid down by Dr. Calamy, in his introduction to the ſecond volume of his defence of moderate nonconformity.

One day in every week was ſet apart for public exerciſes; at theſe times the tranſlations and orations of the junior ſtudents were read and examined; thoſe who had entered on the ſtudy of pneumatology and ethics, produced, in their turns, theſes on the ſeveral ſubjects aſſigned them, which were mutually oppoſed and defended. Thoſe who had finiſhed ethics delivered homilies (as they were called, to diſtinguiſh them from ſermons) on the natural and moral perfections of God, and the ſeveral branches of moral virtue; while the ſenior ſtudents brought analyſes of ſcripture, the ſchemes of ſermons, and afterwards the ſermons themſelves, which they ſubmitted to the examination and correction of their tutor. In this part of his work he was very exact, careful and friendly; eſteeming his remarks on their compoſitions more uſeful to young preachers, than any general rules of compoſition which could be offered them by thoſe who were themſelves moſt eminent in the profeſſion.

In this view he furniſhed them with ſubordinate thoughts, and proper ſcriptures for proof or illuſtration, retrenching what was ſuperfluous, and adding what was wanting. It was his care, through the whole courſe of their ſtudies, that his pupils might have ſuch a variety of lectures, weekly, as might engage their minds without diſtracting them. While they were attending and ſtudying lectures of the greateſt importance, ſome of leſs importance, tho' uſeful in themſelves, were given in the intervals; theſe had generally ſome connexion with the former; and all were adapted to make the man of God perfect, thoroughly furniſhed unto all good works. He contrived that they ſhould have as much to read between each lecture, as might keep them well em-

ployed, allowing due time for neceſſary relaxations, and the reading practical writers; he recommended it to them, and ſtrongly inſiſted upon it, that they ſhould converſe with ſome of theſe daily, eſpecially on the lord's day, in order to ſubſerve at once, the improvement of the chriſtian and the miniſter: and he frequently reminded them, that it argued a great defect of underſtanding, as well as of real piety, if they were negligent herein. He often examined what books they read beſides thoſe to which they were referred in their lectures, and directed them to thoſe which were beſt ſuited to their age, capacities, and intended profeſſion, and in this reſpect they enjoyed a great privilege; as they had the uſe of a large and valuable library, conſiſting of ſeveral thouſands of volumes; many of them the doctor had purchaſed himſelf, others were the donations of his friends, or their ſeveral authors; and each ſtudent, at his admiſſion, contributed a ſmall ſum towards enlarging the collection; the ſtudent's name inſerted in the book or books purchaſed with his contribution, and it was conſidered as his gift.

To this library the ſtudents had acceſs at all times, under ſome prudent regulations as to the time of keeping the books. The tutor was ſenſible that a well furniſhed library would be a ſnare rather than a benefit to a ſtudent, except he had the advice of a more experienced friend in the choice of thoſe he ſhould read; as he might throw away his time in thoſe which were of little importance, or anticipate the peruſal of others which might more properly be reſerved to ſome future time. To prevent this, he ſometimes gave his pupils lectures on the books in the library, going over the ſeveral ſhelves in order, informing them of the character of each book and its author, if known; at what period of their courſe, and with what ſpecial views particular books ſhould be read, and which of them it was deſirable they ſhould be moſt familiarly acquainted, and furniſhed with, when they ſettled in the world.

His pupils took hints of theſe lectures, which at once diſplayed the ſurpriſing extent of his reading and knowledge, and were in many reſpects very uſeful to them. The doctor's manner of lecturing was well adapted to engage the attention and love of his pupils, and promote their diligent ſtudy of the lectures. When the claſs aſſembled, he examined them in the laſt lecture, whether they underſtood his reaſoning; what the authors referred to ſaid on the ſubject; whether he had given them a juſt view of their ſentiments, argu-

ments and objections; or omitting any that were important. He expected from them, an account of the reaſoning, demonſtrations, ſcriptures or facts contained in the lecture and references.

He allowed and encouraged them to propoſe any objections which might ariſe in their own minds, or which they met with in the authors referred to, of which they did not think there was a ſufficient ſolution in the lecture; or to mention any texts that were miſapplied, or from which particular conſequences might not be fairly drawn, and to propoſe others, which either confirmed or contradicted what he had advanced; and if at any time their objections were petulant or impertinent, he patiently heard, and mildly anſwered them.

He was ſolicitous that they ſhould thoroughly underſtand his lectures, and what he ſaid for the illuſtration of them: if he obſerved any of them inattentive, or thought they did not ſufficiently underſtand what he was ſaying, he would aſk them what he had ſaid, that he might keep up their attention, and know whether he expreſſed himſelf clearly; he put on no magiſterial airs, never intimidated nor diſcouraged them, but always addreſſed with the freedom and tenderneſs of a father: he never expected nor deſired that they ſhould blindly follow his ſentiments, but permitted and encouraged them to judge for themſelves. To aſſiſt them herein, he laid before them what he apprehended to be the truth, with all perſpicuity, and impartially ſtated all objections to it; he never concealed the difficulties which affected any queſtion, but referred them to writers on both ſides, without hiding any from their inſpection. He frequently and warmly urged them not to take their ſyſtem of divinity from any man, or body of men, but from the word of God. The Bible was always referred and appealed to upon every point in queſtion, to which it could be ſuppoſed to give any light.

Of his honeſty and candour in this reſpect, the world has had ſufficient proof in his theological lectures. He reſolutely checked any appearance of bigotry and uncharitableneſs, and endeavoured to cure them by ſhewing the guilty perſons the weakneſs of their underſtandings, and what might be ſaid in defence of thoſe principles which they diſliked; reminding them, at the ſame time, of the great learning and excellent character of many who eſpouſed them.

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We are now to consider him as an author, in which character he is in much reputation, among many of the friends of virtue and religion, of various persuasions in these nations, in our colonies, and upon the continent. He was not fond of controversy, and was determined, if he could possibly avoid it, never to engage in any of those disputes which have been, and still are, agitated among protestants. He had often seen and lamented this as the event of many a voluminous controversy; that men of contrary parties, sat down more attached to their own opinions then they were at the beginning, and much more estranged in their affections: he left, therefore, this work to others.

The first piece he published (except some papers in the Present State of the Republic of Letters) can scarcely be called controversial, though it was an answer to another. This was entitled,

Free Thoughts on the most probable Means of reviving the Dissenting Interest. Occasioned by the late Enquiry into the Causes of its Decay: addressed to the author of that Enquiry. 1730.

He treats the author with great civility, and instead of criticising upon his performance, offers some remarks which may be of general use; and they deserve the regard of all ministers. He points out the principal reasons, why many learned and good men are so unpopular and unsuccessful; and hath shewn great knowledge of human nature, and what careful observations he hath made on the dispositions of mankind. This tract is little known, especially by our brethren of the established church, but at its first publication it met with a favourable reception among persons of different parties and sentiments; and it deserves to be read as a model of a candid, polite manner of remarking upon another author's writings and opinions.

The only proper controversy that he was ever engaged in, was with the author of a treatise entitled, *Christianity not founded on Arguments*, &c. published in the year 1742, to whom he wrote three letters: which were published soon after one another, in 1743.

The author of this treatise, under the form of a most orthodox and zealous christian, pretends to cry up the immediate testimony of the spirit, and asserts its absolute necessity in order to the belief of the gospel; while at the same time he endeavours to expose all kind of rational evidence by which it could be supported, and advances several very

very cunning inſinuations againſt the truth of it, in the moſt pernicious view. Dr. Doddridge, therefore, choſe to publiſh ſome remarks upon it, not only to defend Chriſtianity in general, but to explain and ſupport ſome important truths of it, particularly the agency of the divine ſpirit, which ſome had denied, becauſe others had miſrepreſented. He thought this treatiſe affected the foundation of natural as well as revealed religion, and that the ludicrous turns given to ſcriptures in it, and the air of burleſque and irony which runs through it, were very unbecoming a wiſe and benevolent man, or the infinite moment of the queſtion in debate.

But while he thought himſelf called by providence to plead the cauſe of the goſpel, in the name of the God of truth, he was careful to do it in a manner worthy of him, and which might not offend him as the God of love: he therefore addreſſes the author with the greateſt calmneſs, ſeriouſneſs and compaſſion, endeavouring to awaken his conſcience, while he confuted his arguments.

Theſe anſwers met with much acceptance in the world, and he had letters of thanks for them from ſome perſons of diſtinguiſhed rank and abilities. The third part, was eſteemed, by many judicious perſons, the beſt illuſtration, and the moſt rational, full defence of the ſpirits influences upon the human heart, which had been publiſhed.

In 1747 he publiſhed ſome remarkable paſſages in the life of colonel James Gardiner, who was ſlain by the rebels at the battle of Preſton Pans, Sept. 21, 1745.

He deſigned by this work, not merely to perform a tribute of gratitude to the memory of an invaluable friend, but of duty to God and his fellow creatures, as he had a chearful hope that the narrative would, under a divine bleſſing, be the means of ſpreading a warm and lively ſenſe of religion. He thought the colonel's character would command ſome peculiar regard, as it ſhone amidſt the many temptations of a military life. This piece has gone through ſeveral editions, and the author had the pleaſure to hear of ſome inſtances in which it had anſwered his deſires and hopes; though many thought, and perhaps juſtly, that he too much indulged the emotions of private friendſhip, and affection, in the compoſition.

Theſe were all the writings our author publiſhed, except his practical ones. He eſteemed an endeavour to ſet a man right in religious opinions, which we apprehend to be important, the ſecond office of Chriſtian friendſhip; and that

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of attempting to reform his morals undoubtedly the first: and he attempted the second in this public manner, no farther than he thought it necessary to secure the former.

The first practical piece he published, was, *Sermons on the Education of Children*, 1732. This he intended principally for the use of his own congregation; to supply, in some measure, that want of more frequent personal instructions on the subject, which his care of his pupils necessarily occasioned. These discourses contain a variety of important advices, and affecting motives, in a little compass, and have been very useful to assist parents in this difficult work. His tender concern for the rising generation shewed itself in his sermons to young people, published in 1735; and in his principles of the Christian religion, in verse, for the use of children and youth, published in 1743. In this composition, which was drawn up by the desire of his friend, Dr. Clark, he hath happily united ease, plainness and elegance. And here I may also mention his prefixing a recommendatory preface to a small piece, entitled, Familiar Dialogues for Children, which is well adapted to instruct them in their duty to God and Man, and preserve them from the vice and follies of childhood and youth, at the same time that it agreeably entertains and amuses them.

In 1736 he published ten sermons on the power and grace of Christ, and the evidences of his glorious gospel. These three last, on the evidences of the gospel, were, in some later editions, by the particular desire of one of the first dignitaries of the church of England, printed so as to be had separate from the former. They contain a sufficient defence of Christianity, and are well adapted to the use of those whose office calls them to defend it.

It gave the author singular pleasure to know that these sermons were the means of convincing two gentlemen of a liberal education and distinguished abilities, who had been deists, that Christianity was true and divine: And one of them, who had set himself zealously to prejudice others against the evidences and contents of the gospel, became a zealous preacher, and an ornament of the religion he had once denied and despised.

In 1741, the doctor published some practical discourses on regeneration. In 1745, he published another practical treatise, entitled, *The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, illustrated in a Course of serious and practical Addresses, suited to Persons of every Character and Circumstance; with a de-*

a devout Meditation or Prayer added to each Chapter. Dr. Watts had projected ſuch a work himſelf, but his growing infirmities prevented his execution of it. He recommended it, therefore, to Dr. Doddridge, imagining him the fitteſt perſon of his acquaintance to execute it in a manner that would be acceptable and uſeful to the world. It was with ſome reluctance he undertook ſuch a work, amidſt his many other weighty concerns. But Dr. Watts's heart was ſo much ſet upon the deſign, and he urged his undertaking it with ſo much importunity, that he could not deny his requeſt, after having been honoured with his friendſhip for many years, and receiving much aſſiſtance and encouragement from him, in ſeveral of his undertakings for the good of the church.

After this work was finiſhed, Dr. Watts reviſed as much of it as his health would admit. It is indeed, a body of practical divinity and chriſtian experience, and contains, as it were, the ſubſtance of all the author's preaching; and, conſidering how comprehenſive it is, there is hardly any ſingle treatiſe which may be more ſerviceable to young miniſters and ſtudents, if they would make it familiar to their minds, and form their diſcourſes upon this model. This book was received with much eſteem by ſeveral perſons of great eminence for rank, learning and piety, both clergy and laity in the eſtabliſhed church; and who, in a very reſpectful manner, returned the author their thanks for this attempt to revive religion. A perſon of diſtinguiſhed learning and goodneſs, always carried it with him, declaring that it was every thing on the ſubject of ſerious and practical religion. The many editions it has gone through in a few years, with the author's conſent, not to mention a pirated edition or two, and its having been reprinted in America and Scotland, ſhew how well it has been received in the world.

The author was favoured with many letters from different parts of theſe kingdoms, America and Holland, giving him an account how uſeful it had been for the converſion, edification and comfort of many perſons; and perhaps there is no practical book better calculated for general uſefulneſs. Beſides theſe, he publiſhed two ſermons on ſalvation by grace; ſeveral ſingle ſermons, ſome on particular occaſions, and charges delivered at the ordination of ſome of his brethren. There were circumſtances relating to each, that led him to believe they might be uſeful to the public,

eſpecially

eſpecially to thoſe who deſired the publication, or to whom they were firſt addreſſed.

His plain and ſerious addreſs to the maſter of a family, on the important ſubject of family religion, deſerves particular notice, as it has paſſed through ſeveral editions, been very ſerviceable to miniſters, who by putting it into the hands of maſters of prayerleſs families, might excite them to their duty, without being expoſed to thoſe inconveniences, which a perſonal admonition might in ſome caſes, and with ſome tempers, be attended: and the author's reaſoning is ſo plain and forcible, as to leave thoſe inexcuſable, who, after reading it, will continue in this ſhameful and pernicious neglect.

Since his deceaſe, his leſſer pieces have been reprinted, in three ſmall volumes: but his capital work was, *The Family Expoſitor, containing a Verſion and Paraphraſe of the New Teſtament, with critical Notes, and a practical Improvement of each Section, in ſix Volumes of Quarto.* He had been preparing for this work from his entrance on the miniſtry, and kept it in view in the future courſe of his ſtudies.

It has been already obſerved, that his works have been much read and eſteemed in theſe kingdoms, and our colonies; I would add that the moſt conſiderable of them have been tranſlated into foreign languages, and publiſhed abroad.

His ſermons on regeneration, ſalvation by grace, on the power and grace of Chriſt, and his letter on family prayer, have been tranſlated into Dutch; The Memoirs of Col. Gardiner, into the Dutch, French, and German languages; The Riſe and Progreſs of Religion, into Dutch, German, Daniſh and French: it is obſervable, that the tranſlation of it into French, was undertaken by the particular encouragement of the late prince and princeſs of Orange, and many of the gentry of Holland. A proteſtant prince of the empire, wrote to the undertaker of it, promiſing to recommend it to thoſe about him. Many perſons of quality and rich citizens in Germany and Switzerland, were ſubſcribers to it. A pious miniſter of Wales, tranſlated it into the Welch language, that it might be read by thoſe of his congregation who did not underſtand Engliſh; and it would have been printed, could ſufficient encouragement have been procured.

Some learned men undertook to tranſlate the former volumes of the Family Expoſitor into German; but an oppoſition was made to its publication by ſome of the Lutheran clergy,

clergy, from an apprehenſion that his interpretation of particular paſſages, and his reflections upon them, might not agree with their eſtabliſhed principles, or form of church government; therefore, the perſons concerned in the tranſlation, firſt publiſhed his ſermons on regeneration, in that language; and the moderation and candour expreſſed in them, quieted the oppoſition, and the work was compleated. Theſe writings, thus tranſlated and publiſhed, have been well received abroad, particularly in Holland, Germany and Switzerland.

Since the author's death, a volume of his hymns hath been publiſhed, and his theological lectures, of which ſome account was given above. He intended, had God ſpared his life, to have publiſhed a new tranſlation of the minor prophets with a commentary on them, a ſermon to children, ſome ſacramental meditations, and a diſſertation on the Jewiſh proſelytes; defending that opinion concerning them, which he mentioned, and in ſome of his notes upon the acts of the apoſtles. In this laſt tract he had made conſiderable progreſs, but it is too imperfect to appear in the world.

Beſides his works above mentioned, he publiſhed a ſhort account of the life of Mr. Thomas Steffe, one of his pupils, prefixed to ſome of his ſermons, which were printed by the earneſt deſire of the congregation where he was ſettled, and a dedication of an abridgment of Mr. David Brainerd's journal of his miſſion among the Indians of New Jerſey and Penſilvania, to the honourable ſociety for promoting chriſtian knowledge in the highlands of Scotland, and in popiſh and infidel parts of the world, by which ſociety Mr. Brainerd was employed in this work, and of which ſociety our author was one of the correſponding members.

He alſo publiſhed a ſmall piece of Mr. Some's concerning inoculation of the ſmall pox, which was written and publiſhed principally to remove the common objection, from a religious ſcruple. In 1748 he reviſed the expoſitory works and other remains of archbiſhop Leighton, and tranſlated his Latin prelections, which were printed together in two volumes at Edinburgh.

DODSLEY (Robert) a late eminent bookſeller and ingenious writer, was born at Manſfield in Nottinghamſhire, in the year 1703. He was not indebted to education for his literary fame, for he had no knowledge, as he himſelf informs us of the learned languages.

O na-

O native Sherwood! happy were thy bard,
Might theſe his rural notes, to future time,
Boaſt of tall groves, that nodding o'er thy plain,
Roſe to their tuneful melody. But ah!
Beneath the feeble efforts of a muſe
Untutor'd by the lore of Greece or Rome;
A ſtranger to the fair Caſtalian ſprings,
Whence happier poets inſpiration draw,
And the ſweet magic of perſwaſive ſong,
The weak preſumption, the fond hope expires.

It is ſaid, that at his firſt ſetting out in life, he was a livery ſervant to a perſon of quality. But an excellent natural genius, an eager thirſt after knowledge, and an early paſſion for books; and reading ſoon raiſed him to an higher ſphere. He wrote an elegant little piece entitled, *The Toy Shop*, a juſt and good-natured rebuke to faſhionable abſurdity; the merit of which recommended him to the notice of Mr. Pope, who continued from that time his warm friend and zealous patron. This dramatic entertainment was exhibited at Covent Garden theatre, in the year 1735, with very great applauſe.

In the year following, another piece of the ſame kind, entitled *The King and the Miller of Mansfield*, was produced by him, and received with equal favour. From the ſucceſs of theſe attempts he was enabled to take up the buſineſs of a bookſeller. In this ſtation, Mr. Pope's recommendation and his own merit and good ſenſe, ſoon procured him, not only the countenance of perſons of the firſt abilities, but alſo of thoſe of the firſt rank, and in a few years raiſed him to the greateſt eminence in his profeſſion. His ſucceſs and elevation only diſplayed the amiableneſs of his character in a fairer light. He ſtill retained his native modeſty, humility and integrity, the warmeſt gratitude to his benefactors, and the moſt active zeal to encourage learning and genius.

He died at Durham, where he was on a viſit to his friend Mr. Spence, in the year 1764, and of his age, ſixty-one. His dramatic works, beſides thoſe which have been mentioned, are

Sir John Cockle at Court.

Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green.

Triumph of Peace, a maſque.

Cleone, a Tragedy. Annexed to this tragedy, is an ode, entitled, *Melpomene, or the Regions of Terrour and Pity.*

Be-

Beſides theſe, he publiſhed a collection of his own works, under the modeſt title of *Triflles*, in one vol. 8vo. and *Public Virtue*, a poem, in 4to.

A Collection of Poems by different Hands, in 6 vol. 12mo. and, *A Collection of old Plays, in* 12 *vol.* of the ſame ſize.

DUCHAL (JAMES) a late pious and learned miniſter among the diſſenters, was born in Ireland. He had his early education under the direction of an uncle, a venerable and learned man. His preparatory ſtudies were greatly aſſiſted by the well known and juſtly admired Mr. Abernethy; and no pupil could profit more by his example and precept. He afterwards finiſhed his courſe of ſtudy at the univerſity of Glaſgow, which, in teſtimony of regard to his merit, conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity: but he owed more to the endowments of nature and his own induſtry, than to any ſchool of learning.

He reſided for ten or eleven years at Cambridge, as the paſtor of a ſmall congregation there; where he enjoyed his beloved retirement, the advantage of books, and of learned converſation, which he improved with the greateſt diligence. On Mr. Abernethy's removal from Antrim, he ſucceeded him in that place, and on the death of the ſaid worthy perſon, he was choſen to be miniſter to the proteſtant diſſenting congregation of Woodſtreet, Dublin. In this ſituation he continued to the time of his death, which happened on the fourth of May, 1761, when he had compleated his ſixty-fourth year.

It is very remarkable, and ſomething worth recording of him, that, during his reſidence here, when he was in the decline of life, and of a valetudinary habit of body, and had likewiſe frequent avocations in the way of his profeſſion, he compoſed and wrote ſermons to an amount almoſt beyond belief, more, it appears on the beſt computation, than ſeven hundred. From this maſs, a collection was taken after his death, without being at all ſelected, and publiſhed in three volumes, octavo, in London, 1764. They are moſtly on new and uncommon ſubjects; and though his diſcourſes cannot be ſuppoſed to bear a ſtrict critical examination, yet a vein of ſtrong manly ſenſe and rational piety runs through the whole. The reader, who peruſes them with ſimplicity of ſpirit, with the purpoſe of becoming wiſer and better, will not loſe his labour, he will find a rich variety of intereſting matter, ſtrong reaſoning, juſt ſentiments of religion,

often enforced by a pathetic animated manner, happily conſpiring at once to enlighten the underſtanding, and perſuade the heart.

During his life, he publiſhed a volume of excellent diſcourſes on the preſumptive arguments in favour of the Chriſtian religion; and many occaſional tracts both in England and Ireland.

DYER (JOHN) born in the year 1700, was the ſecond ſon of Robert Dyer, Eſq; of Aberglaſney in Carmarthenſhire, South Wales; a ſolicitor of an uncommon capacity, and of no ſmall note in that country: who, impatient for his improvement and learning, ſent him early to a public ſchool, and removed him to ſeveral, till he was fixed at laſt to his ſatisfaction, together with his three brothers at Weſtminſter, under Dr. Freind, then head maſter. Whence, after ſome ſtay, he was called away to attend and be inſtructed in the occupation of his father: but not liking that buſineſs, and his father ſoon after dying, he ſettled himſelf with Mr. Richardſon, an eminent painter in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, fond of the art of drawing from his childhood, and his imagination glowing and ſtrong.

To obtain a ſpeedier proficiency in this pleaſing art, he travelled into Italy, viſited with care, moſt of the remarkable cities there, thoſe particularly where any remains of antiquity were to be found; but chiefly he made Rome his reſidence, whence he drew the materials of that inſtructive and moral poem called, *The Ruins of Rome*, forming his ideas of what he really ſaw, with an uncommon juſtneſs and exactneſs of deſcription, where his fancy is lively tho' reſtrained.

Upon his return to England, his ill health, his love for books, ſolitude and reflection, gave him a deſire of putting on the gown, and entring into the church. He was ordained by the biſhop of Lincoln, had a law degree conferred on him at Cambridge; married a ſiſter of Mr. Strong Endſor, of Warwickſhire, and reſided for ſometime at Calthorp, in the ſame county; till he was preſented, by Sir John Heathcote, to the living of Coningſby in Lincolnſhire; and very ſoon after, by the late chancellor, lord Hardwick, to another in the neighbourhood. From that time till his death, which happened a few years after, he made Coningſby his reſidence. He left four children behind him, three daughters and a ſon.

His

His poetical works, that were publiſhed, were *Grongar Hill. The Ruins of Rome. The Fleece* (which his ill health hardly permitted him to finiſh) and ſeveral anonymous little pieces of his crept into the world before, in the different publications of his poetical acquaintance, in Lewis's miſcellaneous poems particularly; but his name was not ſet to any of them.

He left behind him ſeveral ſermons, ſome poems, none of which are yet publiſhed.

E.

EDMONDES (Sir THOMAS, Knt.) was the fifth and youngeſt ſon of Thomas Edmondes, head cuſtomer of the port of Towlye, in Cornwall, and of Plymouth in Devonſhire; at which place he was born about the year 1563. We are in the dark with regard to the place of his education, but Sir Thomas Edmondes, comptroller of the houſhold to queen Elizabeth, introduced him to court, and he was initiated into public buſineſs, under that accompliſhed ſtateſman Sir Francis Walſingham. Through his recommendation he was employed by the queen in ſeveral embaſſies, in which he was found truſty and ſufficient, and acquitted himſelf of every thing committed to his charge, to her ſatisfaction.

We have, in him, a remarkable inſtance of her parſimony; for when he was appointed her reſident at the court of France, his ſalary was but twenty ſhillings a day. This allowance was ſo ill paid, or ſo inſufficient for his ſubſiſtence, that he was obliged to repreſent, in the moſt pathetic terms, his diſtreſs, in a letter to the lord treaſurer; in which, after ſaying how much he was indebted to one Mr. Smith's charity and pity; who had not only lent him, but alſo given him extraordinary credit for money: he adds, "It is to "many known the poor life I do here lead, under the "burden of this heavy expence, far above my power to "bear; proteſting to your lordſhip, in the faith of a chriſ-"tian, ſuch to be my preſent miſery, as I have not the "means wherewith to put a good garment on my back, to "appear in honeſt company." To make him ſome amends, however, or to requite ſome acceptable ſervice he had done, ſhe made him a grant of the office of ſecretary for the French tongue. Birch's Hiſtorical View of his Negociations, p. 11, 12.

When Sir Henry Neville was appointed ambaſſador to the French court, he was recalled, to his great ſatisfaction, and returned with the greateſt character, and warmeſt recommendations from that gentleman. He was ſoon after ſent to Bruſſels, to archduke Albert, governor of the Netherlands, with inſtructions to treat of a peace, and was appointed one of the commiſſioners for the treaty of Bologne. About this time he was appointed one of the clerks of the privy council: And, in the year 1601, he was ſent to the French king to complain of the many acts of injuſtice committed by his ſubjects againſt the Engliſh merchants; and he was afterwards appointed one of the commiſſioners for ſettling, with the two French ambaſſadors, theſe depredations, and preventing them for the future.

An. 1599.

He was knighted by king James the firſt, and was employed by that prince in the moſt important negociations of his reign. He obtained from him, a reverſionary grant of the office of clerk of the crown; and in the year 1616, was made comptroller of the king's houſhold, and a privy councellor.

He was choſen one of the repreſentatives for the borough of Wilton, though he was then abſent, and ambaſſador at Bruſſels, in the parliament which was prevented from meeting by the diſcovery of the gun-powder-plot, about which he ſent the miniſtry ſeveral notices, which he learned at Bruſſels.

On the nineteenth of January, 1618, he was advanced to the place of treaſurer of the houſhold; and was recommended, though without ſucceſs, to the poſt of ſecretary of ſtate, which none was better qualified to diſcharge. In the firſt and ſecond parliaments of King Charles the firſt, he was elected one of the repreſentatives for the univerſity of Oxford; in which, ſome of the ſpeeches which he made are printed, and by which, as David Lloyd obſerves, he angered the faction with his principles.

Ephemeris Parliamentaria, fol. Lond. 1654. p. 30.

In 1629, he was commiſſioned to go ambaſſador to the French court, to carry king Charles's ratification, and to receive Lewis the XIIIth's oath for the performance of the treaty of peace lately concluded between them. With this honourable commiſſion he cloſed all his foreign employments; and after having enjoyed, for about ten years, an honourable and peaceful retreat, he departed this life September the 20th, 1639. He was a man of uncommon penetration and indefatigable induſtry; of a firm and unſhaken reſolu-

Peck's Defid. Cur. V. 2 B. 14. p. 18.

reſolution in the diſcharge of his duty, beyond the influence of terror, flattery or corruption; and a zealous ſupporter of the proteſtant intereſt in his negociations at the French court. Biog. Brit.

Lloyd ſays he uſed to puzzle the catholicks about ſix records. 1. The original of Conſtantine's grant of Rome to the Pope. 2. St. Mark's grant of the Adriatic Gulph to Venice. 3. The Salique law in France. 4. The inſtrument whereby king John paſſed away England to the Pope. 5. The letter of king Lucius. And, 6. The ordinal of the conſecration at the Nag's-head.

The French court dreaded his experience and abilities; and, as appears from the letters of their prime miniſters to their ambaſſadors in England, uſed all means to procure him to be employed elſewhere. "Whoever, ſays one of "them, can underhand divert this ſtroke, will, in my "opinion, do good ſervice; but I would not openly oppoſe "the appointment of him, for if it does not ſucceed, it "will only ſerve to exaſperate *the little man*, who has "ſpirit and courage enough." Lettres a Mon. de la Boderie edit. Amſterd. 8vo, 1733. tom. 1. p. 297, &c.

His letters and papers, in twelve volumes in folio, were once in the poſſeſſion of ſecretary Thurloe, and afterwards of the lord chancellor Somers. Several of them, together with abſtracts from the reſt, were publiſhed by Dr. Birch, in a book entituled, *An Hiſtorical View of the Negotiations between the Courts of England, France and Bruſſels, from the year* 1592 *to* 1617. *Lond.* 1749. 8*vo*.

Here are alſo ſeveral letters of his in the three volumes of *Memorials of Affairs of State, publiſhed by Edm. Sawyer, Eſq; Lond.* 1725.

EDWARD the Black Prince, ſo called from wearing black armour, who makes a conſiderable figure in the Engliſh hiſtory, was the eldeſt ſon of Edward the third, and queen Philippa, and was born June the 13th, 1330.

Before he was ſeven years of age, he was created, by his royal father, duke of Cornwall, being the firſt duke created in England, and had the ſtannaries, or tin-mines of Cornwall, together with the coinage, and the iſſues and profits ariſing from thence, granted to him.

In the thirteenth year of his age, he was created prince of Wales, the king inveſting him with a coronet, a gold ring and ſilver rod, and adding lands, of a good value in Wales, to his former poſſeſſions, to enable him to main-

taint the part of a prince. When he was just turned of sixteen years of age, he attended his father in the wars in France; commanded the first line or battalion in the famous battle of Cressy, and obtained the sole honour of that glorious day. He took up the standard of the king of Bohemia, who had joined king Philip, and lost his life in the action, which was embroidered with ostrich feathers, and the motto, ICH DIEN, which he bore afterwards in his coronet, and which are called, to this day, the prince's arms.

He obtained another memorable victory near Poictiers, with an army of 8000 men over 60,000 French, took their king John and his son Philip prisoners, and brought them in triumph to London, but at the same time, treated them with the greatest humanity. The battle of Najarra too, may add to the lustre of his military fame, by which he restored Don Pedro to the throne of Castille, who had lately been deposed by his bastard brother.

He died in the forty-sixth year of his age, in his father's life-time, and was interred in the cathedral church of Canterbury. He married the lady Joanna, the daughter of Edmund, earl of Kent (brother to king Edward the second) who was a widow of celebrated beauty, and usually called, The Fair Countess of Kent.

It is observed of this prince, that he never engaged in any siege or battle in which he was not victorious: but his justice, clemency and generosity, the sweetness of his disposition, unprecedented affability and condescension, made him the delight of mankind. And historians observe what seems to be almost peculiar to himself, that never any one spoke ill of him.

F.

Livy. Plutarch. Valerius Maximus.

FABIUS MAXIMUS (QUINTUS) surnamed Cunctator, did the utmost service to his country during the second Punic war. He was five times consul; and during his first consulship in 521, from the building of Rome, he defeated the Ligurians. The consul Flaminius having lost the battle of Trasimenum in 573, Fabius was elected prodictator, because the consul, whose right it was to name a dictator, was absent, and there was no precedent of a dictator being nominated by the people. After having performed several religious acts upon his entrance into his office, he set out for

for the army, where he entered into a new method of beating Hannibal, which was by wearying him out, without coming to blows. This made them give him the name of Cunctator; and the Romans not comprehending his intentions, they imputed it to cowardice.

They deprived Fabius of part of his authority, by making Minucius his lieutenant, who thereby became his equal. He continually committing miſtakes, and Fabius having the generoſity to help him out of the danger he had flung himſelf into, the Romans quickly acknowledged the injuſtice they had done him. After the battle of Cannæ, they were ſtill more ſenſible of what importance it was to purſue his plan. At laſt he wearied Hannibal ſo, that he was not in a condition to undertake any thing in Italy. He retook Tarentum from him: having made an agreement with him for the redemption of priſoners, and the Romans refuſing to ratify it, he ſold all his effects that he might keep his word.

During his laſt conſulſhip, he made Hannibal quite deſpair of doing any thing to his detriment, he having tried every method of forcing Fabius to an engagement. The Carthaginians ſeeing that all his attempts were fruitleſs, ſent him word, that if he was ſo great a captain as he would be thought, he ſhould come down into the plain and fight. Fabius very coolly anſwered; if Hannibal himſelf was as great a captain as he thought himſelf to be, he ſhould force him to a battle.

The preciſe time of Fabius's death is not known, ſo far is certain, that he was alive when Scipio undertook to carry the war into Africa, and that he vigorouſly oppoſed that expedition. He had a ſon, called Quintus Fabius Maximus: during whoſe conſulſhip, ſeeing his father come to him without getting off his horſe, he made him alight: when the great man embracing his ſon, "I was willing, ſaid he "to him, to ſee if you knew what it was to be a conſul."

FABRICIUS (BARON) one of the fineſt gentlemen of his time, and known to the public by his letters relating to the tranſactions of the famous Charles the XIIth, during his reſidence in the Ottoman empire, was ſprung from a good family in Germany. His father was preſident of Zell for king George the firſt, as elector of Hanover, and he had a brother who held a conſiderable office in that prince's ſervice. The baron, of whom we are ſpeaking, as ſoon

as he had finiſhed his ſtudies, went into Holſtein, and was very early taken into the ſervice of that court, where his talents were much eſteemed, and he was ſent from thence, by the duke adminiſtrator, with a public character to his Swediſh majeſty, while he continued at Bender. He was then in the flower of his youth, had a good perſon, pleaſing addreſs, great accompliſhments, and no vanity. He ſoon ſtood very high in the good graces of that prince; accompanied him in his exerciſes, was very frequently at his table, and ſpent hours alone with him in his cloſet. He it was that gave him a turn to reading; and it was out of his hand, that monarch ſnatched the book, when he tore from it the eight ſatyrs of Boileau, in which Alexander the Great is repreſented as a madman. He had but one enemy in the court, viz. general Daldorff, who was made priſoner by the Tartars, when they ſtormed the king's camp at Bender. Fabricius took pains to find him out, releaſed him, and ſupplied him with money; which ſo entirely vanquiſhed the general, that he afterwards became a warm friend.

This amiable perſon was likewiſe in favour with king Staniſlaus, and with our own monarch, king George the firſt, whom he accompanied in his laſt journey to Hanover, and who may be ſaid to have died in his arms. A tranſlation of his genuine letters in Engliſh, containing the beſt accounts relating to the *Northern Hero*, during his reſidence in Turkey, was publiſhed in one vol. 8vo. in London, 1761.

FIELDING (HENRY) a well known and juſtly celebrated writer of our own time, was born at Sharphard Park, in Somerſetſhire, April 22, 1707. His father Edmund Fielding ſerved under the duke of Marlborough, and arrived at the rank of lieutenant-general. He was grandſon to the earl of Denbigh, and nearly related to the duke of Kingſton. His mother was the daughter of judge Gould, the grandfather of the preſent Sir Henry Gould. By theſe his parents, he had four ſiſters, Catherine, Urſula, Sarah and Beatrice, and one brother, Edmund. His third ſiſter is well known to the literary world, as the writer of David Simple, &c.

Our author's mother having paid her debt to nature, lieutenant-general Fielding married a ſecond time; the iſſue of that marriage were ſix ſons, one of whom only is now living, John, at preſent in the commiſſion of the peace for the

the county of Middleſex, &c. and who has lately received the honour of knighthood.

Mr. Fielding received the firſt rudiments of his education at home, afterwards he was removed to Eton, where he was early known to many of the firſt people in the kingdom; here he gave diſtinguiſhing proofs of ſtrong and peculiar parts. From Eton he went to Leyden, where he continued only two years, being obliged to return to London on a failure of remittances, before he was quite twenty years of age. A propenſity to gaiety and profuſion, which he poſſeſſed from nature, and which was greatly increaſed by connections with men of taſte and literature, and the voluptuous of all ranks, together with the incapacity of his father to ſupply his wants, obliged him to commence writer for the ſtage when about twenty years of age.

His firſt dramatic piece was called *Love in ſeveral Maſques*, which was favourably received. From 1727 to the end of 1736, all his plays and farces, to the amount of eighteen, were written. His *Miſer*, which is moſtly taken from Moliere, has maintained its ground upon the ſtage ever ſince it was firſt performed. His farces were almoſt all of them very ſucceſsful, and many are ſtill acted every year with great approbation. They were generally the production of two or three mornings, ſo great was his facility in writing his farces. When he had contracted to bring on a play or a farce, it is well known by many of his friends now living, that he would go home rather late from a tavern, and would the next morning deliver a ſcene to the players, written upon the papers which had wrapped the tobacco, in which he ſo much delighted.

Mr. Fielding had not been long a writer for the ſtage when he married Miſs Craddock, a beauty from Saliſbury: at that time his mother dying, a moderate eſtate devolved to him, to which he retired with his wife, on whom he doated, with a reſolution to bid adieu to all the follies and intemperances to which he had addicted himſelf in the career of a town life. But unfortunately, with an eſtate not above 200l. a year, and his wife's fortune, which did not exceed 1500l. he encumbered himſelf with a large retinue of ſervants, and hoſpitably threw open his doors: in leſs than three years, entertainments, hounds, and horſes entirely devoured his little patrimony. Senſible of the diſagreeable ſituation he had now reduced himſelf to, he reſolved

ſolved to apply to the ſtudy of the law, in order to provide a decent competence.

His application whilſt he was a ſtudent in the Temple, was remarkably intenſe; and though the early taſte he had taken of pleaſure would return upon him, and conſpire with his ſpirits and vivacity, to carry him into the wild enjoyments of the town, yet it was peculiar to him, that, amidſt all his diſſipations, nothing could ſuppreſs the thirſt he had for knowledge, and this prevailed on him to ſuch a degree, that he has frequently retired late at night from a tavern to his chambers, and there read, and made extracts from the moſt abſtruſe authors, for ſeveral hours before he went to bed.

After the cuſtomary time of probation at the Temple, he was called to the bar, and was allowed to have carried with him no incompetent ſhare of learning: he attended with punctual aſſiduity as long as his health permitted, but the gout ſoon began to make ſuch aſſaults upon him, as rendered it impoſſible for him to be as conſtant at the bar, as the laborioufneſs of his profeſſion required. However, under the ſeverities of pain and want, he purſued his reſearches with an eagerneſs peculiar to him.

As a proof of the degree of eminence to which he roſe, he has left two vols. in folio, on the crown law, which was the branch he moſt applied himſelf to; this work ſtill remains unpubliſhed in the hands of his brother, Sir John Fielding, and by him is deemed perfect in ſome parts. It will ſerve to give us an idea of the great force and vigour of his mind, if we conſider him purſuing ſo arduous a ſtudy under the exigencies of family diſtreſs, with a wife and children, whom he tenderly loved, looking up to him for ſuſtenance, with a body lacerated by the acuteſt pains, and a mind diſtracted by a thouſand avocations, and obliged, for immediate ſupply, to produce almoſt extempore, a play, a farce, a pamphlet, or a news paper: a large number of fugitive political tracts, which had their value when the incidents were actually paſſing on the great ſcene of buſineſs, came from his pen. The periodical paper called, *The Champion*, owes its chief ſupport to his abilities.

An Epiſtle to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole, which was written in the year 1730, ſhews at once, our author's acquaintance with diſtreſs, and the firmneſs of mind with which he ſupported it. Such other works as were produced before his genius was come to its full growth, were

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An Eſſay on Converſation. An Eſſay on the Knowledge and Characters of Men. A Journey from this World to the next. The Hiſtory of Jonathan Wyld the Great, &c. but his genius is ſeen in full and vigorous exertion, firſt in *Joſeph Andrews*, and moſt completely in his *Tom Jones*.

It will not be improper here to mention, that the reverend Mr. Young, a learned and much eſteemed friend of Mr. Fielding, ſat for the picture of parſon Adams, the original poſſeſſing thoſe ſingularities which are ſo humourouſly repreſented in the copy.

Soon after the publication of *Joſeph Andrews*, the laſt comedy which came from this writer's pen was exhibited on the ſtage, intitled, *The Wedding Day*, which was attended with an indifferent ſhare of ſucceſs. The repeated ſhocks of illneſs diſabled him from being as aſſiduous and attendant at the bar, as his own inclination and patience of the moſt laborious application would otherwiſe have made him. Beſides the demands for expence which his valetudinarian habit of body made upon him, he had likewiſe a family to maintain: from buſineſs he derived little or no ſupplies, and his proſpect, therefore, grew every day more gloomy and melancholy. To theſe diſcouraging circumſtances, if we add the infirmity of his wife, whom he loved tenderly, and the agonies he felt on her account, the meaſure of his affliction will be well nigh full. That fortitude of mind with which he met all the other calamities of life, deſerted him on this moſt trying occaſion; and her death which happened about this time, brought on ſuch a vehemence of grief, that his friends began to think him in danger of loſing his reaſon.

When his firſt emotions of ſorrow were abated, philoſophy adminiſtered her aid, his reſolution returned, and he began again to ſtruggle with his fortune. He engaged in two periodical papers ſucceſſively, with a laudable and ſpirited deſign of rendering ſervice to his country. The firſt of theſe was called *The True Patriot*, which was ſet on foot during the late rebellion.

Our author, by this time, attained the age of forty-three, and being inceſſantly purſued by the gout, he was rendered incapable of following the buſineſs of a barriſter any longer; he was obliged therefore to accept an office which ſeldom fails of being hateful to the populace, and of courſe, liable to many injurious imputations, namely, an acting

acting magiſtrate in the commiſſion of the peace for Middleſex.

Amidſt ſevere exerciſes of his underſtanding, and all the laborious duties of his office, his invention could not lie ſtill, but he found leiſure to amuſe himſelf, and afterwards the world, with *The Hiſtory of Tom Jones*. His *Amelia* was planned and executed whilſt he was diſtracted by a multiplicity of avocations which ſurround a public magiſtrate; and his conſtitution, now greatly impaired and enfeebled, was labouring under ſeverer attacks of the gout than he had before felt; the activity of his mind, was not, however, to be ſubdued. At length our author's whole frame of body was ſo entirely ſhattered by continual inroads of complicated diſorders, and the inceſſant fatigue of buſineſs in his office, that by the advice of his phyſicians, he ſet out for Liſbon. Even in this diſtreſsful condition, his imagination ſtill continued making the ſtrongeſt efforts to diſplay itſelf, and the laſt gleam of his wit and humour faintly ſparkled in the account he left behind him of his voyage to that place.

In about two months after his arrival at Liſbon, he yielded his laſt breath, in the year 1754, and in the forty-eighth year of his age. His works have been publiſhed in ſeveral ſizes, with *An Eſſay on the Life and Genius of the Author, by Arthur Murphy, Eſq*;

FINCH (HENEAGE) earl of Nottingham, was the ſon of Sir Heneage Finch, Knt. ſometime recorder of London, and, in the firſt year of Charles the firſt, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons; who was a fourth ſon of Sir Moyle Finch, of Eaſtwell in the county of Kent, a younger branch of the noble family of Winchelſea. He was born in the year 1621, educated in Weſtminſter ſchool, and became a gentleman commoner of Chriſt-church-College in Oxford, 1635. After he had proſecuted his ſtudies here for two or three years, he removed to the Inner Temple, where, by his diligence and good parts, he became a noted proficient in the municipal laws, was ſucceſſively barriſter, bencher, treaſurer, reader, &c.

Charles the ſecond, on his reſtoration, made him his ſolicitor general, and advanced him to the dignity of a baronet, by the name of Sir Heneage Finch of Raunſtone in Buckinghamſhire. He was reader of the Inner Temple the next year, and choſe for his ſubject the ſtatute of 39 Eliz. concerning the payment and recovery of the debts of the crown, at that time

time very ſeaſonable and neceſſary; and he treated it with great ſtrength of reaſon, depth of law, and admirable ſenſe.

In April, 1661, he was choſen a member of parliament for the univerſity of Oxford; but, ſays Mr. Wood, he did us no good, when we wanted his aſſiſtance for the taking off the tribute belonging to hearths. In 1665, after the parliament then ſitting at Oxford, had been prorogued, he was in full convocation, created doctor of civil law; he being at that time one of the four members that had communicated the thanks of the houſe of commons to the univerſity, for their reaſons concerning the ſolemn league and covenant, negative oath, &c. made in 1647. The creation being over, the vice-chancellor, in the preſence of ſeveral parliament men, ſtood up and ſpoke to the public orator to do his office. The orator made an admirable harangue, and ſaid, among other things, to this effect, That the univerſity wiſhed they had more colleges to entertain the parliament men, and more chambers, but by no means more chimnies; at which Sir Heneage was obſerved to change countenance, and draw a little back. Wood's Athenæ Oxon.

When the diſgrace of the great lord chancellor Clarendon drew on, in 1667, and he came to be impeached in parliament, for ſome ſuppoſed high crimes, Sir Heneage Finch, ſtill ſolicitor general, ſhewed himſelf very active and forward againſt the noble earl, and very frequently ſpoke in thoſe debates, which ended at laſt in the baniſhment of that great unfortunate man. We ſhould have taken notice before, that he ſhewed himſelf in like manner, very buſy, tho' but according to the duty of his place, at the trial of the regicides, on which occaſion he made ſeveral ſpeeches and diſcourſes.

In the year 1670, the king was pleaſed to appoint him his attorney general; and about three years after upon the removal of the earl of Shaftſbury from being lord chancellor, he was made lord keeper. Soon after he was advanced to the degree of a baron, by the title of lord Finch of Daventry, in the county of Northampton (he being then owner of that manor) by letters patent, bearing date the 10th of January, in the 15th year of Charles the ſecond, and upon the ſurrender of the great ſeal to his majeſty, on the 19th of December, 1675, he received it immediately back again, with the title of lord high chancellor of England.

He performed the office of lord high ſteward at the trial of William lord viſcount Stafford, who was found guilty of high treaſon by his peers, for being concerned in the popiſh plot.

plot. In 1681 he was created earl of Nottingham, as a reward for his many faithful ſervices; and in the year following, he died at his houſe in Queen-ſtreet, in the ſixty-firſt year of his age, being quite worn out with too much buſineſs, which his ſtation and office required. Tho' he lived in very troubleſome and tickliſh times, yet he conducted himſelf with ſo regular, exactly poiſed, and ſuch even ſteadineſs, that he ſtill retained the good opinion both of his prince and of the people. He was diſtinguiſhed by his wiſdom and eloquence, and was ſuch an excellent orator, that ſome have ſtiled him the Engliſh Roſcius, the Engliſh Cicero, &c. Biſhop Burnet, in the preface to his Hiſtory of The Reformation, tells us that his great parts, and greater virtues were ſo conſpicuous, that it would be a high preſumption in him to ſay any thing in his commendation, being in nothing more eminent than in his zeal for, and care of the church of England.

Wood Ath.

His character is excellently deſcribed by Mr. Dryden, in his *Abſalom and Achitophel*, under the name of Amri, thus,

Our liſt of nobles next let Amri grace,
Whoſe merits claim'd the Abethdin's high place;
Who, with a loyalty that did excell,
Brought all the endowments of Achitophel.
Sincere was Amri, and not only knew,
But Iſrael's ſanctions into practice drew;
Our laws that did a boundleſs ocean ſeem,
Were coaſted all, and fathom'd all by him:
No rabbin ſpeaks like him their myſtic ſenſe,
So juſt, and with ſuch charms of eloquence:
To whom the double bleſſing does belong,
With Moſes inſpiration, Aaron's tongue.

Under the name of this worthy perſon, are publiſhed, ſeveral ſpeeches and diſcourſes in the trial of the judges of king Charles the firſt, ſee in the book entitled, *An exact and moſt impartial Account of the Indictment, Arraignment, Trial and Judgement (according to law) of twenty-nine regicides, &c. London*, 1660, *qu.* 1679, *Oct.*

Speeches to both Houſes of Parliament, 7th Jan. 1673. *13th of April and 13th of Oct.* 1675, *15th of Feb.* 1676, *6th of March*, 1678, *and 30th of April*, 1679. Theſe were ſpoken while he was lord keeper and chancellor.

Speech at the Sentence of William, Viſcount Stafford, 7th December 1680. *printed in one ſheet, folio; and in the Trial of the ſaid Viſcount, p.* 212, 213.

Anſwers

Answers by his Majesty's Command, upon Several Addresses presented to his majesty at Hampton Court, the 19th of May, 1681, Lond. 1681, in one sheet, in folio.

His Arguments: upon which he made the Decree in the cause between the Honourable Charles Howard, Esq; Plaintiff, Henry, late Duke of Norfolk, Henry Lord Mowbray his Son, Henry Marq. of Dorchester, and Richard Marriott, Esq; Defendants; wherein the several Ways and Methods of limiting a Trust of Term for Years, are fully debated, Lond. 1685, in nine Sheets, in folio. Wood's Athenæ. Lives of all the lord Chancellors, &c. vol. 1. Lond. 8vo. 1712.

He also left behind him, written with his own hand, *Chancery Reports, MS. in fol.*

FINCH (DANIEL) earl of Nottingham, was the son of the foregoing, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Daniel Hervey, merchant of London. He was born about the year 1647, and educated in Christ-church, in the university of Oxford, and entered early into the world, serving in several parliaments in the reign of king Charles the second, for the city of Litchfield, and for the borough of Newton, in the county of Southampton. In 1679 he was constituted first commissioner of the admiralty, and sworn of the privy-council; and, in the latter end of the year following, spoke with great vigour in the house of commons, against the bill for the exclusion of the duke of York, declaring, "that the "kings of England do not rule by virtue of any statute "law," as had been suggested by some persons on the other side of the question, "since their right was by so ancient "a prescription, that it might justly be said to be from God "alone; and such as no power on earth ought to dispute" Wood's Ath. Birch's Heads and Characters. Echard's History.

Upon the decease of his father, December the 18th, 1682, he succeeded him in his titles and estate; and on the death of Charles II. was one of the privy council who signed the order, dated at Whitehall, Feb. 6, 1684-5, for proclaiming the duke of York king of England. In that reign, his lordship, and the lords Hallifax and Mordaunt, afterwards earl of Peterborough, were the chief arguers, among the temporal lords, against abrogating the test act, which they considered of the strongest fence of the protestant religion. Upon the trial of the seven bishops, he was present in the court with several other noblemen; and his brother, Mr. Heneage Finch, afterwards earl of Aylesford, was one of the council for these prelates. His lordship was likewise among those noble patriots, who, from a true zeal for their religion and their ibid.

their country, often met to concert ſuch advices and adver-tiſements, as might be fit for the prince of Orange to know, that he might govern himſelf by them. But it being propoſed to him, to invite that prince into England, he did not think proper to agree to it. The ſecret had been diſcloſed to him by the advice of the earl of Danby and doctor Compton, biſhop of London; and the rather, as his lordſhip had great credit with the whole church party, being poſſeſſed, ſays biſhop Burnet, with their notions, and grave and virtuous in the courſe of his life; beſides, he had ſtood at a great diſtance from the court all this reign; for though his name was ſtill among the privy councellors, yet he never went to the board. He, upon the firſt propoſition, entertained it, and conſented to it. But at their next meeting he ſaid, he had conſidered better of that matter; and that his conſcience was ſo reſtrained in theſe points, that he could not go further with them in it. He confeſſed indeed, he ſhould not have ſuffered them to go ſo far with him in ſuch a ſecret, till he had examined it better. However, though his principles would not permit him to proceed with them, his affections would make him wiſh well to them, and be ſo far a criminal, as concealment could make him one.

Upon the prince of Orange's landing in the weſt, he was one of thoſe lords, who drew up a petition, preſented to the king, on November the 17th, adviſing him to call a parliament, regular and free in all reſpects; to which his lordſhip was for having added, "that the peers who had joined "the prince, might ſit in that free parliament." But this, by the other lords, was thought unneceſſary. He afterwards was one of the commiſſioners ſent by his majeſty to treat with the prince.

When the convention was opened, he was the principal manager of the debates in favour of a regent, againſt thoſe who were for ſetting up another king; ſupporting his opinion by many arguments, drawn from the Engliſh hiſtory, and adding a late inſtance in Portugal, where Don Pedro had only the title of regent conferred upon him, while his depoſed brother lived. However, he owned it to be a principle grounded on the law and hiſtory of England, that obedience and allegiance were due to the king, for the time being, even in oppoſition to one, with whom the right was thought ſtill to remain. He likewiſe told biſhop Burnet, that though he could not argue nor vote, but according to the notions which he had formed concerning our laws and conſtitution,

Kennet's Compleat Hiſtory of England, V. 3, p. 409.

ſtitution, he ſhould not be ſorry to ſee his own ſide outvoted; and that though he could not agree to the making of a king, as things ſtood, yet if he found one made, he would be more faithful to him, than thoſe who made him, could be, according to their own principles.

When king William and queen Mary, therefore, were advanced to the throne, he was offered the poſt of lord high chancellor of England, which he excuſed himſelf from accepting, alledging his unfitneſs for an employment, that required a conſtant application; but was appointed one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate. In 1690 he attended his majeſty to the famous congreſs at the Hague; and king James II. took ſuch umbrage at his ſervices, that in his declaration upon his intended deſcent in 1692, his lordſhip was excepted out of his general pardon.

In March, 1693-4, he reſigned his place of principal ſecretary of ſtate; and the year following, had a public teſtimony given to the integrity of his conduct, in a very remarkable inſtance; for, upon an examination in parliament, into the bribery and corruption of ſome of their own members, in order to obtain a new charter for the Eaſt-India company, it appeared, by the depoſition of Sir Baſil Firebrace, that his lordſhip had abſolutely refuſed to take 5000 guineas for his intereſt in promoting that charter, and 5000*l.* on paſſing the act for that purpoſe.

Upon the acceſſion of queen Anne, he was again appointed one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate, and in that ſtation, had a vote of the houſe of commons paſſed in his favour, "that he had highly merited the truſt her majeſty had "repoſed in him;" and the like ſanction from the houſe of lords. However, on April the 17th, 1704, he reſigned that employment, and accepted of no other poſt during all that reign, though large offers were made to engage him in the court intereſt and meaſures, upon the change of the miniſtry in 1710; his refuſal of which ſo exaſperated the oppoſite party, that he was attacked with great virulence in ſeveral libels, both in verſe and proſe. He continued therefore to give his opinion upon all occaſions with great freedom, and in December, the ſame year, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a vigorous ſpeech in the houſe of lords, repreſenting, that no peace could be ſafe or honourable to Great Britain, if Spain and the Weſt-Indies were allotted to any branch of the houſe of Bourbon; and had ſo much weight in that houſe, that the clauſe, which he offered to that purpoſe, to be inſerted

Boyer's Hiſt. of Anne.

in the addreſs of thanks, in anſwer to her majeſty's ſpeech, was, after a warm debate, carried. He ſoon after moved likewiſe for an addreſs to the queen, that her majeſty would not treat except in concert with her allies.

When his late majeſty king George ſucceeded to the crown, his lordſhip was one of the lords juſtices for the adminiſtration of affairs till his arrival; and on September 24, 1714, was declared lord preſident of the council. But on February 29, 1715-16, he retired from all public buſineſs to a ſtudious courſe of life; the fruits of which appeared in his elaborate anſwer to Mr. Whiſton's letter to him upon the ſubject of the trinity; for which, on March 22, 1720-21, he had the unanimous thanks of the univerſity of Oxford in full convocation. He died Jan. 21, 1729-30.

By his firſt wife, the lady Eſſex Rich, ſecond daughter, and one of the co-heirs of Robert earl of Warwick, he had iſſue one daughter; and by his ſecond, Anne, only daughter of Chriſtopher lord viſcount Hatton, he had five ſons and eight daughters. He was remarkably ſkilled in the whole ſyſtem of the Engliſh law, as well as in the records of the parliaments; and theſe qualifications, joined to a copious and ready eloquence, of which he was maſter, gave him great weight in all public aſſemblies.

Advertiſement prefixed to Theodorus.

FORDYCE (DAVID) a learned and elegant writer of the preſent age, was profeſſor of philoſophy in the Mariſchal College, Aberdeen. How well he was qualified to fill this important ſtation, may be eſtimated by his *Dialogues concerning Education*; and his *Treatiſe of moral Philoſophy*, publiſhed in the *Preceptor*. He was originally deſigned for the church, to which he was early prompted both by his genius and diſpoſition. To prepare himſelf for it was the whole aim of his ambition, and the whole purpoſe of his ſtudies for a courſe of years. How well he was qualified to appear in that character, may be judged from his *Theodorus: A Dialogue concerning the Art of Preaching*, publiſhed after his untimely death by his brother the Rev. Mr. James Fordyce, in London 1755, the third edition.

After he had finiſhed this work, he went abroad on his travels, in order to lay in freſh ſtores of knowledge and experience, and that he might of courſe be fitted for acting his part in ſociety with greater uſefulneſs and reputation. But after a ſucceſsful tour through France, Italy, and ſeveral other parts of Europe, when he was returning home, he

loſt

loſt his life in its full prime, by a ſtorm on the coaſt of Holland.

FOTHERGILL (GEORGE, D. D.) and principal of St. Edm. Hall in Oxford, was the eldeſt of ſeven ſons of Henry and Elizabeth Fothergill. He was born on the laſt day of the year 1705, N. S. at Lockholme in Ravenſtonedale, in the county of Weſtmorland; where the family had long been ſituated and poſſeſſed of a competent eſtate, which had deſcended from father to ſon for many generations. He received the firſt part of his education in the place of his nativity, at a free grammar ſchool, founded and endowed by a perſon of the ſame name and family. He was afterwards removed to Kendal ſchool, and from thence, at fifteen years of age, to Queen's College in Oxford; where he became fellow and an eminent tutor.

On the 17th day of October 1751, he was elected principal of St. Edm. Hall, and preſented to the vicarage of Bramley in Hampſhire, in the room of Dr. Shaw, deceaſed. After having been long afflicted with an aſthma, he departed this life on Sunday the 5th day of October 1760. He was buried in the chapel of Edm. Hall, at the north end of the communion table; where his modeſty forbad any monument to be erected to his memory. He was author of two volumes of ſermons, in octavo. The firſt conſiſts of occaſional diſcourſes publiſhed by himſelf; the ſecond was printed from his MSS. and publiſhed by his brother Dr. T. F.

The ingenious authors of the critical review, when they have given an account of theſe ſermons publiſhed in the year 1762, make the following reflections, which as they are very pertinent and very juſt, we cannot forbear tranſcribing.

"We cannot take our leave of this author without adding ſome reflections, which were often preſent to our minds during our peruſal of theſe diſcourſes. Our author's life, we are aſſured, was in every reſpect as excellent as his writings; an example of true rational piety, and ſuch as became a chriſtian divine; and yet, with all his worth, and theſe abilities united, he never obtained any higher preferment than what he ſucceeded to of courſe in his college, and to which the moſt ordinary talents, and common decency of behaviour would have recommended him. It cannot be pretended that his merit was neglected becauſe it was hidden in obſcurity. Critical review for May 1762.

His behaviour, in a very uſeful and conſpicuous ſtation, in one of our univerſities for a long courſe of years, was ſuch, as made his merit generally known. To all of rank and eminence in the church, it muſt have been particularly known; and yet he never found a patron: whilſt men with not half his merit, or whoſe merit at leaſt was not half ſo well, nor ſo publickly approved, were daily riſing to dignities and rich preferments in the church. Every friend of our eſtabliſhed church, muſt ſee with regret ſo ſtrong a proof that ſomething elſe beſides merit is neceſſary to recommend a man to preferment. If this muſt give pain to every ordinary ſpectator, how ſevere muſt be the reflection to thoſe, who in this, or any other inſtance, muſt condemn themſelves of having neglected merit, when they had it in their power to diſtinguiſh it. They who have preferments to beſtow, muſt be ſenſible that it is a truſt repoſed in them for the public good, and that they are anſwerable to God and the public for their diſcharge of it. They muſt be ſenſible that this power was not put into their hands, to enable them to give wealth to their friends or dependents, or to the dependents of ſome man in power, who may repay to them a double favour; but that they might encourage merit, and, as far as temporary bleſſings can be its reward, reward it. If then they raiſe an unworthy man, and neglect the worthy, they abuſe their truſt, and miſapply their power; they throw diſcouragements in the way of merit, and, inſtead of kindling and keeping alive in the breaſts of young men a deſire to excel in their profeſſion, they put them upon purſuing other roads to preferment, which appear to be more ſucceſsful, nay, they have ſtill further conſequences to anſwer for. For if an unworthy man is raiſed to a place of truſt in the church, all the miſchiefs that may ariſe from his miſconduct, ill example, or inabilities, are certainly chargeable upon thoſe who placed him there; and if the man of merit is diſregarded, and left in a low ſtation, all that the cauſe of virtue ſuffers from the want of his abilities, will certainly be laid to the account of thoſe who might have raiſed him to a ſtation where his merit would have had the moſt extenſive influence. We take no pleaſure in dwelling on a ſubject, which, though it caſts no reproach on our religion, or on the conſtitution of our church, doth certainly furniſh concluſions little to the advantage of its preſent adminiſtration: nor ſhould we have made the reflection, had it not led to another manifeſtly favourable to religion.

It hath been commonly urged by unbelievers, that the teſti-

teſtimony and the reaſonings of our clergy, in favour of Chriſtianity, deſerve no regard as coming from perſons evidently intereſted in its ſucceſs. In anſwer to which, we would only deſire any impartial perſon to look into the ſtate of the world, and the ſtate of the church, and then determine whether the members of the latter may be ſaid to have purſued their intereſts when they embraced its party. Let a fair compariſon be made between the clergy and men of equal abilities in the world, and we believe it will be acknowledged, that they would not have injured their temporal intereſts by engaging in any other courſe of life. On ſuch a compariſon it muſt ſtrike us not a little, to ſee in every branch of ſecular buſineſs men of the moſt contemptable abilities amaſſing enormous ſums, and bequeathing princely fortunes to their families, whilſt in the ſacred profeſſion we behold men adorned with talents, which would have added luſtre to any nation, ſtarving, as it is not improperly called, on a curacy, or even where they have been thought tolerably ſucceſsful, enjoying a bare ſufficiency, and leaving a worthy family in diſtreſs.

Let the infidel then bluſh to eccho this ſtale objection, or whiſper it only to thoſe who are entirely ignorant of the ſtate of the world: let him learn in ſilence, that it happens, no doubt, providentially, that thoſe who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves moſt in defence of chriſtianity, have been amongſt the inferior and neglected clergy; and let him be told, to his confuſion, that we number amongſt the ableſt advocates of Chriſtianity, a CHILLINGWORTH, a HOOKER, a LELAND, a FOTHERGILL.

GEDDES (JAMES) was the eldeſt ſon of an old and reſpected family in the ſhire of Tweedale in Scotland. We cannot aſcertain the time of his birth, but as near as we can conjecture from circumſtances, it ſeems to have been about the year 1710. He received the firſt rudiments of learning in his father's family, under the direction of private tutors. His genius was quick, and he took great pleaſure in reading, ſo that he ſoon made conſiderable progreſs in the learned languages, and the elements of philoſophy.

As ſoon as he underſtood Latin and Greek, he entered with remarkable ſpirit into the ſentiments of the ancient writers, and diſcovered an ardent deſire for a more intimate acquaintance with them. He afterwards ſtudied the different branches of philoſophy at the univerſity of Edinburgh, and particularly applied to mathematical learning, in which he

made uncommon proficiency, under the tuition of the late learned M. Colin M'Laurin. After he had acquired a competent knowledge of philoſophy, his thoughts were turned to the law, which he propoſed to make the peculiar ſtudy and profeſſion of his life.

After the uſual courſe of preparatory ſtudy for this employment, he was admitted advocate, and practiſed at the bar for ſeveral years with growing reputation; but he did not arrive to the greateſt eminence in his profeſſion, as he was cut off by a lingering conſumption before he was forty years of age.

His character was amiable and worthy in all reſpects. He retained through his whole life, that keen reliſh for ancient literature, which he had imbibed in his youth: and what time he could ſpare from the duties of his profeſſion, and the neceſſary affairs of his family, was devoted to the ſtudy of the antients poets, philoſophers and hiſtorians. The fruit of theſe ſtudies was *An Eſſay on the Compoſition and Manner of Writing of the Antients, particularly Plato, publiſhed in one volume, octavo, at Glaſgow* 1748. He left beſides ſeveral papers ſufficient to make another volume, but whether they have ſince been publiſhed or not, we are uncertain.

Preface to hiſtory, &c.

GORDON (THOMAS) known by his tranſlations, and his writings on political and religious ſubjects, was a native of North Britain, and born at Kircudbright in Galloway. He had an univerſity education, and went through the common courſe of academical ſtudies, but whether at Aberdeen or St. Andrews, is uncertain. When a young man he came to London, and ſupported himſelf by teaching the languages. His head was much turned to political and public affairs, and he was employed by the earl of Oxford, in Queen Anne's time, but we know not in what capacity.

He firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Bangorian controverſy by writing two pamphlets in defence of the biſhop, which recommended him to the friendſhip of Mr. Trenchard; who took him into his houſe at firſt as his amanuenſis, and afterwards into partnerſhip as an author. In the year 1720, they began to publiſh in conjunction a ſeries of letters under the name of *Cato*, upon various and important ſubjects relating to the public.

About the ſame time they publiſhed another periodical paper, under the title of the *Independent Whig*, which was con-

continued ſome years after Mr. Trenchard's death by Gordon alone. The ſame ſpirit which appears with more decent language in Cato's letters, againſt the adminiſtration in ſtate, ſhews itſelf in this work in much more glaring colours againſt the hierarchy in the church. This hath not been without its advocates and patrons, yet it may be truly affirmed, that there is not one inſtitution of the church of England, but what is miſrepreſented in it, and ridiculed with the loweſt and moſt deſpicable ſcurility. After Mr. Trenchard's death, the miniſter, Sir Robert Walpole, knowing his popular talents, took him into pay to defend his meaſures, for which end he wrote ſeveral pamphlets.

At the time of his death, July 28, 1750, he was firſt commiſſioner of the wine licences, an office, which he had enjoyed many years. He was twice married. His ſecond wife was the widow of his great friend, Mr. Trenchard. His eldeſt ſon is now living in Jamaica, eminent in the profeſſion of the law, and a member of the council in that iſland.

It is doubted even by Mr. Gordon's beſt friends, whether he had any religious principles; yet they have it in their power to mention many inſtances of his charity. It ſeems to be generally agreed, that the tranſlation of Tacitus, with the additional diſcourſes, is his capital work, though even this hath many cenſurers.

The muſes charms with ſureſt force aſſail
When wrapt in irony's tranſparent veil:
Her beauties half conceal'd the more ſurprize,
And keener luſtre ſparkles in her eyes.
Then be your line with ſharp encomiums grac'd;
Stile Clodius honourable, Bufa chaſte;
For memoirs, *Ayre* the glory of the nation;
Cibber for ode, but *Gordon* for tranſlation. †

He tranſpoſes the words, and places the verb at the end of the ſentence, according to the Latin idiom, in a very ſtiff and affected manner.

He publiſhed an Engliſh tranſlation of *Salluſt* in the ſame way. Two collections of his tracts have been preſerved, the firſt entitled, *A Cordial for low Spirits*, in three volumes; and the ſecond, *The Pillars of Prieſtcraft and Orthodoxy ſhaken*,

† Eſſay on ſatire by Dr. Brown, in Dodſley's miſcel. vol. 3.

two vol. and the public may expect the favour of more from the ſame editor.

GRAHAM (JAMES) Marquis of Montroſe, was ſon of the earl of Montroſe, and deſcended from the royal family in Scotland. He was born in the year 1613, and very early diſcovered an extraordinary ſpirit of gallantry and generoſity. To encourage his forward youth in the purſuit of glory, to poliſh his manners, and perfect him in the languages, he was ſent to the court of France; and Lewis the XIIIth gave him a command in his Scots guards, before he was twenty years of age. After this honour done him by the French king, he returned to Scotland; and found the Marquis of Hamilton at the head of the Scottiſh affairs, powerful by his intereſt at home, and his favour at court. To him he applied to introduce him at court, and recommend him to the king. But the marquis being jealous of him, managed ſo, that he met with coldneſs and neglect.

The earl in diſcontent poſted to Scotland, and afterwards ſided with the covenanters, who were charmed with the vigour of his councils, and the fury of his zeal, which at the bottom was thought by ſome to be *pique* and *revenge*, which often bear the mark of patriotiſm.

Montroſe at the head of his own regiment of 500 horſe, was the firſt man that paſſed the river on the Scots firſt expedition into England. But as Welwood ſays, in his memoirs, being afterwards diſobliged, or as ſome ſay, repenting of his former error, he left that ſide, and joined the king at the breaking out of the war between him and the parliament. Others affirm, that his firſt diſtate was ſoon after the pacification, when he ſaw the kirk make no better uſe of the peace, than to gain time, and increaſe their ſtrength, to ſet up a government independent of the king.

Welwood's memoirs.

Sir Roger Manley obſerves, that when he perceived that his countrymen deſigned not only the king's ruin, but that of monarchy too, he reſolved to quit them. However, he found it prudent to conceal his inclination for ſome time; he counterfeited a zeal for the covenant, and took arms with them in their ſecond expedition into England, and advanced with his regiment as far as Newcaſtle. From thence he found means to ſend a letter to his majeſty at York, to teſtify his obedience; which was ſtolen out of the king's

king's pocket, and a copy of it ſent to general Leſley and the covenanters.

Leſley commanded the earl to attend him, and told him, he correſponded with their enemies, and that he had known the heads of princes to be chopt off for leſs matters. Montroſe deſired an inſtance of his correſpondence, on which Leſley produced a copy of his letter to the king. The earl boldly anſwered, he did not underſtand that writing to the king, was to hold intelligence with an enemy, but rather what became the duty of a loyal ſubject to his ſovereign. This anſwer ſo amazed the general, that he did not think fit to proſecute the buſineſs any farther, fearing a diviſion in the army, Montroſe being well beloved by the ſoldiers for his valour and generoſity.

In 1644, the duke of Hamilton being diſgraced and impriſoned, the king conſigned the care of Scotland to Montroſe, with the title of governor general, and with his commiſſion gave him a patent to be a marquis. With a handful of men he undertook his majeſty's cauſe; and in a few months gained three remarkable battles, one at Perth, another at Aberdeen, and a third at Inverlochy. In ſhort, he prevailed in ſo many attempts, that in effect he had made himſelf maſter of that kingdom, and performed all theſe ſtupendous acts, which are the ſubject of a diſtinct hiſtory, written in Latin by Dr. Wiſhart, a learned prelate of that nation. Clarendon, p. 435, 439. Echard, p. 605.

But this ſucceſs had a very fatal effect. For the news of it came to the king the night before he was to have ſigned the warrant with full power to the commiſſioners to conclude the treaty at Uxbridge between him and the parliament. The marquis in his letters diſſuaded him from entering into any treaty with his rebellious ſubjects, as being unworthy of a king; and aſſured him, that he ſhould be able in a few months to march into England to his majeſty's aſſiſtance with a brave army. Theſe aſſurances from a perſon that was thought capable to make good his promiſes, are ſuppoſed to have changed the king's intention of complying with the demands of his parliament, and daſhed in a moment all the projects of peace. Appendix to Welwood's memoirs.

But the marquis's good fortune did not long continue. For through the neglect or treachery of the earls of *Roxburgh* and *Traquair*, in whoſe adviſe he had the king's inſtructions to confide, he was ſurpriſed by David Leſley, and obliged with great loſs to retire into the highlands. And while he

was

was raiſing forces, and forming deſigns to retrieve his loſs, the king had thrown himſelf into the hands of the Scots army in England, and ſent him a command to lay down his arms and diſband, and to paſs over into France 'till his majeſty's further pleaſure.

He was thus obliged with reluctance to give way to the fortune of the kirk, and in diſguiſe to embark for France. He was ſo much reſpected in all the courts he came to for the renown of his glorious actions, that his exile ſeemed rather a *progreſs than a baniſhment.* On the murder of the king he was furiouſly enraged with the regicides, and their party in Scotland: he could not contain the violence of his grief, and in one of the raptures of his ſorrow and reſentment, he wrote with the point of his ſword on the ſand theſe verſes.

Great, good and juſt! could I but rate
My grief, and thy too rigid fate,
I'd weep the world to ſuch a ſtrain
That it ſhould deluge once again:
But ſince thy loud-tongu'd wounds demands ſupplies
More from *Briareus'* hands, than *Argus'* eyes,
I'll ſing thy elegy in trumpet's ſounds,
And write thy epitaph in blood and wounds.

Charles the IId. made him knight of the garter, and employed him in ſeveral courts of Europe, to ſollicit aid for his recovering his crown. He went to Copenhagen, to Stockholm, and from thence to ſeveral princes in Germany. But hearing that the king was in treaty at Breda, with the kirk his enemies, he generouſly wrote to him, to make an agreement with the eſtates of Scotland, ſo that he might be honourably and ſafely reſtored to his rights and dignities: and rather than break off with them, to give conſent to have him baniſhed the kingdom, that ſo he might receive no *prejudice for his conſideration.* The king would by no means yield to his requeſt, and by a letter dated the 30th of January 1649, he informed him fully of the progreſs made in the treaty, and *authorized him vigorouſly to proceed in his enterprizes*, not doubting but all his loyal ſubjects of Scotland would join themſelves with him; and thoſe that were otherwiſe diſpoſed, would ſubmit themſelves to the treaty, or be *forced to it by arms.*

The marquis, after many diſcouragements, embarked for Scotland, and landed in the iſle of Orkney, in April 1650, with 500 German ſoldiers, and 1500 arms. The eſtates had

had immediate news of his landing, and ordered Leſley to march againſt him, with the main body of his forces. The country being thus prevented from joining Montroſe, his ſmall forces were ſoon diſperſed, and himſelf delivered into the hands of enemies, by a friend, to whom he fled for protection.

He was afterwards carried priſoner to Edinburgh in vile pomp and ſhameful triumph; but he behaved himſelf with great magnamity under all their affronts, and his undaunted ſoul moved pity in every heart that was capable of it. Being brought before the parliament, and upbraided for reſiſting their authority, and invading his native country, and ſpilling of blood, he anſwered, that what he had done was by the king's order; that he was not afraid to die, but ſhould with joy follow his maſter; that the blood he had ſpilt was the neceſſity of war, that his coming now was to *accelerate the treaty*. Sentence was then pronounced againſt him, and executed the next day, with every mark of diſhonour, and every cruel circumſtance that their revenge could think on; which he bore with great firmneſs and reſignation.

Thus died this gallant man in the 38th year of his age. According to Clarendon, he was not exempt from vanity, but his virtues were much ſuperior to his defects; and he well deſerved to have his memory preſerved and celebrated amongſt the moſt illuſtrious perſons of the age in which he lived.

After the king's reſtoration, the government to expreſs the ſenſe of the great ſervices he had done the royal family, cauſed his funeral obſequies to be performed at the public charge, with a magnificence equal to that of a crowned head.

GRAHAM (Sir RICHARD) Lord Viſcount Preſton, was the eldeſt ſon of Sir George Graham of Netherby, in Cumberland, Bart. and was born in the year 1648. He was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and at Chriſtchurch in Oxford; and was created maſter of arts on February the 4th, 1666, together with Anthony Aſhley Cooper, afterwards earl of Shafteſbury, Sir Car. Scrope, and others. He repreſented the borough of Cockermouth in ſeveral parliaments, particularly in that which began at Weſtminſter, January 26th, 1679, and for that which began at Oxford, March 21, 1680.

He

He enjoyed the favour and eſteem of two ſucceeding kings. By king Charles the IId. he was employed as ambaſſador at the court of France to Lewis the XIVth, upon the recalling Sir *William Trumbull* from thence. By king James the IId. he was made maſter of the wardrobe, and lord lieutenant of the counties of Cumberland and Weſtmorland, and in October 1688, one of the ſecretaries of ſtate upon the removal of Robert earl of Sunderland. He was likewiſe chancellor to the queen dowager.

Mr. Wood ſays, he was a gentleman of many accompliſhments, and a zealous lover of the church of England. Thoſe violent and arbitrary meaſures which brought on the king's ruin, and ſhook the conſtitution were inſpired by others, and at the time he was employed, the moſt conſummate wiſdom and integrity could not prevent their effects.

He does not appear to have been an enemy to the declared deſigns of the prince of orange, for on his coming to Whitehall, he was introduced to him at Whitehall, by lord Clarendon, and very graciouſly received. But when different meaſures were purſued, and the revolution took place, he adhered to the intereſt of the king his maſter; and when king James was in Ireland, and the French fleet was hovering on the Engliſh coaſts, he was with many others of the nobility committed priſoner to the tower of London. Not long after his releaſement from thence, he was accuſed of promoting the reſtoration of that prince, then in France, for which he was impriſoned again in the Tower, tryed and condemned.

Clarendon's diary.

See ſtate tryals.

His life was ſpared, and as it is ſaid, on the following account. A daughter of his, then a little girl, was carried by a lady to court, and was taken notice of by the queen. As they were obſerving the pictures of the royal family, and among others that of the abdicated prince, the child innocently ſaid to her majeſty, madam, is it not hard, that my father ſhould ſuffer death for loving your father? this had ſuch an effect on the good queen, that ſhe went immediately to the king, and would not leave him, 'till ſhe had obtained his pardon.

From private information.

The remainder of his days he ſpent in a religious and philoſophical retirement, at Nunnington, where he died in the 47th year of his age, 1695; and where a noble monument was erected to his memory by his lady, the lady Ann,

Ann, ſecond daughter to the right hon. Charles earl of Carliſle.

He publiſhed an elegant *Tranſlation of Boetius on the Conſolation of Philoſophy, in five Books*; a ſecond edition of which corrected, with a preface, was printed in London, 1712.

GRAHAM (GEORGE) clock and watchmaker. He was born at Gratwick, an obſcure village in the north of Cumberland, in the year 1675, and in 1688, came up to London, but was not put apprentice to Mr. Tompion, as is generally ſaid; but after he had been ſome time with another maſter, Mr. Tompion received him into his family purely for his merit, and treated him with a kind of parental affection till his death.

That Mr. Graham was, without competition, the moſt eminent of his profeſſion, is but a ſmall part of his character; he was the beſt mechanick of his time, and had a compleat knowledge of practical aſtronomy; ſo that he not only gave to various movements for the menſuration of time a degree of perfection which had never before been attained, but he invented ſeveral aſtronomical inſtruments, by which conſiderable advances have been made in that ſcience; he made great improvements in thoſe which had before been in uſe, and by a wonderful manual dexterity, conſtructed them with greater preciſion and accuracy than any other perſon in the world.

The great mural arch in the obſervatory at Greenwich was made for Dr. Halley, under his immediate inſpection, and divided by his own hand, and of this incomparable original, the beſt inſtruments of the kind in France, Spain, Italy, and the Weſt Indies, are copies, made by Engliſh artiſts.

The ſector, by which Dr. Bradley firſt diſcovered two new motions in the fixed ſtars, was his invention and fabric. He compriſed the whole planetary ſyſtem within the compaſs of a ſmall cabinet, from which, as a model, all the modern orreries have been conſtructed; and when the French academicians were ſent to the north, to make obſervations in order to aſcertain the figure of the earth, they thought Mr. Graham the fitteſt perſon in Europe to furniſh them with inſtruments; they accordingly ſucceeded, performing their work in one year, ſo that by a ſubſequent obſervation in France, Sir Iſaac Newton's theory was confirmed. But the academicians who went to the South

South, not taking Mr. Graham's inſtruments, were very much embarraſſed and retarded.

He was many years a member of the royal ſociety, to which he communicated ſeveral ingenious and important diſcoveries, particularly a kind of horary alteration of the magnetic needle; a quickſilver pendulum, and many curious particulars relating to the true length of the ſimple pendulum, upon which he continued to make experiments till a few days before his death.

His temper was not leſs communicative than his genius was penetrating, and his principal view was not either the accumulation of wealth, or the diffuſion of his fame, but the advancement of ſcience, and the benefit of mankind. As he was perfectly ſincere, he was without ſuſpicion; as he was above envy, he was candid; and as he had a reliſh for true pleaſure, he was generous. He frequently lent money, but could never be prevailed upon to take any intereſt, and for that reaſon he never placed out any money upon government ſecurities; he had bank notes which were 30 years old by him when he died, and his whole property, except his ſtock in trade, was found in a ſtrong box, which tho' it was leſs than would have been heaped by avarice, was yet more than would have remained to prodigality.

On the 24th of Nov. 1751, he was carried in a hearſe, preceded by three mourning coaches, with the gentlemen who were to ſupport the pall, and followed by nine, to Weſtminſter Abbey, and there interred in the ſame grave with the remains of his predeceſſor, Mr. Tompion. The pall was ſupported by Dr. Knight, Mr. Watſon, Mr. Canton, Mr. Short, fellows of the royal ſociety, Mr. Catlyn and Mr. Bird, intimate friends of his.

GRAVESANDE (William James) was born 1688, at Delft in Holland, of an ancient and honourable family. He was educated with the greateſt care, and very early diſcovered an extraordinary genius for mathematical learning. He was ſent to the univerſity of Leyden in 1704, with an intention to ſtudy the civil law; but at the ſame time he cultivated with the greateſt aſſiduity his favourite ſcience.

Before he was nineteen years of age, he here compoſed his treatiſe on perſpective, which gained him great credit amongſt the moſt eminent mathematicians of his time. When he had taken his doctor's degrees in 1707, he quitted the college, and ſettled at the Hague, where he practiſed at the bar.

bar. In this ſituation he contracted and cultivated an acquaintance with learned men; and made one of the principal members of the ſociety that compoſed a periodical review, entitled, *Le Journal Litteraire.*

This journal began in May 1713, and was continued without interruption 'till 1722. The parts of it written or extracted by Mr. Graveſande, were principally thoſe relating to phyſics and geometry. But he enriched it alſo with ſeveral original pieces entirely of his compoſition, viz. *Remarks on the Conſtruction of Pneumatical Engines, a moral Eſſay on Lying; and a celebrated Eſſay on the Colliſion of Bodies;* which as it oppoſed the *Newtonian Philoſophy*, was attacked by Dr. Clarke and many other learned men.

In 1715, when the ſtates ſent ambaſſadors to congratulate king George the Iſt. on his acceſſion to the throne, Mr. Graveſande was appointed ſecretary to the embaſſy. During his ſtay in England, he was admitted member of the royal ſociety, and became intimately acquainted with Sir Iſaac Newton. On his return to Holland, when the buſineſs of the embaſſy was over, he was choſen profeſſor of mathematics and aſtronomy at Leyden. And he had the honour of firſt teaching the Newtonian philoſophy there, which was then in its infancy.

The moſt conſiderable of his publications is, *An Introduction to the Newtonian Philoſophy: or, a Treatiſe on the Elements of Phyſics, confirmed by Experiments.* This performance, being only a more perfect copy of his public lectures, was firſt printed in the year 1720; and hath ſince gone through many editions, with conſiderable improvements.

He publiſhed alſo, *A ſmall Treatiſe on the Elements of Algebra for the Uſe of young Students.* After he was promoted to the chair of philoſophy in 1734, he publiſhed *A Courſe of Logic and Metaphyſics.* He had a deſign too of preſenting the public with a *Syſtem of Morality*, but death prevented his putting it in execution. Beſides his own works he publiſhed ſeveral correct editions of the valuable works of others. Marchand's dictionaire hiſtorique.

He was amiable in his private, and very reſpectable in his public character; for few men of letters have done more eminent ſervices to their country. The miniſters of the republic conſulted him on all occaſions, wherein his talents were requiſite to aſſiſt them, which his ſkill in calculation often enabled him to do in money affairs. He was of great ſervice alſo in detecting the ſecret correſpondence of their enemies, Monthly review, v. 21. p. 440, and ſeq.

enemies, as a decypherer. And as a profeſſor, none ever applied the powers of nature with more ſucceſs, or to more uſeful purpoſes.

HALES (STEPHEN) was born in the year 1677, of a good family in Kent; his grandfather having been created a baronet by Charles II.

In the year 1696 he was entered a penſioner at Bennet College in Cambridge; and was admitted a fellow in 1703.

The bent of his genius to natural philoſophy began ſoon to ſhew itſelf. Botany was his firſt ſtudy; in which he took infinite pains, when he was a very young man. With Ray's *Catalogue of Cambridge Plants* in his pocket, we are told, he took many a painful walk among Gogmagog hills, and the bogs of Cherryhunt Moor. In theſe expeditions likewiſe he uſed to collect foſſils; and ſometimes inſects, and contrived a curious inſtrument for taking ſuch of them as could fly.

He applied next to the ſtudy of anatomy in animal life; and was particularly taken notice of for a very curious preparation, which he invented, of the lungs in lead. He placed the muzzle of a gun-barrel over a pan of lighted charcoal; and faſtened the lungs of a dog, by the windpipe, to the touch-hole. Then applying a pair of bellows to the muzzle, he inflated the lungs by a conſtant ſtream of hot air, which in about an hour dried them in that expanded ſtate. He then uſed them as a mould; pouring melted lead into all the cavities. When this was hardened, he put the whole into water; in which the lungs ſoon beginning to macerate, left upon the lead a perfect impreſſion of their various convolutions.

In chymiſtry Mr. Hales is ſaid, even when very young, to have made a conſiderable progreſs. He not only conſtantly attended the lectures, which Vigain read in the cloyſters of Queen's College; but himſelf went through the proceſs of moſt of Mr. Boyle's experiments.

But what made him moſt remarkable at the univerſity, was the invention of a machine of braſs, to demonſtrate the motions of the planets. This machine was conſtructed with great ingenuity; and was nearly the ſame with that which was afterwards invented by Mr. Rowley, under the name of the orrery.

Our

Our philoſopher, who had now been admitted to a doctor's degree, began to be much taken notice of in the learned world; and was elected a fellow of the royal ſociety. He ſoon after received the thanks of that learned body for ſome experiments he communicated to them on the nature of vegetation.

In the year 1741 he firſt publiſhed his moſt uſeful invention of ventilators, which he continued to improve as long as he lived. About ſix or ſeven years afterwards one of theſe machines was put up in the priſon of the Savoy; the benefit of which was ſoon acknowledged. In general between 50 and 100 had died every year of the goal diſtemper in that place; but after his machine was erected, four perſons only died in two years, tho' the number of priſoners often exceeded 200. The uſe of ventilators afterwards became general, in the king's ſhips, and other places. In the laſt war, after long ſolicitations, he procured an order from the French king to erect ventilators in the priſons, where the Engliſh were kept; and the writer of theſe memoirs has heard him merrily ſay, he hoped no body would inform againſt him for correſponding with the enemy.

It would be endleſs to mention his various reſearches into nature, and his various ſchemes he publiſhed for the benefit of mankind; moſt of which are to be found in the tranſactions of the royal ſociety, which he choſe as his vehicle for the communication of them to the public. They all diſcover his great knowledge of the ſecrets of nature, which he was able to apply to agriculture, phyſic, and various other arts in life, by which human ſociety might reap advantage.

Dr. Hales ſpent moſt of the latter part of his life at his parſonage at Teddington, near Hampton Court. Here he was honoured with the friendſhip of ſome of the greateſt perſons in the nation; whom without any of the faſhionable modes of polite breeding, he viſited and received, with patriarchal ſimplicity. Among thoſe who honoured him with a particular eſteem, was the late prince Frederic, father of the preſent king; who would often take great pleaſure of ſurpriſing him in his laboratory.

After the death of that prince, when the houſhold of the princeſs was ſettled, the worthy man was appointed her almoner; and did credit to her choice.

Soon afterwards, by the intereſt of his great patroneſs, he was nominated to a canonry of Windſor. As ſoon as he heard of the honour that was deſigned him, he immedi-

ately waited upon the princeſs, and engaged her to put a ſtop to the affair. His circumſtances, he ſaid, were ſuch as entirely ſatisfied him; and a better income would only be a greater incumbrance.

Dr. Hales deſerved, as much as any man ever did, the title of a *Chriſtian Philoſopher*. All his ſtudies, and all his reſearches into nature tended only to one point, that of doing good to mankind. In this employment, bleſt with ſerenity of mind, and an excellent conſtitution of body, he attained the age of fourſcore and four years; and died, after a ſhort illneſs, on the 4th of January 1761.

HANMER (Sir THOMAS, Bart.) was the ſon of William Hanmer, Eſq; by Peregrine, ſiſter and heireſs of Sir Henry North, of Mildenhall, in Suffolk, Bart. He ſucceeded to the title and eſtate of his uncle Sir John Hanmer, of Hanmer, in Shropſhire, Bart. He was twice married, firſt to Iſabel, in her own right counteſs of Arlington; and dutcheſs dowager of Grafton; and ſecondly to Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of Thomas Folkes, of Barton, in the county of Suffolk, Eſq; he had his education at Oxford, where he was much eſteemed for the ſweetneſs of his manners, and his perfect acquaintance with all the liberal arts; and he always retained the greateſt gratitude and affection for that univerſity.

When he arrived at years of maturity, he was choſen knight of the ſhire for the county of Suffolk, and he ſat in parliament near thirty years, either as a repreſentative for that county, or for Flintſhire, or for the borough of Thetford. In this venerable aſſembly he was ſoon diſtinguiſhed, and his powerful elocution, and unbiaſſed integrity drew the attention of all parties.

On the 12th of queen Anne in the year 1713, he was unanimouſly choſen ſpeaker of the houſe of commons; which office, difficult at all times, but at that time more particularly ſo, he diſcharged with becoming dignity. All other honours and emoluments he declined. Having withdrawn himſelf by degrees from public buſineſs, he ſpent the remainder of his life in an honourable retirement amongſt his books and friends. In this retreat he prepared an elegant and correct edition of the dramatic works of Shakeſpear, which he made a preſent off to the univerſity of Oxford, and which was printed there 1744, in 4to. with elegant engravings by Gravelot, at the expence

pence of Sir Thomas. He died at his ſeat in Suffolk, 1746.

HARE (Dr. FRANCIS) a late learned prelate, and one of the ableſt antagoniſts of Dr. Benjamin Hoadley in the bangorian controverſy, of whoſe birth we have no particulars, was bred at Eton ſchool, and from that foundation became a fellow of King's College, Cambridge; where he had the tuition of the marquis of Blandford, only ſon to the illuſtrious duke of Marlborough, who appointed him chaplain general to the army. He afterwards obtained the deanery of Worceſter, and from thence was promoted to the biſhopric of Chicheſter, which he held with the deanery of St. Paul's until the time of his death, which happened in the year 1740.

He was diſmiſſed from being chaplain to K. George I. in the year 1718, by the ſtrength of party prejudices, in company with Dr. Moſs and Dr. Sherlock, perſons of diſtinguiſhed rank for parts and learning.

About the latter end of queen Anne's reign he publiſhed a remarkable pamphlet, entitled, *The Difficulties and Diſcouragements which attend the Study of the Scriptures, in the way of private Judgment.* In order to ſhew, that ſince ſuch a ſtudy of the ſcriptures is mens indiſpenſable duty, it concerns all chriſtian ſocieties to remove, as much as poſſible, thoſe diſcouragements. In confirmation of his argument, he repreſents the caſes and characters of Dr. Clarke and Mr. Whiſton in no unfavourable light. In this work, his manner appeared to be ſo ludicrous, that the convocation fell upon him, as if he were really againſt the ſtudy of the holy ſcriptures. And Mr. Whiſton ſays, that finding this paper likely to hinder that preferment he was ſeeking for, he aimed to conceal his being the author.

The ſame writer charges him with being ſtrongly inclined to ſcepticiſm, that he talked ludicrouſly of ſacred matters, and that he would offer to lay wagers about the fulfilling of ſcripture prophecies. But the principal ground for theſe invidious inſinuations ſeems to be, that tho' he never *denied* the genuineneſs of the apoſtolical conſtitutions (of which by the by he procured for him the collation of two *Vienna MSS.*) yet "he was not firm believer enough, nor ſerious enough in chriſtianity, to hazard any thing in this world for their reception." Beſides his writings in the controverſy above mentioned, he publiſhed ſeveral other learned works, which

Memoirs of the life of Mr. Wm. Whiſton, p. 102.

ib. p. 97.

ib. p. 101.

were collected after his death, and publiſhed in four vol. 4to, and 8vo.

2. *An Edition of Terence, with Notes, in 4to.*

3. *The Book of Pſalms in the Hebrew, put into the original poetical Metre, 4to.*

In this laſt work, his lordſhip pretends to have diſcovered the Hebrew metre, which was ſuppoſed to be irretrievably loſt. But his hypotheſis, tho' defended by ſome, yet has been confuted by ſeveral learned men, particularly by Dr. Lowth in his *Metricæ Harianæ brevis confutatio*, annexed to his lectures *De Sacrâ Poeſi Hebræorum:* and by the authors of the *Univerſal Hiſtory* (See vol. 4. of the folio edition, p. 710 and ſeq. and notes: and in the 8vo one, vol. 10, p. 202 and ſeq. and note E.) The learned George Pſalmanaazar, the author of that part of the work, tells us in his memoirs, that the biſhop's preface raiſed his expectations to a high degree, in which he confutes with uncommon learning and keenneſs, all the ſyſtems that had hitherto appeared in public. But he was greatly ſurpriſed to find in reading on, that his lordſhip had reduced the metre of the ſacred book, which he had ſuppoſed might come up to the loftineſs and dignity of the thoughts and expreſſions, to a poor, low, crawling humdrum bitony of trochaics and iambics, or vice verſa, as the reader pleaſed; and that he had tranſpoſed or exchanged, and mutilated or ſtretched out words ad libitum, in order to bring them to his ill-contrived ſtandard. He was ſo ſhocked with the prelate's freedom, that he thought himſelf obliged to write againſt him; and communicated his deſign to ſome of his friends, who were no ſtrangers to that kind of learning. One of them reduced the Engliſh Lord's Prayer, Creed, Ten Commandments, and the *Te Deum*, into the ſame crawling meaſure: and he did the ſame by the firſt chapter of Geneſis, and the laſt chapter of Malachi, without half the deviations from the text, which his lordſhip had been forced to make in almoſt every Pſalm.

Memoirs of George Pſalmanaazar, 8vo. Lond. 1754. p. 351.

HASTINGS (The Hon. WILLIAM) a gentleman of a very ſingular character, for the ſake of variety may claim a place in theſe memoirs. He livedin the year 1638, and by his quality, was ſon, brother and uncle, to the earls of Huntington. He was peradventure an original in our age, or rather, the copy of our ancient nobility, in hunting, not in warlike times.

He

He was very low, very ſtrong, and very active, of a reddiſh flaxen hair; his cloaths green cloth, and never all worth, when new, five pounds.

His houſe was perfectly of the old faſhion, in the midſt of a large park well ſtocked with deer, and near the houſe rabbets to ſerve his kitchen; many fiſh ponds; great ſtore of wood and timber; a bowling green in it, long, but narrow, and full of high ridges; it being never levelled ſince it was plowed: they uſed round ſand bowls; and it had a banqueting houſe like a ſtand, a large one, built in a tree.

He kept all manner of ſport hounds, that run buck, fox, hare, otter, and badger; and hawks, long and ſhort wing'd. He had all ſorts of nets for fiſh; he had a walk in the New Foreſt; and in the manor of Chriſt Church; this laſt ſupplied him with red deer, ſea and river fiſh. And indeed all his neighbours grounds and royalties were free to him; who beſtowed all his time on theſe ſports, but what he borrowed, to careſs his neighbours wives and daughters; there being not a woman, in all his walks, of the degree of a yeoman's wife, and under the age of 40, but it was extremely her fault, if he was not intimately acquainted with her. This made him very popular; always ſpeaking kindly to the huſband, brothers, or fathers; who was to boot, very welcome to his houſe, whenever he came.

There he found beef, pudding, and ſmall beer, in great plenty; a houſe, not ſo neatly kept as to ſhame him, or his duſty ſhoes; the great hall ſtrewed with marrow bones, full of hawks perches, hounds, ſpaniels, and terriers; the upper ſide of the hall, hung with the fox ſkins of this and the laſt years killing, here and there a poll cat intermixed; game keepers and hunters poles, in great abundance.

The parlour was a great room as properly furniſhed. On a great hearth, paved with brick, lay ſome terriers, and the choiceſt hounds and ſpaniels. Seldom but two of the great chairs had litters of young cats in them, which were not to be diſturbed; he having always three or four attending him at dinner, and a little white round ſtick of fourteen inches long, lying by his trencher, that he might defend ſuch meat as he had no mind to part with to them.

The windows, which were very large, ſerved for places to lay his arrows, croſs-bows, ſtone-bows, and other ſuch like accoutrements. The corners of the room, full of the beſt choſe hunting and hawking poles. An oyſter

table at the lower end; which was of conſtant uſe, twice a day, all the year round. For he never failed to eat oyſters, before dinner and ſupper, thro' all ſeaſons: the neighbouring town of Pool ſupplied him with them.

The upper part of the room had two ſmall tables and a deſk, on the one ſide of which was a church bible, and, on the other, the book of martyrs. On the tables were hawks hoods, bells and ſuch like; two or three old green hats, with their crowns thruſt in, ſo as to hold ten or a dozen eggs, which were of a pheaſant kind of poultry, which he took much care of, and fed himſelf. Tables, dice, cards, and boxes, were not wanting. In the whole of the deſk were ſtore of tobacco pipes that had been uſed.

On one ſide of this end of the room, was the door of a cloſet, wherein ſtood the ſtrong beer and the wine, which never came thence but in ſingle glaſſes, that being the rule of the houſe exactly obſerved. For he never exceeded in drink, or permitted it.

On the other ſide was the door into an old chapel, not uſed for devotion. The pulpit, as the ſafeſt place, was never wanting of a cold chine of beef, veniſon paſty, gammon of bacon, or great apple pye, with thick cruſt extremely baked. His table coſt him not much, tho' it was good to eat at.

His ſports ſupplied all but beef and mutton; except Fridays, when he had the beſt of ſalt fiſh, (as well as other fiſh) he could get; and was the day his neighbours of beſt quality moſt viſited him. He never wanted a London pudding, and always ſung it in with, *My pert eyes therein-a.* He drank a glaſs or two of wine at meals; very often ſyrup of gillyflowers, in his ſack; and had always a tun glaſs without feet, ſtood by him, holding a pint of ſmall beer, which he often ſtirred with roſemary.

He was well natured, but ſoon angry; calling his ſervants baſtards and cuckoldly knaves; in one of which he often ſpoke truth to his own knowledge, and ſometimes in both, though of the ſame man. He lived to be an hundred; never loſt his eye ſight, but always wrote and read without ſpectacles; and got on horſeback without help. Until paſt fourſcore, he rode to the death of a ſtag as well as any.

Hiſtorical character, &c. of Barnard, 1742.

HASTINGS (The right hon. the late lady ELIZABETH) was by her mother grand daughter of Sir John Lewis of Ledſtone, in the county of York, Bart. one moiety and more of whoſe very large eſtate came to her by inheritance; and had

for

for her father, Theophilus the ſeventh earl of Huntingdon, and ſo was lineally deſcended from an houſe, and family ſhining in the pages of all our Engliſh hiſtory, and in every age down to the preſent, productive of great and illuſtrious perſons; all whoſe ſeveral virtues, ſo far as they were proper to be cultivated by her ſex, became united and centered in her ladyſhip.

There was a fine dawn of her future ſplendor, even in her moſt tender years. A ſweetneſs of countenance, ſomething in it great and ſomething lowly; an ingenious temper, an aptneſs of underſtanding, a benevolent ſpirit, a flexibility of nature, a tractable will, a devout frame of mind, and an awful ſenſe of things relating to religion, were obſerved of her in her firſt departures out of infancy.

The following remarkable circumſtance happened to her in her youth. A young lady of leſs ſeverity of manners than herſelf, invited her once to an entertainment over a romance, and very dear did ſhe pay for it, what evil tinctures ſhe took from it I cannot tell, but this I can, that the remembrance of it would now and then annoy her ſpirit down into declining life. The little elſe, after diligent enquiry, that can be collected of her, to be inſerted here, is that ſhe affected privacy and retirement, and was much in her cloſet in holy employments; that in ſome conteſts between the earl, her father, and lord Haſtings, her conduct was ſuch that ſhe preſerved the kindneſs and affection of both. Her ladyſhip's virtues ſhone out moſt conſpicuous after the death of her father and brother, by what has often in others been the extinction of virtue, the acceſſion of a large fortune.

After this her ladyſhip reſided, for the moſt part, at Ledſtone-houſe, where almoſt every eye beheld her with wonder; the upper part of mankind, by her friendſhip, were ſome of them charmed into virtue, others found their virtues brightened and improved; the lower part were informed by her wiſdom, and, if they wanted them, cheriſhed by her alms. For the further improvement of her virtue, her ladyſhip joined herſelf to the converſation of the moſt famous men of the age for piety and divine learning, viz. archbiſhop Sharp, Dr. Lucas, Mr. Nelſon, &c. the laſt of whom (who was no flatterer of perſons of quality) in one of his letters to her, which yet remains, applied to her the following text, "many daughters have done virtuouſly, but "thou excelleſt them all."

Her ladyſhip's beauty, juſt height, and exact frame and compoſition, excelled by few; her appearance, addreſs,

motion and manner, perhaps ſcarce equalled by any, and above all, her ſhining endowments, virtues and accompliſhments, attracted the affection of ſeveral of the nobility; but ſhe choſe to continue in a ſingle ſtate; upon one or both of theſe conſiderations (as 'tis thought) that being ſole miſtreſs of her eſtate, ſhe might ſee that a wiſe and religious uſe was made of it; or probably, accounting that a ſingle life naturally led to greater perfection. She ſaw what a ſerviceable handmaid learning was to religion, and upon that account, was a great lover of it, and, indeed, was far from being without it herſelf. She was bleſſed with an acute penetration and ſound judgment, could compoſe well, and mark out the beauties, excellencies, errors and defects of any compoſition; and in practical divinity, and things pertaining to the direction of conſcience, ſhe rarely, or never made an erroneous determination; nay, ſo great was her ſkill in theſe matters, that once, in a tract ſubmitted to her judgment, ſhe detected an error, and a great one too, deeply covered under a ſingle word, which the author has often ſaid, would have eſcaped his own obſervation as long as he lived.

Her ladyſhip's attendance and apparel were ſuch as became her place and ſtation; ſhe begun every day with her private devotions, and was particularly careful that all her family ſhould be drawn together to prayers four times every day. She was firmly attached to the worſhip of the church of England, as by law eſtabliſhed, and conſtantly attended at it; her talents for converſation were very great, and more in truth than ſhe would allow herſelf to uſe. At her table, her countenance was open and ſerene, her ſpeech ſoft and muſical, her language polite and ſeaſoned with ſalt; and as her houſe and table were generally adorned by ſome parts of her family; ſo ſhe made them all parts of herſelf, and embraced all her relations, according as they ſtood in the ſeveral degrees of blood, with true and tender affection. But her more particular care was the ſtranger, the fatherleſs and widow, the needy, and him that had no helper.

Her ſtill larger applications were fixed penſions upon reduced families, exhibitions to ſcholars in the univerſities, the maintenance of her own charity ſchool, contributions to others, diſburſements to the religious ſocieties for the propagation of the goſpel in foreign parts, and for promoting chriſtian knowledge at home; for the erection, de-

cora-

coration, and augmentation of churches; free and frequent remiſſion of debts, in caſes of inſolvency, and all this out of an eſtate ſhort of 3000*l.* per annum.

Her ladyſhip, in early life, got a contuſion upon her right breaſt, which left behind it a ſmall inward tumour, attended with little or no diſturbance, and for that reaſon, probably not much regarded. This continued for many years, without any ſenſible encreaſe; when about twenty months before her death, it gave her cauſe of complaint; upon which application was made to a reverend gentleman, highly eminent for his ſkill in ſurgery, who upon ſight and examination, was clear in his judgment, that there was abſolute neceſſity the part affected ſhould be ſeparated from the body. Her ladyſhip underwent this painful operation with ſurpriſing patience and reſolution, ſhe ſhewed no reluctancy, no ſtruggle or contention, or even any complaint did ſhe make, only indeed, towards the end of the operation, ſhe drew ſuch a ſigh, as any compaſſionate reader may when he hears this. After this fiery trial, her ladyſhip, ſooner than was expected, got upon her feet, and with every improvement that could be made into the ſame tenor of life that had long ſubſiſted before. But the repoſe ſhe enjoyed, was but of very ſhort duration; her diſorder, repreſſed only for a time, roſe up with new malignity, and her recovery was now intirely diſpaired of; yet, even in this dreadful criſis, ſhe preſerved her uſual calmneſs and ſerenity; on this ſolemn occaſion ſhe convened her houſhold, to ſtrengthen and enforce whatever ſhe had before done or ſhewn them, by her dying counſels, and would have extended this amazing care to the whole village, had ſhe not been reſtrained by the phyſician.

Her character in miniature, is this, She was a lady of the exacteſt breeding, of fine intellectual endowments, filled with divine wiſdom, renewed in the ſpirit of her mind, fired with the love of her creator, a friend to all the world, mortified in ſoul and body, and to every thing that is earthly, and a little lower than the angels.

Her character is drawn in the Tatler, number forty-two, under the name of Aſpaſia.

She was born in 1682, and died Dec. 22, 1739, a pattern to ſucceeding ages, of all that is good, and all that is great. Amongſt her other almoſt innumerable charities and benefactions, ſhe gave her manor of Wheldale to the provoſt and ſcholars of queen's college, Oxford, for the maintaining and qualifying for the miniſtry, five poor ſcholars, to be elected by

by lot from eight principal ſchools, in the counties of York, Weſtmorland and Cumberland.

Account of the life and death of Mr. Philip Henry, by Mathew Henry, miniſter of the goſpel in Cheſter. Salop; the 4th edit. 1765.

HENRY (PHILIP) one of the fathers of nonconformity, or, as he was called, *the good, the heavenly* Mr. Henry, was born at Whitehall, in the year 1631: his father, John Henry, was page of the back ſtairs, to the king's ſecond ſon, James duke of York. When he was about twelve years old he was admitted into Weſtminſter ſchool, under Mr. Thomas Vincent, then uſher, very diligent in his buſineſs, but who grieved ſo much at the dulneſs and non proficiency of many of his ſcholars, that he fell into a conſumption, and was ſaid to be *killed with falſe Latin.* A while after, he was taken into the upper ſchool, under Dr. Buſby, with whom he was a great favourite, and was employed by him, with ſome others, in collecting materials for that excellent Greek grammar he afterwards publiſhed.

Soon after the civil wars broke out, there was a daily morning lecture, ſet up at the Abbey church, by the aſſembly of divines. His pious mother requeſted Dr. Buſby to give her ſon leave to attend this, and likewiſe took him with her every Thurſday to Mr. Caſe's lecture, at St. Martin's; and to the monthly faſts at St. Margarets, where the houſe of commons attended, and where the ſervice was carried on with great ſtrictneſs and ſolemnity, from eight in the morning till four in the evening. In theſe, as he himſelf hath recorded it, he had often ſweet meltings of ſoul.

He was choſen from Weſtminſter to Chriſt-church in Oxford, where he was admitted a ſtudent in the year 1648, and vigorouſly applied himſelf to the proper ſtudies of the place. When he had compleated his maſter's degree, he was entertained in the family of judge Puleſton, at Emeral in Flintſhire, to take the overſight of his ſons, and to preach at Worthenbury. He was ordained to the work of the miniſtry in this place, in the year 1657, according to the known directory of the aſſembly of divines, and the common uſage of the preſbyterians.

He ſoon after married the only daughter and heireſs of Mr. Daniel Mathews, of Broad-Oak, near Whitchurch, by whom he became poſſeſſed of a competent eſtate. When the king and epiſcopacy were reſtored, he refuſed to conform, was ejected, and retired with his family to Broad-Oak. Here and in this neighbourhood, he ſpent the remainder of his life, about twenty-eight years, relieving the poor, em-

employing the industrious, instructing the ignorant, and exercising every opportunity of doing good.

His moderation in his non-conformity, was eminent and exemplary; and upon all occasions he bore testimony against uncharitable and schismatical separation. In church-government, he desired and wished for archbishop Usher's reduction of episcopacy. He thought it lawful to join in the common-prayer in the public assemblies; which, during the time of his silence and restraint, he constantly attended with his family, with reverence and devotion.

Upon the whole, his character seems to have been highly exemplary and praise-worthy. And it may be asked, as doctor Busby did, the first time he waited upon him after he was turned out by the act of uniformity, *What made him a non-conformist?* the reason which he principally insisted on, which might certainly influence an honest and worthy mind, was, that he could not submit to be *re-ordained*. He was so well satisfied with his call to the ministry, and solemn ordination to it, by the laying on the hands of the presbytery; that he durst not do that which looked like a renunciation of it, as null and sinful; and would at least be a tacit invalidating and condemning all his administrations.

After the revolution, when the act of indulgence passed, despairing to see an accommodation, he kept a meeting at Broad-Oak, and preached to a congregation in a barn.

HENRY (MATTHEW) an eminent dissenting teacher, and voluminous writer, was the son of the foregoing, and born in the year 1662. He continued under his father's eye and care, till he was about eighteen years of age, and had the greatest advantages of his education from him, both in divine and human literature. He was very expert in the learned languages, especially in the Hebrew, which had been made familiar to him from his childhood; and from first to last, the study of the scriptures was his most delightful employment. For further improvement, he was placed under the care of Mr. Thomas Doolittle, in the year 1680, who then kept an academy at Islington. He was afterwards entered in Gray's Inn for the study of the law; where he went on with his usual diligence, and became acquainted with the civil law, and the municipal law of his own country. His proficiency was soon observed, and it was the opinion of those who knew him, that his great industry, quick apprehension, tenacious memory, and ready utterance, would

Account of the life and death of Mat. Henry, by W. T. London, 12mo, 1716.

would have rendered him very eminent in that profeſſion. But he ſtuck to his firſt reſolution of making divinity his ſtudy and buſineſs, and attended the moſt celebrated preachers about the town; and, as an inſtance of his judgment, he was beſt pleaſed with Dr. Stillingfleet for his ſerious practical preaching; and with Dr. Tillotſon, for his admirable ſermons againſt popery, at his lectures at Lawrence Jury.

In the year 1686, he returned into the country, and preached ſeveral times as a candidate for the miniſtry with ſuch ſucceſs and approbation, that the congregation at Cheſter invited him to be their paſtor. To this place he was ordained in the year 1687, where he lived about twenty-five years, faithfully and laboriouſly diſcharging the duties of his office, and greatly eſteemed and loved by his people. He had ſeveral calls from London, which he conſtantly declined; but was at laſt prevailed upon to accept a very important and unanimous one from Hackney. He died in the year 1714 at Nantwich, of an apoplectic fit, upon a journey, and was interred at Trinity church in Cheſter.

He was univerſally lamented; every pulpit of the diſſenters gave notice of the great breach that was made upon the church of God; every ſermon was a funeral ſermon for Mr. Henry. The writings he publiſhed, beſides ſeveral ſingle ſermons, are,

1. *A Diſcourſe concerning the Nature of Schiſm*, 1689.
2. *The Life of Mr. Philip Henry*, 1696.
3. *A Scripture Catechiſm*, 1702.
4. *Family Hymns*, 1702.
5. *The Communicant's Companion*, 1704.
6. *Four Diſcourſes againſt Vice and Immorality*, 1705.
7. *A Method for Prayer*, 1710.
8. *Directions for daily Communion with God*, 1712.
9. *Expoſitions of the Bible, in 5 vol. fol.*

Watkinſon's anecdotes of eminent and illuſtrious perſonages, publiſhed in the Annual Regiſter for 1763.

HERRING (Dr. THOMAS) was the ſon of the reverend Mr. John Herring, rector of Walſoken, in Norfolk, at which place he was born, 1693. He was educated at Wiſbech ſchool, in the Iſle of Ely, and at Jeſus college in Cambridge, where he was entred 1710. He was choſen fellow of Corpus-Chriſti college in 1716; and continued a tutor there upwards of ſeven years. He entred into prieſt's orders in 1719, and was ſucceſſively miniſter of Great Shelford, Stow cum Qui, and Trinity in Cambridge.

In

In 1722, Dr. Fleetwood, biſhop of Ely, made him his Chaplain, and ſoon after preſented him to Rettindon in Eſſex, and to the rectory of Barly in Hertfordſhire. On the death of Dr. Lupton, in 1726, the honourable ſociety of Lincoln's Inn choſe him their preacher; and about the ſame time he took his doctor's degree, and was appointed chaplain in ordinary to his majeſty. In 1731 he was preſented to the rectory of Blechingly in Surry; and towards the cloſe of the year, promoted to the deanery of Rocheſter. In 1737, he was conſecrated biſhop of Bangor; and in 1743, tranſlated to the archiepiſcopal ſee of York, on the demiſe of Dr. Blackburn.

When the rebellion broke out in Scotland, and the highlanders defeated the king's troops at Preſton-Pans, the archbiſhop removed the general panic, and awakened the nation from its lethargy. He convened the nobility, gentry, and clergy of his dioceſe, and addreſſed them in a noble ſpeech, which had ſuch an effect upon his auditory, that a ſubſcription enſued to the amount of 40,000*l.* and the example was ſucceſsfully followed by the nation in general.

On the death of Dr. Potter, in 1747, he was tranſlated to the ſee of Canterbury. In the year 1753, he was ſeized with a violent fever, which brought him to the brink of the grave; and though he did in ſome meaſure recover, yet from that time he might be rather ſaid to languiſh, than to live. He retired to Croydon, declined all public buſineſs, and ſaw little other company than his relations and particular friends.

After languiſhing about four years, he expired March the thirteenth, 1757; and agreeable to the expreſs direction of his will, was interred in a private manner, in the vault of Croydon church. He expended upwards of 6000*l.* in repairing and adorning the palaces and gardens of Lambeth and Croydon. He poſſeſſed the virtues of public and private life in a moſt eminent degree, and was a true friend to civil and religious liberty.

In the year 1763, a volume of his *Sermons on Public Occaſions*, was printed; which bear the ſtrongeſt marks of unaffected piety and benevolence: and the profits of the edition were given to the treaſurer of the London infirmary for the uſe of that excellent charity. There is inſerted in the preface, a beautiful elegy, ſacred to his memory, by the reverend Mr. Fawkes.

HERVEY

HERVEY (JAMES) a late divine of exemplary virtue and piety, was born at Hardingſtone, in Northamptonſhire, in the Year 1714, and had his education at the grammar ſchool at Northampton, and at Lincoln College in Oxford. After a reſidence of ſeven years, he left the univerſity and became in 1736 curate to his father, then poſſeſſed of the living of Weſton Favell. He was afterwards curate at Bideford, and other places in the Weſt, where he lived ſeveral years greatly beloved by the people, and laid the plan of his meditations, and probably wrote ſome of them.

In the year 1750, at his father's death, he ſucceeded to the livings of Weſton and Collingtree, which being within five miles of each other, he attended alternately with his curate, 'till his ill health confined him to Weſton, where he afterwards conſtantly reſided, and diligently purſued his labours both in his miniſterial office and in his ſtudy, as long as poſſible, under the diſadvantage of a weak conſtitution of body. He died on Chriſtmas day 1758, in the 45th year of his age. His charity was remarkable.

It was always his deſire to die juſt even with the world, and to be, as he called it, his own executor. His fund almoſt expired with his life; what little remained, he deſired might be given in warm cloathing to the poor in that ſevere ſeaſon. In point of learning, tho' not in the firſt claſs of ſcholars, yet he was far from being deficient. He was maſter of the three learned languages, and well read in the claſſics, of which the bible was his particular favourite. But for a more minute account of every part of his character, we muſt refer the reader to his life prefixed to his letters publiſhed in two vol. 8vo.

His other writings are,

1. *Meditations and Contemplations; containing Meditations among the tombs; Reflections on a Flower Garden; and a Deſcant on Creation, in 8vo.* 1746.

He ſold the copy, after it had paſſed through ſeveral editions; which ſale, and the profits of the former impreſſions, amounted to about 700l. the whole of which he gave in charity, ſaying, that as providence had bleſſed his attempt, he thought himſelf bound to relieve his fellow creatures with it. It has gone through ſeventeen editions.

2. *Contemplations on the Night and ſtarry Heavens; and a Winter Piece, in 8vo.* 1747.

Both theſe have been turned into blank verſe, in imitation of

of Dr. Young's *Night Thoughts*, by Mr. T. Newcomb, and publiſhed in two vol. 12mo.

3. *Remarks on Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on the Study and Uſe of Hiſtory, ſo far as they relate to the Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament, &c. in a Letter to a Lady of Quality*, 8vo. 1753.

4. *Theron and Aſpaſio; or, a Series of Dialogues and Letters on the moſt important Subjects, in three vol. 8vo. and 12mo.* 1755.

This hath gone through ſeven editions. Some of the principal points which Mr. Hervey endeavours to vindicate, illuſtrate and apply in this work, are the following: The beauty and excellency of the ſcriptures: The ruin and depravity of human nature: It's happy recovery founded on the *attonement*, and effected by the *Spirit* of Chriſt. But the grand article is, the imputed *righteouſneſs of Chriſt*; his notion of which hath been objected to, and wrote againſt by ſeveral.

The monthly reviewers obſerve upon the performance in general, that whoever peruſes it with attention, and without prejudice, will find in it all the marks of a benevolent and well diſpoſed mind, greatly concerned for the advancement of the intereſt of virtue and religion. The deſcriptive part of the work is in many places entertaining and ingenious. The author diſcovers an extreme fondneſs for the beauties of nature, takes great pleaſure in delineating and explaining them, and endeavours to lead the minds of his readers from the conſideration of them, to the contemplation of their divine author, and the methods of his providential government and adminiſtration. Monthly review, v. 12. p. 384.

He introduces moſt of his dialogues with deſcriptions of ſome of the amiable ſcenes of the creation. To diverſify the work too, ſhort ſketches of philoſophy are occaſionally introduced, eaſy to be underſtood, and calculated to entertain the imagination, as well as to improve the heart.

5. *Some Sermons, the third Edition publiſhed after his Death*, 1759.

6. *An Edition of Jenks's Meditations, with a ſtrong recommendatory Preface*, 1757.

7. *A recommendatory Preface to Burnham's pious Memorials, publiſhed in* 1753, 8vo.

In the younger part of his life he wrote ſome copies of verſes, which ſhewed no contemptible genius for poetry, but theſe were ſuppreſſed by his own deſire.

HOAD.

HOADLEY (BENJAMIN, Bp.) was the ſon of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Hoadley, who kept a private ſchool many years, and was afterwards maſter of the public grammar ſchool at Norwich. He was born at Weſtetham in Kent, Nov. 14. 1676. His academical education he had at Catherine Hall in Cambridge, where he was entered 1692, and afterwards became a fellow of that ſociety. He was choſen lecturer of St. Mildred in the Poultry in 1701, and three years afterwards was preferred to the rectory of St. Peter le Poor in London.

In the year 1706, he publiſhed ſome remarks on the late Bp. Atterbury's ſermon at the funeral of Mr. Bennet; and two years afterwards *Exceptions* againſt another ſermon by the ſame author, on the power of *Charity to cover Sin*.

In 1709, a diſpute aroſe between theſe two learned combatants, concerning the doctrine of non-reſiſtance, occaſioned by a work of Mr. Hoadley's, entitled, *The Meaſures of Obedience*; ſome poſitions in which Dr. Atterbury endeavoured to confute in his excellent Latin ſermon preached that year before the London clergy. Mr. Hoadley ſignalized himſelf in ſo eminent a degree in this debate, that the hon. houſe of commons gave him a particular mark of their regard, by repreſenting in an addreſs to the queen, the ſignal ſervices he had done to the cauſe of civil and religious liberty. At this time when his principles were unpopular, and the fury of party virulence ſeemed to be let looſe upon him, Mrs. Howland ſpontaneouſly preſented him to the rectory of Streatham in Surry.

Soon after King George the Firſt's acceſſion to the throne, the abilities and attachment of Dr. Hoadley were properly regarded, and he was made biſhop of Bangor in 1715, which ſee, however, as Whiſton very juſtly objects againſt him, he never viſited. He ſtill on the contrary remained in town, preaching againſt what he conſidered as the inveterate errors of the clergy; and among other diſcourſes he made upon this occaſion, one was upon theſe words, *My Kingdom is not of this World*. This diſcourſe produced the famous Bangorian controverſy, as it was called, which employed the preſs for ſuch a number of years, and almoſt divided the opinions of all the clergy, who embraced one ſide or the other in this famous diſpute.

The manner in which he explained the text was, that the clergy had no pretenſions to any temporal juriſdictions; but this

was

was answered with great vehemence by Dr. Snape; and in the course of the debate, the argument insensibly changed from the rights of the clergy to that of princes, in the government of the church. Doctor Hoadley strenuously maintained that temporal princes had a right to govern in ecclesiastical polities, and by this means he drew on himself the indignation of almost all the clergy. But according to the old adage, it might be said of him, that he was *vel pluribus impar*; he almost singly opposed them all in the beginning, and every day some new reinforcements came in to him, of that body of the clergy who were at first neuter in the debate, but were at length convinced by the cogency of his arguments, and the extent of his learning.

He had scarce time left for triumph in this debate, when he was involved in another with Dr. Hare, upon the nature of prayer: he maintained that a calm, rational, and dispassionate manner of offering up our prayers to heaven, was the most acceptable method of address. Doctor Hare, on the contrary, insisted, that the fervour of zeal was what added merit to the sacrifice; and that prayer, without warmth, and without coming from the heart, was of no avail. This dispute, like the former, once more excited a ferment among the clergy, which however, hath long since subsided.

From the bishoprick of Bangor he was translated to the see of Hereford in 1725; to that of Salisbury in 1733; and to that of Winchester in 1734, and published his *Plain Account of the Sacrament*. He had a part of his latter years embarrassed by one of the vilest instances of ingratitude, that hath perhaps ever been heard of.

A French priest, who pretended to abjure his religion, was taken under the protection of this bishop, with no other recommendation than that of his necessities. He, by some means or other happened to avail himself of the bishop's name, and a note of some thousand pounds was placed before it: this note was offered in payment; but the bishop denied it to be his. This naturally brought it before a court of justice, and there it appeared that the note was a piece of gross imposition.

The delinquent had next recourse to a pamphlet, to vindicate himself, in which he arraigns the bishop as a drunkard, and alledges that this note was had of him when he was in drink. To this calumny the bishop made a full and nervous answer, in which he exposes the falsehood of the objector, and avers upon his sacred calling, that he never was drunk in his

whole life; the world, with becoming ardour, embraced his defence, and (before he died) he had the happineſs to find himſelf perfectly acquitted even of any ſuſpicion of ſuch a charge. He died on the 17th of April, 1761, aged 85 years.

As a writer, he poſſeſſed uncommon talents; his greateſt defect was in his ſtile, extending his periods to a diſagreeable length, for which Mr. Pope has thus recorded him:

——— Swift for cloſer ſtyle,
But Hoadley *for a period of a mile.*

As to his character, he was naturally facetious, eaſy, and complying, fond of company, from which however he would frequently retire, for the purpoſes of ſtudy or devotion; happy in every place, but peculiarly ſo in his own family, where he took all opportunities of inſtructing by his influence and example.

It would far exceed the limits of our ſcanty page to name all the pamphlets and tracts he wrote; but a compleat catalogue of them may be found under his article in the ſupplement to the Biog. Britannica.

HOADLEY (BENJAMIN) eldeſt ſon of the foregoing, was born Feb. 10, 1706, was educated at Dr. Newcome's at Hackney, and was admitted a penſioner in Bennet College, Cambridge, 1722, under the tuition of Dr. Herring, afterwards the worthy archbiſhop. He took his degree in phyſick, and particularly applied to mathematical and philoſophical ſtudies. He was made fellow of the royal ſociety when very young; and had the honour of being made known to the learned world as a philoſopher, by a letter *from the Rev. Dr. Samuel Clarke to Mr. Benjamin Hoadley, F. R. S. occaſioned by the preſent Controverſy among the Mathamaticians concerning the Proportion of Velocity and Force in Bodies in Motion.* He was made regiſter of Hereford while his father filled that ſee; and was early appointed phyſician to his majeſty's houſhold. After having married two wives, he died without iſſue, in his father's life time, at his houſe at Chelſea, Aug. 10, 1757.

His writings are,

1. *Three Letters on the Organs of Reſpiration; to which is added, an Appendix, containing Remarks on ſome Experiments of Dr. Houſton, publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, 1736, in 4to.* 1740.

2. *Oratio Anniversaria in Theatro Col. Med. Londin. ad Harveii instituto habita die* 18vo. *Oct.* 1742.

3. *The Suspicious Husband, a Comedy*, 1747.

The scene of this favourite play lies in London, the time about thirty six hours. The character of *Ranger* in it, tho' not new, is absolutely well drawn, and is a perfect portrait of the lively, honest, and undesigning rake of the present age. *Clarinda* is an amiable, lively and honest coquet; and *Strictland* copied from Johnson's *Kitely*, has some scenes, in which the agitations of a weak mind, affected with the most tormenting of all passions, *Jealousy*, are well expressed. Companion to the playhouse, v. 2. sub. art.

4. *Observations on a Series of Electrical Experiments, by Dr. Hoadley and Mr. Whiston, F. R. S.* 4to. 1756.

A late elegant writer of an historical account of all the dramatic writers, says, "The doctor was in his private character, an amiable humane man, and an agreeable sprightly companion: in his profession, he was learned and judicious; and as a writer, there needs no farther testimony to be borne to his merit, than the very pleasing comedy he has left behind him, and which, whenever represented, continually affords fresh pleasure to the audience." ib.

HOFFMAN (FREDERIC) a famous physician, was born at Magdebourg in the year 1660. Learning, and particularly medicinal science seems to have been hereditary in his family; and he learned physic, anatomy, and chymistry from his father Andrew Hoffman without any trouble, as he taught them to others. The other parts of a learned education he had at the universities of Jena and Erfurth, under those eminent men, Caspar Cramer, Schmidius and Weigelius, commonly called the archimedes of Jena.

The most remarkable incidents of his life are,—his journey into Holland and England, where he became intimately acquainted with Paul Herman, and Robert Boyle,—his never taking any fees, as he was supported by an annual stipend;—his curing those great personages of inveterate diseases, the empress, the emperour Charles VI. and Frederic I. king of Prussia. To these we may add, that he first taught that acid and mineral waters might be drank with milk with safety and advantage, which physicians before had generally reckoned pernicious;—that he first discovered the virtues of Selters and Lauchstad waters in preventing and curing stubborn diseases; and that he prepared and recommended an acid ca-

thartic ſalt from the waters of Sedlic, which was commonly uſed in Germany. He ſurvived his eightieth year.

His phyſico-medical works, which are in great eſteem, were publiſhed in 6 vol. folio, at Geneva, 1740.

HOGARTH (WILLIAM) an ingenious painter who makes the ſubject of this ſlight memoir, was one of thoſe whoſe life affords little variety to the hiſtorian, and whoſe chief hiſtory lies in that of his own productions.

Mr. Hogarth was born in London, in the pariſh of St. Bartholomew; to which he was afterwards, as far as lay in his power, a benefactor. His father, being one of the lower order of tradeſmen, had no higher views for his ſon, than binding him apprentice to an engraver of pewter pots, which, it muſt be owned, is, of all the ſpecies of the painting art the loweſt. In this humble ſituation Hogarth wrought through his apprenticeſhip, and ſeemed, thro' the whole of his time, to have no higher views than thoſe of his contemptible employment.

Upon leaving his apprenticeſhip, he reſolved upon higher aims, and purſued every method of improving himſelf in the art of drawing, of which his former maſter had given him but a very rude conception. The ambition of the poor is ever productive of diſtreſs; ſo it was with Hogarth, who, while he was furniſhing the materials for his ſubſequent excellence, felt all the contempt which indigence could produce. I have heard it from an intimate friend of his, that being one day arreſted for ſo trifling a ſum as twenty ſhillings, and being bailed by one of his friends, in order to be revenged of the woman who arreſted him (for it was his landlady) he drew her picture as ugly as poſſible, or as painters expreſs it, in *caricatura*; and in that ſingle figure gave marks of the dawn of ſuperior genius.

How long he continued in this ſtate of indigence and obſcurity, we cannot learn; but the firſt piece in which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a painter, was in the *Figures of the Wandſworth Aſſembly*. Theſe are drawn from the life, and without any circumſtances of his burleſque manner. The faces are ſaid to be extremely like, and the colouring is rather better than in ſome of his beſt ſubſequent pieces. But we muſt obſerve in general of this excellent painter, that his colouring is dry and diſpleaſing, and that he could never get rid of the appellation of a *maneriſt*, which was given him early in life. His next piece was probably that excellent picture of the

the *Pool of Bethesda*, which he presented to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in which parish, as we have already said, he was born.

We have hitherto only seen him in grave history paintings; a walk in which he has many competitors; but he soon launched out into an unbeaten track, in which he excelled all that ever came before, or have since succeeded him. His being first employed to draw designs for a new edition of Hudibras, was the inlet to his future excellence in the burlesque. We mean in his life pictures, for such we will venture to call them. It is unjust to give these the character either of burlesque or grotesque pieces, since both the one and the other convey to us a departure from nature, to which Hogarth almost always strictly adhered. That work of this kind, which first appeared, was his *Harlot's Progress*. The ingenious Abbe Du Bos has often complained, that no history painter of his time went through a series of actions, and thus, like an historian, painted the successive fortune of an hero, from the cradle to the grave. What Du Bos wished to see done, Hogarth performed. He launches out his young adventurer a simple girl upon the town, and conducts her thro' all the vicissitudes of wretchedness to a premature death. This was painting to the reason and to the heart; none had ever before made the art subservient to the purposes of morality and instruction; a book like this is fitted to every soil and every observer, and he that runs may read.

The *Rake's Progress* succeeded the former, which, though not equal to it, yet came short only of that single excellence; no other could come near him in that way. His great excellence consisted in what we may term the furniture of his pieces; for as in sublime subjects, and history pieces, the fewer little circumstances there are to divide the spectator's attention from the principal figure, is reckoned a merit; so in life painting, the greater variety there is of those little domestic images, gives the whole a greater degree of force and resemblance. Thus in the *Harlot's Progress* we are not displeased with James Dalton's wig box, on the bed tester, in her lodgings in Drury Lane; particularly too if it be remembered that this James Dalton was a noted highwayman of that time. In the pieces of *Marriage Alamode*, what can be more finely or satirically conceived, than his introducing a gouty lord, who carries his pride even into his infirmities, and has his very crutches marked with a coronet.

But a comment or panegyric on pictures, is of all subjects the moſt diſpleaſing; and, yet the life before us offers very little elſe. We may indeed, in the manner of Biographers, obſerve, that he travelled to Paris for improvement; but ſcarce any circumſtance remains by which he was diſtinguiſhed in this journey from the reſt of mankind, who go thither without deſign, and return without remark. Perhaps his general character of the French may be thought worth remembering; which was that their houſes *were gilt and b——t.*

About the year 1750, he publiſhed his *Analyſis of Beauty*, which, tho' it was ſtrongly oppoſed, yet was replete with thoſe ſtrokes which ever characteriſe the works of genius. In this performance he ſhews, by a variety of examples, that round ſwelling figures are moſt pleaſing to the eye; and the truth of his opinion has of late been further confirmed by an ingenious writer on the ſame ſubject.

Little elſe remains of the circumſtances of this admirable man's life, except his late conteſt with Mr. Churchill: the circumſtances of this are too recent in every memory to be repeated. It is well known that both met at Weſtminſter Hall; Hogarth, to catch a ridiculous likeneſs of the poet; and Churchill to furniſh a natural deſcription of the painter. Hogarth's picture of Churchill was but little eſteemed, and Churchill's letter to Hogarth has died with the ſubject; ſome pretend, however, to ſay, that it broke the latter's heart; but this we can, from good authority, ſay is not true; indeed the report falls of itſelf; for we may as well ſay, that Hogarth's pencil was as efficacious as the poet's pen, ſince neither long ſurvived the conteſt.

An exact LIST *of the* PRINTS, *with the Prices of each.*

		£.	s.	d.
	A Frontiſpiece	0	3	0
1.	A Harlot's progreſs, in ſix prints	1	1	0
2.	Rake's progreſs, in 8 prints	2	2	0
3.	Marriage a-la-mode, in ſix prints	1	11	6
4.	Four times of the day, in four prints	1	6	0
5.	Before and after, in two prints	0	5	0
6.	Midnight converſation	0	5	0
7.	Diſtreſſed poet	0	3	0
8.	Enraged muſician	0	3	0
9.	Southwark fair	0	3	0

10. Mr.

		£	s.	d.
10.	Mr. Garrick in the character of K. Richard the IIId. †	0	7	6
11.	Calais, or the roaſt beef of Old England	0	5	0
12.	Paul before Felix	0	7	6
13.	Ditto, with alterations	0	6	0
14.	Moſes brought to Pharaoh's daughter ‡	0	7	6
15.	March to Finchley ‖	0	10	6
16.	Strolling actreſſes dreſſing in a barn	0	3	0
17.	Four prints of an election	2	2	0
18.	Biſhop of Wincheſter	0	3	0
19.	The effects of idleneſs and induſtry, exemplified in the conduct of two fellow apprentices, in twelve prints	0	12	0
20.	Lord Lovat	0	1	0
21.	Sleeping congregation	0	1	0
22.	Country inn yard	0	1	0
23.	Paul before Felix, in the manner of Rembrandt	0	5	0
24.	Various characters of heads, in five groupes	0	2	6
25.	Columbus breaking the egg	0	1	0
26.	The bench	0	1	6
27.	Beer ſtreet and Gin lane, two prints	0	3	0
28.	Four ſtages of cruelty, four prints	0	6	0
29.	Two prints of an invaſion	0	2	0
30.	A cock match	0	3	0
31.	The five orders of perriwigs	0	1	0
32.	The medley	0	5	0
33.	The times	0	2	0
34.	Mr. Wilkes	0	1	0

Our painter alſo engraved the figure of the late Mr. Charles Churchill the ſatiriſt. There was it ſeems ſome quarrel between the painter and the poet, who publiſhed a poem upon Hogarth, in which he has done juſtice to him as a painter, but drawn his character as a man quite *outre*. This poem has died with the ſubject, and Hogarth's picture of Churchill was but little eſteemed.

35.	The bruiſer §	0	1	6

† It is ſaid that Mr. Duncomb of Yorkſhire gave him 200l. for this. Garrick is repreſented in the tent ſcene.

‡ He preſented the original painting to the Foundling hoſpital, of which he was a governor.

‖ This piece, for ſome court pique or diſappointment, is inſcribed to the king of Pruſſia, *an encourager of ſciences*. It is now at the Foundling hoſpital.

§ This print repreſents Churchill in the figure of a bear.

36. Finis — — — 0 2 6

To which may be added, the author's treatise, entitled,

The Analysis of Beauty, in 4to. with two explanatory prints — — — 0 15 0

N. B. In this catalogue is omitted his famous Sigismunda weeping over her lover's heart.

Life of lord chief justice Holt. 8vo.

HOLT (Sir John) knight, lord chief justice of the court of king's bench, in the reign of king William; was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Holt, knight, serjeant at law. He was born at Thame in Oxfordshire, in the year 1642, and educated at Abingdon school, while his father was recorder of that town. He became a gentleman commoner of Oriel college, Oxford, under the tuition of Mr. Francis Barry.

In the year 1658, he entered himself of Gray's Inn before he took a degree, sometime after which he was called to the bar, where he applied himself with such great industry to the study of the common law, that he soon became a very eminent barrister. In the reign of James the second he was made recorder of London, which office he discharged with much candour and applause for about a year and a half; but refusing to give his hand towards the taking away the test, and to expound the law according to the king's design, he was put out of his place.

In the year 1686 he was called to the degree of a serjeant at law, with many others. On the prince of Orange's arrival he was chosen a member of the convention parliament, and was appointed one of the managers for the commons at the conferences held with the lords, about the abdication and the vacancy of the throne. He had here an opportunity of displaying his abilities, and as soon as the government was settled, he was made lord chief justice of the court of king's bench, and was admitted into his majesties most honourable privy council.

In the year 1700, when the lord chancellor Somers parted with the great seal, king William pressed the lord chief justice Holt to accept of it; but he replied, that he never had but one chancery cause in his life, which he lost, and consequently could not think himself fitly qualified for so great a trust. He continued in his post twenty-two years, and maintained it with great reputation for his steadiness, integrity, and compleat knowledge in his profession. He applied himself

ſelf with great aſſiduity to the functions of his important office. He was perfect maſter of the common law, and, as his judgment was moſt ſolid, his capacity vaſt, and underſtanding moſt clear; ſo he had a firmneſs of mind, and ſuch a degree of reſolution, as never could be brought to ſwerve in the leaſt from what he thought to be law and juſtice. Upon great occaſions he ſhewed an intrepid zeal in aſſerting the authority of the law, for he ventured to incur the indignation of both houſes of parliament, by turns, when he thought the law was with him. Burnet's Hiſt. 2d vol. p. 543.

Several caſes of the utmoſt importance, and highly affecting the lives, rights, liberties, and properties of the people, came in judgment before him. There was a remarkable clearneſs and perſpicuity of ideas in his lordſhip's definitions; a diſtinct arrangement of them in the analyſis of his arguments; and the real and natural difference of things was made moſt perceptible and obvious, when he diſtinguiſhed between matters which bore an untrue reſemblance to each other. Having thus rightly formed his premiſſes, he ſcarce ever erred in his concluſions; his arguments were inſtructive and convincing, and his integrity would not ſuffer him to deviate from judgment and truth, in compliance to his prince, or, as obſerved before, to either houſe of parliament. They are moſt of them faithfully and judiciouſly reported by that eminent lawyer, the late lord chief juſtice Raymond. His integrity and uprightneſs as a judge, are celebrated by the excellent author of the *Tatler*, number 14, under the noble character of *Verus* the magiſtrate.

There happened in the time of this worthy chief juſtice, a riot in Holborn, occaſioned by a wicked practice of ſome people, of decoying young perſons of both ſexes to the plantations. The perſons ſo decoyed they kept priſoners in a houſe in Holborn, till they could find an opportunity of ſhipping them off; which being diſcovered, the enraged populace were going to pull down the houſe.

Notice of this being ſent to Whitehall, a party of the guards were commanded to march to the place; but they firſt ſent an officer to the lord chief juſtice to acquaint him with the deſign, and to deſire him to ſend ſome of his people to attend the ſoldiers, in order to give it the better countenance. The officer having delivered his meſſage, lord chief juſtice Holt ſaid to him, "Suppoſe the populace ſhould not diſperſe at your appearance, what are you to do then?" "Sir, anſwered the officer, we have orders to fire upon them."

"them." "Have you, Sir?" (replied his lordſhip) "then "take notice of what I ſay; if there be one man killed, "and you are tried before me, I will take care that you, "and every ſoldier of your party ſhall be hanged. Sir "(added he) go back to thoſe who ſent you, and acquaint "them, that no officer of mine ſhall attend ſoldiers; and "let them know at the ſame time, that the laws of this "kingdom are not to be executed by the ſword; theſe mat-"ters belong to the civil power, and you have nothing to "do with them."

Upon this, the lord chief juſtice ordered his tipſtaves, with a few conſtables to attend him, and he went himſelf in perſon to the place where the tumult was; expoſtulated with the mob; aſſured them that juſtice ſhould be done upon the perſons who were the objects of their indignation; and thus they all diſperſed quietly.

He married Anne, daughter of Sir John Cropley, of Clerkenwell, baronet, whom he left without iſſue, and departed this life in March 1709, at his houſe in Bedford-Row, after a long lingering illneſs, in the ſixty-eighth year of his age. He died ſeized of a very conſiderable real eſtate, part of which he purchaſed of the barons of Redgrave in Suffolk, premier baronets of England; and his remains lie interred in the pariſh church of that place, under a moſt ſumptuous marble monument, upon which is his figure in full proportion, in his robes, ſitting in a chair, and under him the following inſcription,

M. S.
D. JOHANNIS HOLT, Equitis Aur.
Totius Angliæ, in Banco Regio,
Per XXII. Annos continuos,
CAPITALIS JUSTICIARII,
Gulielmo Regi, Annæq. Reginæ
Conſiliarii perpetui,
Libertatis, ac Legum Anglicarum
ASSERTORIS, Vindicis, Cuſtodis,
Vigilis, acris & intrepidi,
Rolandus frater unicus & Hæres
Optimi de ſe merito,
Poſuit.

The following reports were publiſhed by his lordſhip in the year 1708, with ſome notes of his own upon them.

A Report of divers Caſes in Pleas of the Crown, adjudged and determined, in the Reign of the late King Charles the ſecond,

ſtrand, with Directions for Juſtices of the Peace and others collected by Sir John Keyling, Knight, late Lord Chief Juſtice of his Majeſties Court of King's Bench, from the original Manuſcript under his own Hand. To which is added, The Report of three modern Caſes, viz. Armſtrong and Liſle; the King and Plummer; the Queen and Mawgridge.

HOPER or HOOPER (JOHN) memorable for his martyrdom in the proteſtant cauſe, was born in Somerſetſhire, and bred in Oxford. He took his batchelor's degree in the year 1518; and as it is reported, was of the fraternity of ciſtercians, commonly called *White Monks*. But being weary of the order, he returned to Oxford, where, as the catholics ſay, he was poiſoned with Lutheran principles, and became, in their language, a *heretic*. Wood's Athenæ, ſub. art.

At the time when the ſtatute of the *Six Articles* came out, he left what he had, and by ſome means got to be chaplain and ſteward in the houſe of Sir John Arundel, who was afterwards put to death with the protector, by the duke of Northumberland, in king Edward's days. But this catholic gentleman diſcovering him to be a proteſtant, he was obliged to quit, and fly into France. After ſtaying for ſome time in a diſagreeable ſituation there, he returned into England, and lived with a gentleman of the name of Saintlow. But at length being ſought after, and dreading to be apprehended, he diſguiſed himſelf in a mariner's habit, made himſelf maſter of a boat, and ſailed to Ireland: from thence he went to Switzerland, where he became acquainted with Bullinger, ſcholar and ſucceſſor of Zuinglius's chair; and where, ſaith Mr. Fox, by his council and doctrine, he married a wife which was a Burgundian, and applyed very ſtudiouſly to the Hebrew tongue. Act. & Mon. Eccleſ. ſub. an. 1555.

On the acceſſion of Edward the ſixth, he returned to his native country, ſettled in London, and became a frequent and popular preacher. When Bonner was to be deprived of his biſhopric, he was one of his accuſers, which no doubt, would recommend him as an acceptable ſacrifice in the following bloody reign.

By the intereſt of the earl of Warwick, he was nominated and elected biſhop of Glouceſter; but when he came to be conſecrated or inveſted by archbiſhop Cranmer and biſhop Ridley, he refuſed to wear a canonical habit, and was thereupon confined to cuſtody. But theſe matters and ceremonies being diſpenſed with by the king's authority, he

was

was conſecrated biſhop of the aforeſaid ſee, in the year 1550. About two years after, he had the biſhopric of Worceſter given to him, to keep in commendam with the former.

He now preached often, viſited his dioceſſes, kept great hoſpitality for the poor, and was beloved by many. But in the Marian perſecution, being then near ſixty years of age, and refuſing to recant his opinions, he was burned in the city of Glouceſter, and ſuffered death with admirable conſtancy.

He was a perſon of good parts, and great learning, and publiſhed many writings, ſome of which are to be found in John Fox's book of the *Acts and Monuments of the Church.*

Walpole's Catalogue of noble authors. Memoirs prefixed to his Works. The Muſes library.

HOWARD (HENRY) earl of Surry, was eldeſt ſon of Thomas duke of Norfolk. We cannot preciſely fix the time of his birth, but in all probability it was about the year 1520, as he was educated with Henry Fitzroy, a natural ſon of Henry the Eighth, who was born about that time. This favourite ſon of the king's was created earl of Richmond; and as Leland informs us, had a ſpirit turned to martial affairs, was maſter of the languages, and had an excellent taſte in polite literature; all which were undoubtedly improved by the mutual intercourſe and emulation between him and his noble companion.

The place of their ſtudies and diverſions at home, was that agreeable ſeat of majeſty and the muſes, Windſor-caſtle, which is the ſcene of many of his poems on his miſtreſs Geraldine, lady of the bed-chamber to queen Catherine, daughter of Fitzgerald earl of Kildare, and the moſt celebrated beauty of her time. They went together to Paris, and jointly purſued thoſe ſtudies and recreations in France, which they firſt cultivated in England. The duke of Richmond died ſoon after their return.

After the death of his friend, he ſeems to have turned his thoughts to the buſineſs of the field, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a ſuperior courage and conduct. He was in almoſt all the great actions of king Henry's reign, and his name is renowned in its tournaments. He commanded at the famous battle of Flodden-Field, in which he gave ſuch extraordinary proofs of his gallantry, that he was ſoon after created earl of Surry. In an expedition of his own he was unfortunate, endeavouring to cut off a convoy to Boulogne, he was defeated; a diſgrace he ſoon repaired, by gaining many advantages over the enemy.

To

To this ſingle inſtance of ill ſucceſs, ſome aſcribe his loſs of the king's favour. Others, with more ſhew of probability, aſſign his diſgrace to the king's ſuſpicion of his deſigning to wed the princeſs Mary, and thereby aſpiring to the crown. However, the earl of Surry, upon a very frivolous pretence of having been guilty of treaſon, was, after all his ſervices to his prince and country, left to the trial of a common jury, who in compliance with the king's paſſions, brought him in guilty, and he was ſoon after beheaded on Tower-hill. The accuſation was only his ſaying, that the king was ill adviſed, and the quartering certain royal arms with his own, which he proved by the heralds, to belong to his family.

He was the firſt of the Engliſh nobility, who had any familiar intercourſe with the muſes, and far ſurpaſſed his contemporaries in purity of language, and harmony of numbers. The author of a treatiſe, entitled, *The Art of Engliſh Poetry*, ſays, "That Sir Thomas Wyat, and Henry earl "of Surry, were the two chieftains, who having travelled "into Italy, and there taſted the ſweet and ſtately meaſures "and ſtyle of the Italian poetry, greatly poliſhed our rude "and homely manner of vulgar poetry, from what it had "been before, and therefore may be juſtly called, the refor-"mers of our Engliſh poetry and ſtyle."

There hath hardly been a poet of note ſince this nobleman's time, who hath not paid ſome reſpect to his memory. Sir Philip Sidney, Churchyard, Draiton, Dryden, Fenton and Pope, and many other authors, have given their teſtimony of his merits; but we ſhall only quote a few beautiful lines from Mr. Pope's *Windſor Foreſt*, in which he artfully applies his praiſes to lord Lanſdown.

Here noble Surry felt the ſacred rage,
Surrey the Granvile of a former age.
Matchleſs his pen, victorious was his launce,
Bold in the liſts, and graceful in the dance.
In the ſame ſhades the cupids tun'd his lyre,
To the ſame notes of love and ſoft deſire:
Fair Geraldine, bright object of his vow,
Then fill'd the groves, as heav'nly *Mira* now.

His poems, together with ſome others of his famous contemporaries, were publiſhed in one vol. 8vo. London, 1717.

HYDE

Editor's preface, and Biog. Brit.

HYDE (Henry) earl of Clarendon, ſon to the great lord chancellor Clarendon, was born in the year 1638. Having received the rudiments of education, he was early entered into buſineſs; for his father apprehending of what fatal conſequence it would be to the king's affairs, if his correſpondence ſhould be diſcovered by unfaithful ſecretaries, engaged him, when very young, to write all his letters in cypher; ſo that he was generally half the day writing in cypher, or decyphering, and was ſo diſcreet, as well as faithful, that nothing was ever diſcovered by him.

After the reſtoration he was created maſter of arts at Oxford, 1660; and upon ſettling the queen's houſhold, he was appointed chamberlain to her majeſty. He was much in the queen's favour, and his father being ſo violently proſecuted on account of her marriage, ſhe thought herſelf bound to protect him in a particular manner. His lordſhip ſo highly reſented the ill uſage his father met with, that he ſtruck in violently with the party that oppoſed the court, and made no inconſiderable figure in the liſt of ſpeakers in the oppoſition. Mr. Grey has preſerved a great number of his ſpeeches.

On his father's death, about the end of the year 1674, he took his ſeat in the houſe of lords, and ſtill continued his oppoſition, and even ſigned a proteſt againſt an addreſs voted to the king on his ſpeech. However, he ſtill held his poſt of chamberlain to the queen, and afterwards ſhewing himſelf no leſs zealous againſt the bill of excluſion, to diſinherit the duke of York, he was taken into favour, and made a privy counſellor, 1680. But he ſoon fell under the diſpleaſure of the prevailing party in the houſe of commons, who, unable to carry the excluſion bill, ſhewed their reſentment againſt thoſe who were the principal oppoſers of it, by voting an addreſs to the king, to remove from his preſence and councils, the marquis of Worceſter, the earls of Halifax, Feverſham and Clarendon.

On the acceſſion of James the ſecond, he was firſt made lord privy ſeal, and then lord lieutenant of Ireland: but being too firmly attached to the proteſtant religion for thoſe times, he was recalled from his government to make room for lord Tyrconnel; and ſoon afterwards was removed from the privy ſeal, that lord Arundel, another papiſt might ſucceed him. About this time he was made high ſteward of the univerſity of Oxford.

After

After the landing of the prince of Orange, he was one of the proteſtant lords, ſummoned by the king, when it was too late, to repair the ill conſequences of his popiſh councils, and had ſpirit enough to take the lead, and to ſpeak his mind frankly and openly in that memorable aſſembly.

Yet though he had ſo great a regard to the conſtitution as to oppoſe king James's encroachments, he would not transfer his allegiance to the new eſtabliſhment, nor take the oaths to king William; on which account he was, with ſome others of the ſame unhappy ſentiments, ſuſpected of evil deſigns againſt the government; and when the king was in England, and the French fleet appeared on the Engliſh coaſt, the regency thought proper to ſecure him in the tower. After ſome months he was releaſed, and he ſpent the remainder of his days privately at his own houſe in the country. He died 1709, aged ſixty-one.

His ſtate letters, during his government of Ireland, and his diary for the years 1687, 1688, 1689, and 1690, were publiſhed, in 2 vol. 4to. 1763, printed at the Clarendon preſs in Oxford.

J.

JEFFERY (JOHN) a learned and pious divine of the church of England, was born December the 20th, 1647, in the pariſh of St. Laurence at Ipſwich, in the county of Suffolk, of honeſt, induſtrious, and religious parents. He had his grammar learning at the free-ſchool at Ipſwich, from whence he was removed in the year 1664, to Katherine Hall, in Cambridge, and taken under the tuition of doctor John Echard. Here he took his firſt degree, and as ſoon after as he could, went into orders, and accepted of the curacy of Dennington in Suffolk. Here he applied himſelf very cloſely to his ſtudies, lived quite retired, and was not known or heard of in the world for ſome years. He was an early riſer, and for thirty years together, never ſtudied fewer hours than the common labourer works in a day. He was ſo little ſolicitous about worldly things, that he never once aſked for any preferment for himſelf. Memoirs of his life prefixed to his works.

While he was at Dennington, a tradeſman of the city of Norwich happened to ſpend a Sunday in that village, and heard the curate preach: he was a ſenſible man, and liked the diſcourſe ſo well, as to make a particular enquiry about the

the preacher; whose induſtry, modeſty, probity, meekneſs and piety, were ſo ſtrongly repreſented to him, that he immediately ſought his company; and propoſed to him, that he ſhould take a journey to Norwich, and preach there at St. Peter's of Mancroft. The miniſter of this large and rich pariſh had been lately dead; and the pariſhioners, of whom this traveller was one, deſirous of an able and worthy ſucceſſor, had given a general invitation to all the clergy, who were diſpoſed to appear as candidates; and had engaged to bear the expences of every one, who came to give them a ſermon. Mr. Jeffery was, with ſome difficulty, prevailed upon to go, and the conſequence was, that he was unanimouſly elected miniſter, by the largeſt and moſt conſiderable pariſh in Norwich, in the year 1678; where he was not known before, nor perhaps heard of by a ſingle perſon.

His good temper, prudent behaviour, exemplary life, judicious preaching, and great learning, ſoon recommended him to the eſteem of the wiſeſt and beſt men in his pariſh. Sir Thomas Browne, that eminent phyſician, ſo well known to the learned world by his works, reſpected and valued him. Sir Edward Atkyns, lord chief baron of the exchequer, took great notice of his ſingular modeſty of behaviour, and rational method of recommending religion in his ſermons; gave him an apartment in his houſe, took him up to town with him, carried him into company, and brought him acquainted with Dr. Tillotſon, then preacher at Lincoln's Inn, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury; and with divers other eminent men.

In the year 1687, Dr. Sharp, then dean of Norwich, and his particular friend, afterwards archbiſhop of York, obtained for him, of his own mere motion, the two ſmall livings of Kirton and Falkenham, in Suffolk; where he uſed afterwards to ſpend the latter end of every ſummer, and preach to his flock. Upon the death of Dr. John Conant, in the year 1694, archbiſhop Tillotſon made him archdeacon of Norwich; and had he lived, would have drawn him out of his privacy into a more conſpicuous and eminent ſtation. This preferment Mr. Jeffery looked upon as an office, rather than a dignity, and took no little pains to qualify himſelf for it, by ſtudying the nature, and carefully diſcharging the duty of it.

In the year 1710, he married a ſecond wife, and after his marriage, diſcontinued his attendance on the convocation;

tion; and when he was aſked the reaſon, he would pleaſantly excuſe himſelf out of the old law, which ſaith "that "when a man has taken a new wife, he ſhall not be obli- "ged to go out to war."

He died in the year 1720, and was buried in the chancel of St. Peter's church.

He publiſhed, *Chriſtian Morals*, by Sir Thomas Browne.

Moral and religious Aphoriſms, collected from Dr. Whichcote's papers.

Three Volumes of ſermons, by the ſame author. 1702.

In the year 1701, he printed a vol. of his own diſcourſes, and had occaſionally printed divers ſermons and tracts ſeparately, for twenty years before. All theſe have been collected together, and publiſhed in two vol. 8vo. 1751.

JEFFERY of Monmouth (ap ARTHUR) the famous Britiſh hiſtorian, flouriſhed in the time of Henry the firſt, in the twelfth century, was born at Monmouth, and probably educated in the Benedictine monaſtery near that place, for Oxford and Cambridge had not yet roſe to any great height, and had been lately depreſſed by the Daniſh invaſion; ſo that monaſteries were at this time the principal ſeminaries of learning. He was made archdeacon of Monmouth, and afterwards promoted to the biſhopric of St. Aſaph, in the year 1152. He is ſaid by ſome to be raiſed to the dignity of a cardinal alſo, but on no apparent good grounds. Tanner's Bibliotheca, ſub voce, &c. Gallofridus Monumetenſis.

Robert earl of Glouceſter, natural ſon of Henry the firſt, and Alexander, biſhop of Lincoln, were his particular patrons; the firſt a perſon of great eminence and authority in the kingdom, and celebrated for his learning; the latter, famous for being the greateſt patron of learned men in that time, and for being himſelf a great ſcholar and ſtateſman.

Leland, Bale, and Pits inform us, that *Walter Mapæus*, alias Calenius, who was at this time archdeacon of Oxford, and of whom Henry of Huntington, and other hiſtorians, as well as Jeffery himſelf, make honourable mention, being a man very curious in the ſtudy of antiquity, and a diligent ſearcher into antient libraries, and eſpecially after the works of ancient authors, happened while he was in Armorica to light upon a hiſtory of Britain, written in the Britiſh tongue, and carrying marks of great antiquity. Being overjoyed at this, as if he had found a vaſt treaſure, he in a ſhort time came over to England, where inquiring for a

proper perſon to tranſlate this curious, but hitherto unknown book, he very opportunely met with Jeffery of Monmouth, a man profoudly verſed in the hiſtory and antiquities of Britain, excellently ſkilled in the Britiſh tongue, and withall (conſidering the time) an elegant writer, both in verſe and proſe, and ſo recommended this taſk to him.

Accordingly Jeffery, being incredibly delighted with this ancient book, undertook the tranſlating of it into Latin, which he performed with great diligence, approving himſelf, according to Mathew Paris, a faithful tranſlator. At firſt he divided it into four books, writ in a plain ſimple ſtyle, a copy whereof is ſaid to be at Bennet College in Cambridge, which was never yet publiſhed; but afterwards he made ſome alterations, and divided it into eight books, to which he added the book of *Merlin's Propheſies*, which he had alſo tranſlated from Britiſh verſe into Latin proſe. A great many fabulous and trifling ſtories are inſerted in the hiſtory, upon which account Jeffery's integrity and veracity have been called in queſtion; and many authors, ſuch as Polydore Virgil, Buchanan, and ſome others, treat the whole as fiction and forgery. But on the other hand, he is defended by many very learned men, ſuch as Uſher, Leland, Sheringham, Sir John Rice, and many others. His advocates do not deny that there are ſeveral abſurd and incredible ſtories inſerted in this book; but as he tranſlated or borrowed them from others, the truth of the hiſtory ought not to be rejected in groſs, though the credulity of the hiſtorian may deſerve cenſure.

Camden alledges, that his relation of Brutus, and his ſucceſſors in thoſe antient times, ought to be entirely diſregarded, and would have our hiſtory commence with Cæſar's attempt upon the Iſland. This advice hath been followed by the generality of our hiſtorians ſince his time. But Milton purſues the old beaten tract, and alledges, that we cannot be eaſily diſcharged of Brutus and his line, with the whole progeny of kings to the entrance of Julius Cæſar; ſince it is a ſtory ſupported by deſcents of anceſtry, and long continued laws and exploits, not plainly ſeeming to be borrowed or deviſed, which on the common belief have wrought no ſmall impreſſion; and alſo defended by many, and denied utterly by few. And he concludes with ſaying, "thoſe old and inborn names of ſucceſſive kings, never "ought to have been real perſons, or done in their lives at leaſt

Milton's Hiſt. of Britain, b. 1.

"least some part of what hath been so long remembered, "cannot be thought without too strict an incredulity." Camden, indeed, would insinuate, that the name of Brutus was unknown to the ancient Britons, that Jeffery was the first person who feigned him founder of their race. Britannia, p. 7.

But this is certainly a mistake. For Henry of Huntington had published in the beginning of his history, a short account of Brutus, and made the Britons the descendants of the Trojans, before he knew any thing of Jeffery's British history: and he professes to have had this account from various authors. Sigibertus Gemblacensis, a French author, somewhat more early than Jeffery, or Henry of Huntington (for he died, according to Bellarmine, in the year 1112) gives an account of the passage of Brutus, grandson of Ascanius, from Greece to Albion, at the head of the exiled Trojans, and tells us, that he called the people and country after his own name, and at last left three sons to succeed him, after he had reigned twenty-four years. And so he passes summarily over the affairs of the Britons, agreeable to the British history, till they were driven into Wales by the Saxons. Chronographia, &c.

Nennius, abbot of Banchor, who flourished according to some accounts, in the seventh century, or however without all dispute, some hundreds of years before Jeffery's time, has wrote very copiously concerning Brutus, recounting his genealogy from the patriarch Noah, and relating the sum of his adventures in a manner that differs but in a few circumstances from the British history. He tells us from whence he compiled his account in the following words, Historia Britonum sive Eulogium Britannia, Oxon. 1691. edidit notasq; adjecit, Thomas Galeus.

Partim majorum traditionibus, partim scriptis, partim etiam monumentis veterum Britanniæ incolarum, partim & de annalibus Romanorum; insuper & de Chronicis sanctorum patrum, S. Jeronymi, Prosperi, Eusebii; nec non & de historiis Scotorum, Saxonumque licet inimicorum, non ut volui sed ut potui, meorum obtemperans jussionibus seniorum, unam hanc historiunculam undecunque collectam balbutiendo coacervavi. Nennii proem. ad Hist. Brit.

Giraldus Cambrensis, cotemporary with Jeffrey, says, that in his time the Welsh bards and singers could repeat by heart from their antient and authentic books, the genealogy of their princes from Roderic the Great to Belim the Great; and from him to Sylvius, Ascanius and Æneas; and from Æneas lineally carry up their pedigree to Adam. Gyrald. descript. Camb. cap. 3. ap. Campdeni. Angl. Norman.

From theſe authorities it appears, that the ſtory of Brutus is not the produce of Jeffrey's invention, but, if it is a fiction, of much older date.

There are two editions of Jeffrey's hiſtory in Latin extant, one of which was publiſhed in quarto, by Aſcenſius, at Paris, A. D. 1517. And the other in folio by Commeline, at Heidelberg, 1587, among the *Rerum Britannicarum Scriptores vetuſtiores & præcipui*, which is much the fairer and correcter edition. A tranſlation of it into Engliſh by Aaron Thompſon, of Queen's College, Oxon. was publiſhed in octavo, at London, 1718, with a large preface concerning the authority of the Hiſtory.

Lives of the lord Chancellors, &c. North's life of the late lord keeper, Guilford.

JEFFREYS (lord GEORGE) baron Wem, commonly known by the name of judge Jeffreys, was the ſixth ſon of John Jeffreys, Eſq; of Acton in Denbighſhire. He was educated in Weſtminſter ſchool, where he became a good proficient in the learned languages; and was from thence immediately removed to the Inner Temple. Here he applied himſelf very aſſiduouſly to the ſtudy of the law.

His Father's family was large, his temper near, conſequently the young man's allowance was very ſcanty, and hardly ſufficient to ſupport him decently. But his own ingenuity ſupplied all deficiencies, till he came to the bar; to which, as is affirmed by ſome, he had no regular call.

In the year 1666 he was at the aſſize at Kingſton, when very few councellors attended, on account of the plague then raging. Here neceſſity gave him permiſſion to put on a gown, and to plead; and he continued the practice unreſtrained, till he reached the higheſt employments in the law. Alderman Jeffreys, a nameſake, and probably a relation, introduced him among the citizens, and being a jolly bottle companion, he became very popular amongſt them, came into great buſineſs, and was choſen their recorder. His influence in the city, and his readineſs to promote any meaſures without reſerve, introduced him at court; and he was introduced as the duke of York's ſolicitor.

He was very active in the duke's intereſt, and carried through a cauſe which was of very great conſequence to his revenue; which was for the right of the penny-poſt office. He was firſt made a judge in his native country, and in the year 1680, was knighted, and made chief juſtice of Cheſter. When the parliament began the proſecution of the abhorrers, he reſigned the recorderſhip, and obtained

the place of chief juſtice of the king's bench; and ſoon after the acceſſion of James the ſecond, the great ſeal. He was one of the greateſt adviſers and promoters of all the oppreſſive and arbitrary meaſures of that unhappy tyrannical reign. And his ſanguinary and inhuman proceedings againſt Monmouth's miſerable adherents in the Weſt, will ever render his name infamous.

There is, however, a ſingular ſtory of him in this expedition, which tends to his credit; as it ſhews that not being under ſtate influence, he had a ſenſe of the natural and civil rights of men, and an inclination to protect them. The mayor, aldermen, and juſtices of Briſtol, had been uſed to tranſport convicted criminals to the American plantations, and ſell them by way of trade: and finding the commodity turn to a good account, they contrived a method to make it more plentiful. Their legal convicts were but few, and the exportation was inconſiderable. When therefore any petty rogues and pilferers were brought before them in a judicial capacity, they were ſure to be terribly threatened with hanging; and they had ſome very diligent officers attending, who would adviſe the ignorant intimidated creatures to pray for tranſportation, as the only way to ſave them; and, in general, by ſome means or other, the advice was followed. Then, without any more form, each alderman in courſe, took one and ſold for his own benefit; and ſometimes warm diſputes aroſe among them about the next turn.

This trade had been carried on unnoticed many years, when it came to the knowledge of the lord chief juſtice. Finding upon enquiry, that the mayor was equally involved in the guilt of this outrageous practice with the reſt of his brethren, he made him deſcend from the bench where he was ſitting, and ſtand at the bar in his ſcarlet and furs, and plead as a common criminal. He then took ſecurity of them to anſwer informations: but the amneſty after the revolution ſtopt the proceedings, and ſecured their iniquitous gains.

The honourable author of lord Guilford's life, who informs us of the particular above, tells us likewiſe, that when he was in temper, and matters indifferent came before him, no one became a ſeat of juſtice better. He talked fluently, and with ſpirit; but his weakneſs was, that he could not reprehend without ſcolding, and in ſuch Billinſgate language as ſhould not come out of the mouth of any man. He called it *giving a lick with the rough ſide of his* Page 219.

tongue. It was ordinary to hear him ſay, *go, you are a filthy, louſy, knitty raſcal*; with much more of like elegance. He took a pleaſure in mortifying fraudulent attornies. His voice and viſage made him a terror to real offenders, and nothing ever made men tremble like his vocal inflictions.

A ſcrivener of Wapping having a cauſe before him, one of the opponent's council ſaid that he was a ſtrange fellow, and ſometimes went to church, ſometimes to conventicles; and none could tell what to make of him, and it was thought that he was a trimmer. At that the chancellor fired. *A trimmer!* ſaid he, *I have heard much of that monſter but never ſaw one; come forth, Mr. Trimmer, and let me ſee your ſhape.* And he treated the poor fellow ſo roughly, that when he came out of the hall, he declared he would not undergo the terrors of that man's face again to ſave his life, and he ſhould certainly retain the frightful impreſſions of it as long as he lived.

Afterwards, when the prince of Orange came, and all was in confuſion, the lord chancellor, being very obnoxious to the people, diſguiſed himſelf in order to go beyond ſea. He was in a ſeaman's dreſs, and drinking a pot in a cellar. This ſcrivener came into the cellar after ſome of his clients, and his eye caught that face, which made him ſtart; and the chancellor ſeeing himſelf obſerved, feigned a cough, and turned to the wall with his pot in his hand. But Mr. Trimmer went out and gave notice that he was there; the mob immediately ruſhed in, ſeized him, and carried him to the lord mayor. From thence, under a ſtrong guard, he was ſent to the lords of the council, who committed him to the Tower, where he died April the 18th, 1689, and was buried privately, the Sunday night following.

K.

KEITH (JAMES) field marſhal in the king of Pruſſia's ſervice, was born 1696, and was the younger ſon of William Keith, earl marſhal of Scotland. He had his grammar learning under Thomas Ruddiman, author of the Rudiments; his academical under biſhop Keith and William Meſton, in the college at Aberdeen. He was deſigned by his friends for the profeſſion of the law, but the bent of his genius inclined him to arms, which they wiſely complied with.

The

The firſt occaſion of drawing his ſword was but an unhappy one. When he was eighteen years old the rebellion broke out in Scotland. Through the inſtigations of the counteſs his mother, who was a roman catholic, he joined the pretender's party, and was at the battle of Sheriffmuir. The pretender's army was routed, Mr. Keith was wounded, yet was able to make his eſcape to France. Here he applied to thoſe branches of education, which are neceſſary to accompliſh a ſoldier. He ſtudied mathematicks under Monſieur De Maupertuis, and made ſuch proficiency, that he was, by his recommendation, admitted a fellow of the royal academy of ſciences at Paris.

He afterwards travelled through Italy, Switzerland and Portugal, and with uncommon curioſity examined the ſeveral productions in architecture, painting, and ſculpture; and ſurveyed the different fields, where famous battles had been fought.

In the year 1717, he had an opportunity of making an acquaintance with Peter Alexiowitz, Czar of Muſcovy, at Paris, who invited him to enter into the Ruſſian ſervice. This offer he declined, becauſe the emperor was at that time at war with the king of Sweden, whoſe character Mr. Keith held in great veneration. He left Paris and went to Madrid, where, by the intereſt of the duke of Liria, he obtained a commiſſion in the Iriſh brigades, then commanded by the duke of Ormond. He afterwards accompanied the duke of Liria, when he was ſent ambaſſador extraordinary to Muſcovy. By him Mr. Keith was recommended to the ſervice of the Czarina, who promoted him to the rank of lieutenant general, and inveſted him with the order of the Black Eagle.

The Turks at this time invaded the Ukrain on the ſide of Ruſſia, and the empreſs ſent two numerous armies to repel the invaders; one of which marched for Ocrakow, under the command of count Munich, which place was inveſted and taken by the valour and conduct of Mr. Keith, to whom the ſucceſs was chiefly attributed.

In the war with the Swedes, he had a command under Marſhal Lacey, at the battle of Willmanſtrand, which he gained by fetching a compaſs about a hill, and attacking the Swedes in flank, at a time when victory ſeemed to declare in their favour. He likewiſe, by a ſtratagem, retook from them the iſles of Aland in the Baltic, which they had ſeized by treachery. It muſt be remembered too, that he had no

inconſiderable ſhare in the bringing about that extraordinary revolution, when the empreſs Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter, was raiſed to the throne. He ſerved the Ruſſians in peace alſo, by ſeveral embaſſies: but finding the honours of that country no better than a ſplendid ſervitude, and not meeting with thoſe rewards, which his long and faithful ſervices deſerved, he left that court for one where merit is better known, and better rewarded.

The king of Pruſſia received him with all poſſible marks of honour, made him governor of Berlin, and field-marſhal of the Pruſſian armies; to which places he annexed additional ſalaries. He likewiſe diſtinguiſhed him ſo far by his confidence, as to travel with him in diſguiſe over a great part of Germany, Poland and Hungary. In buſineſs he made him his chief counſellor, in his diverſions his conſtant companion. The king was much pleaſed with an amuſement, which the marſhal invented in imitation of the game of cheſs. The marſhal ordered ſeveral thouſand ſmall ſtatues of men in armour to be caſt by a founder: theſe he would ſet oppoſite to each other, and range them in battalia, in the ſame manner as if he had been drawing up an army; he would bring out a party from the wings or center, and ſhew the advantage or diſadvantage reſulting from the ſeveral draughts which he made. In this manner the king and the marſhal often amuſed themſelves, and at the ſame time improved their military knowledge.

This brave and experienced general, after having greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the late memorable wars of that illuſtrious monarch, was killed in the unfortunate affair of Hohkerchen, and died in the bed of glory in the year 1758.

KING (Dr. William) late principal of St. Mary Hall, was the ſon of the reverend Peregrine King, and was born at Stepney, in Middleſex, 1685. His ſchool education he had at Saliſbury, and was entered commoner of Baliol college, July the 9th, 1701.

He proceeded on the law line, and took his doctor's degree in the year 1715. He was ſecretary to the duke of Ormond and the earl of Arran, as chancellors of the univerſity; and was made principal of St. Mary Hall on the death of Dr. Hudſon. When he ſtood candidate for member of parliament for the univerſity, in 1722, he reſigned his office of ſecretary, but his other preferment he enjoyed (and

(and it was all he did enjoy) to the time of his death. Dr. Clarke, who oppoſed him, carried his election; and after this diſappointment, in the year 1727, he went over to Ireland. With what deſign he went thither, is to us unknown, but his enemies ſay, it was for the purpoſes of intreague, and to expoſe himſelf to ſale. But he ſays himſelf, and there are no facts alledged to diſprove it, "At no "time of my life, either in England or Ireland, either from "the preſent or any former government, have I aſked, or "endeavoured by any means to obtain a place, penſion or "employment of any kind. I could aſſign many reaſons "for my conduct: but one anſwer I have always ready; I "inherited a patrimony, which I found ſufficient to ſupply "all my wants, and to leave me at liberty to purſue thoſe "liberal ſtudies, which afforded me the moſt ſolid plea-"ſures in my youth, and are the delight and enjoyment of "my old age. Beſides, I always conceived a ſecret horror "of a ſtate of ſervility and dependence: and I never yet "ſaw a placeman or a courtier, whether in an higher or "lower claſs, whether a prieſt or a lay-man, who was his "own maſter."

Dr. King's Apology, p. 20. 4to. Oxf. 1755.

Ib. p. 21.

During his ſtay in Ireland, he is ſaid to have wrote an epic poem called, *The Toaſt*, bearing the name of Scheffer, a Laplander, as its author, and of Peregrine O Donald, Eſq; as its tranſlator; which was a political ſatyr, and was printed and given away to friends, but never ſold.

Letter to Dr. King, occaſioned by his Apology, Lond. 8vo. 1755.

On the dedication of Dr. Ratcliff's magnificent library, 1749, he ſpoke a Latin oration in the theatre at Oxford, which was received with the higheſt acclamations, by a ſplendid auditory. The ingenious Mr. Warton, in his excellent poem, *The Triumphs of Iſis*, pays him a very juſt and great compliment on that occaſion, in the following beautiful lines:

In 8vo.

See on yon ſage how all attentive ſtand, p. 9.
To catch his darting eye and waving hand,
Hark! he begins with all a Tully's art
To pour the dictates of a Cato's heart.
Skill'd to pronounce what nobleſt thoughts inſpire,
He blends the ſpeakers with the patriot's fire;
Bold to conceive, nor timorous to conceal,
What Britons dare to think, he dares to tell:
'Tis his alike the ear and eye to charm,
To win with action, and with ſenſe to warm:

Un-

Untaught in flowry diction to diſpenſe
The lulling ſound of ſweet impertinence;
In frowns or ſmiles, he gains an equal prize,
Nor meanly fears to fall, nor creeps to riſe:
Bids happier days to Albion be reſtor'd,
Bids antient juſtice rear her radiant ſword:
From me, as from my country wins applauſe,
And makes an Oxford's, a Britannia's cauſe.

But this oration, which was ſoon after printed, did not meet with ſuch favourable reception from the public; for he was attacked in ſeveral pamphlets on account of it, in which he was charged with writing barbarous Latin, and in which it was inſinuated, that he was diſaffected to the government, and that he inſtigated the younger members of the univerſity to ſedition and licentiouſneſs: very heavy accuſations, if we may not candidly ſuppoſe them dictated by the ſpirit of malevolence and party zeal.

Again, in the year 1755, when the memorable conteſt happened in Oxfordſhire, his attachment to the old intereſt drew on him the reſentment of the new. He was libelled in news papers and in pamphlets, and charged with the following particulars, viz.

That he was an Iriſhman.

That he had received ſubſcriptions for books never publiſhed to the amount of fifteen hundred pounds, of which ſum he had defrauded his ſubſcribers.

That he had offered himſelf to ſale both in England and Ireland, and was not found worth the purchaſe.

That he was the writer of the London Evening Poſt; the author of a book in queen Anne's reign, entitled, *Political Conſiderations*, 1710, in which there was falſe Engliſh; and of a book then juſt publiſhed, called, *The Dreamer*.

At this time he publiſhed his apology in quarto, and very clearly vindicated himſelf from the ſeveral matters charged on him, except only the laſt article, of his being author of *The Dreamer*; and warmly retaliated on his adverſaries.

We cannot give an exact catalogue of his writings, but this is not ſo material, as a compleat collection of them, prepared by himſelf before his death, is expected ſhortly to be publiſhed. The following are ſome of them.

Miltonis Epiſtola ad Pollionem (Lord Polwarth)
Sermo Pedeſtris.
Scamnum Ecloga.
Templum Libertatis, in three Books.

Tres

Tres Oratiunculæ.
Epiſtola Objurgatoria.
Attonietti Ducis Corſcorum Epiſtola ad Corſcos de rege eligendo.
Eulogium Jacci Etonenſis.
Aviti Epiſtola ad Perillam, virginem Scotam, &c.

He was editor of the five laſt volumes of Dr. South's ſermons. He was known and eſteemed by the firſt men of his time for wit and learning, and muſt be allowed to have been a polite ſcholar, an excellent orator, and an elegant and eaſy writer both in Latin and Engliſh. Some time before his death he wrote the following epitaph for himſelf.

EPITAPHIUM
GUILIELMI KING
A ſeipſo ſcriptum
Pridie nonas Junii
Die natali Georgii III.
MDCCLXII.

Fui
GUILIELMUS KING, L. L. D.
Ab anno MDCCXIX. ad annum MDCC—.
Hujus Aulæ Præfectus.

Literis humanioribus à puero deditus
Eas uſq; ad ſupremum vitæ diem colui.
Neque vitiis carui, neq; virtutibus;
Imprudens et improvidus, comis et benevolus;
Sæpe æquò iracundior,
Haud unquam ut eſſem implacabilis.
A luxuriâ pariter ac avaritiâ
(Quam non tam vitium
Quàm mentis inſanitatem eſſe duxi)
Prorſus abhorrens.
Cives, hoſpites, peregrinos
Omnino liberaliter accepi.
Ipſe et cibi parcus, et vini parciſſimus.
Cum magnis vixi, cum plebeis, cum omnibus,
Ut homines noſcerem, ut me ipſum imprimis:
Neque, eheu, novi!
Permultos habui amicos
At veros, ſtabiles, gratos,

Quæ

(Quæ fortaſſe eſt gentis culpa)
Perpauciſſimos.
Plures habui inimicos,
Sed invidos, ſed improbos, ſed inhumanos.
Quorum nullis tamen injuriis
Perinde commotus fui
Quàm deliquiis meis.
Summam, quam adeptus ſum, ſenectutem
Neque optavi, neque accuſavi.
Vitæ incommoda neque immoderatè ferens,
Neque commodis nimium contentus.
Mortem neque contemſi
Neque metui.

Deus optime,
Qui hunc orbem et humanos res curas,
Miſerere animæ meæ!

EPITAPH
Of WILLIAM KING:
Written by himſelf
June the Fourth,
Birth-Day of GEORGE III.
MDCCLXII.

I was,
WILLIAM KING, L. L. D.
From the year MDCCXIX to the Year MDCC—
Principal of this Hall,
Given to polite Letters from a Boy:
I cultivated them even to the laſt Day of my Life.
I wanted neither Vices, nor Virtues;
Imprudent and improvident, gentle and benevolent:
Often too prone to Anger,
Never implacable,
To Luxury as well as Avarice
(Which laſt I conſidered not as a Vice
But as Madneſs)
Totally averſe.
Citizens, Gueſts, and Foreigners,
I received with the moſt open Hoſpitality:
Myſelf temperate in eating,
In drinking moſt temperate.

I lived with the high, with the low, with all,
That I might know Mankind, and chiefly Myſelf:
Both which, alas, I knew not!
I had very many Friends,
But true, firm, grateful,
(Which perhaps is the National Failing)
Very, very few.
I had many enemies,
But envious, but wicked, but inhuman:
With whoſe Injuries, however,
I was never ſo deeply affected,
As with my own Tranſgreſſions.
The extreme old Age, to which I attained,
I neither wiſhed for, nor accuſed:
Neither bearing the Evils of Life too impatiently,
Nor too much delighted with its Bleſſings.
Death I neither deſpiſed,
Nor feared.
Moſt higheſt,
Who takeſt Care of this World, and the Affairs of Men,
Have Mercy upon my Soul!

KOULI KHAN (THAMAS, alias NADIR) was born in 1687, at a village, or more probably in a tent, a few days journey to the ſouth eaſt of Meſched, in the province of Cheraſan, in Perſia. His father was a ſhepherd, and the ſon in his youth followed the ſame occupation. He was ſoon weary however of that humble life. He ſtole 700 ſheep from his father, which he ſold at Meſched, and with the money he made of them, got together ſeveral lawleſs fellows, put himſelf at their head, and began to rob the caravans. He continued this method of life ſeven years ſucceſſively, and acquired great riches by his robberies. He had under his command 6000 reſolute fellows, well armed, well diſciplined and, practiſed to ſlaughter.

Being thus become formidable, he carried his views beyond the plunder of defenſeleſs peaſants. He offered his ſervices to the Schah Thamas, whoſe throne Eſchref, an uſurper, now poſſeſſed, to deliver his country from her enemies the Aghwans, who had lorded it over the Perſians for five years with the utmoſt barbarity. The Sophi gave him the command of his army. The new general entirely defeated the numerous army of Eſchref, conducted Schah Thamas in triumph

umph to Iſpahan, and eſtabliſhed him upon the throne of his anceſtors. Eſchref having got together all his treaſures and his women, fled towards Candabar with 10,000 men. Kouli Khan, at the head of 15,000 men, went in purſuit of him. He recommended it to the king to go againſt the Turks with the reſt of his army, aſſuring him, that as ſoon as he had ſecured Eſchref, he would fly to his aſſiſtance.

The Perſian hero, part 1. p. 125. and ſeq.

Kouli Khan at laſt came came up with the uſurper, and prepared for an engagement, which was very ſoon deciſive. The Aghwans ſurrounded were either cut in pieces or taken; Eſchref was among the priſoners, and all his treaſures fell into the hands of the victor. Kouli Khan ordered both his eyes to be put out, and ſome days after had him beheaded. The jewels, which were of ineſtimable value, he took to himſelf. The money, which amounted to ſix millions in ſpecie, he diſtributed among the ſoldiers, and ſecured their affections by this liberality.

He compelled the province of Candabar to return to their obedience, and obliged the Great Mogul to reſtore all that he had taken during the troubles of Perſia. He then haſtened back to ſuccour the Sophi, whom he ſuppoſed to be engaged with the Turks. But he was ſurpriſed to find, when he came near Iſpahan, that he had concluded a peace with the Porte, diſbanded his army, and ſent him orders to do the ſame. Theſe orders he received with indignation, exclaimed againſt the ignominious peace, and his effeminate prince. Inſtead of diſbanding his army, which now conſiſted of 70,000 men, he marched with it to Iſpahan; ſeized the Schah Thamas, impriſoned him in a ſtrong fortreſs, and in an aſſembly of the chief men of Perſia got him depoſed, and his ſon, an infant of ſix months old, proclaimed Schah, by the name of Schah Abbas the IIId.

In his name Nadir aſſumed to himſelf the ſovereign power, and preſently iſſued a manifeſto diſclaiming the late peace with the Turks. In conſequence of this manifeſto he marched towards the Turkiſh frontiers. This war continued three years, in which he diſplayed the greateſt military talents, and obtained the moſt ſignal victories, that are to be met with in hiſtory. After having recovered all that had been taken from Perſia, he concluded a peace with the Ottoman Porte in the year 1736. The following year the young Schah Abbas died. Nadir convoked an aſſembly of the chief men of the kingdom. He enumerated to them the great

Hanway's hiſtorical account of the Britiſh trade over the Caſpian ſea, vol. 4.

great ſervices he had done to his country, enlarged on the diſguſt he had met with, and the fatigues he had undergone, acquainting them with his deſign of reſigning the regency, and ſpending the remainder of his days in retirement: he recommended to them to chuſe a new Schah or King, endowed with ſuch qualifications as might prevent the misfortunes they had experienced in former reigns, and maintain the glory of their monarchy.

As ſoon as he had retired, ſome of his creatures propoſed to petition him to accept of the Perſian diadem. This propoſal we may believe was readily agreed to, as they were ſurrounded by an army of 100,000 men entirely devoted to their general. No one offered any objections but the high prieſt, which were ſoon ſilenced by a bow ſtring; and the next day Nadir was proclaimed with all teſtimonies of public joy. As he thought war would be a better prop to his throne than peace, he immediately carried his victorious arms againſt the Mogul, and in one ſingle battle conquered almoſt that whole empire. In this expedition he killed 200,000 people, and brought away a treaſure worth above 145 millions, in which was the Imperial throne ſet with diamonds of an immenſe value.

He now thought of chaſtiſing the Uſbec Tartars, who had been his ſecret enemies during all his wars. He twice defeated them, tho' ſuperior in number, and took their capital, Buchara, by ſtorm, upon which all the country ſubmitted to the conqueror. By taking from the Mogul all that lay between the former limits of Perſia and the Indus; and by ſubduing the whole country of the Uſbeck, he vaſtly enlarged the bounds of his empire. But he fell into a ſtate which ſeemed to border upon diſtraction. He attempted to change the religion of Perſia to that of Omar; hanged up the chief prieſts, put his own ſon to death, and was guilty of ſuch cruelty, that he was aſſaſſinated in the year 1747, in the 60th year of his age, having reigned above 20 years the tyrant of one of the moſt powerful empires on the globe.

LANGELANDE (Roberte) author of the *Viſions of Pierce Plowman*, of whoſe family we have no account, was one of our moſt ancient Engliſh poets, and one of the firſt diſciples of *Wicliff*. According to Bale, he compleated his works in the year 1369, when John Chicheſter was mayor of London: ſo that ſeveral of Gower's and Chau-

Chaucer's pieces made their appearance before it. It is divided into twenty parts (*paſſus*, as he ſtyles them) and conſiſts of many diſtinct viſions, which have no mutual dependance upon each other; ſo that the poem is not a regular and uniform whole, conſiſting of one action or deſign. The author ſeems to have intended it as a ſatire on almoſt every occupation of life, but more particularly on the clergy; in cenſuring whom his maſter *Wicliff* had led the way.

This piece abounds with humour, ſpirit and imagination, all which are dreſt to great diſadvantage in a very uncouth verſification, and obſolete language. It is written without rhyme, an ornament which the poet has endeavoured to ſupply, by making every verſe to conſiſt of words beginning with the ſame letter. This practice has contributed not a little to render his poem obſcure and perplexed, excluſive of its obſolete ſtyle; for to introduce his alliteration, he muſt have been often neceſſarily compelled to depart from the natural and more obvious way of expreſſing himſelf. The learned Dr. Hickes obſerves, that this alliterative verſification was drawn by *Langelande* from the practice of the Saxon poets, and that theſe viſions abound with many Saxoniſms. *Hæc obiter ex Satyrographo noſtro (Langelande) cui Anglo-Saxonum poetæ adeo familiares fuerunt, ut non ſolum eorum verbis verſus ſcripſit, ſed tinnitum illum conſonantem initialium apud eos literarum imitatus eſt, & nonnunquam etiam verſus tantum non Saxonice condidit.*" From this it appears, that the example of *Gower* and *Chaucer*, who ſought to reform the roughneſs of their native tongue, by naturalizing many new words from the Latin, French and Italian; and who introduced the ſeven-lined ſtanza from Petrarch and Dante into our poetry, had little influence upon Langelande, who choſe rather to go back to our Saxon models, both for language and form of verſe.

Linguar. Vett. Septentrion. Theſaurus, cap. 21. p. 207.

The curious reader may perhaps not be diſpleaſed with a ſpecimen of the introduction to the firſt viſion. "The "poet (ſhadowed by the name and character of Peter or "Pierſe, a plowman) repreſents himſelf as weary of wan- "dering, on a May-morning, and at laſt laid down to ſleep "by the ſide of a brook; where in a viſion, he ſees a ſtately "tower upon a hill, with a dungeon, and dark diſmal dit- "ches belonging to it, and a very deep dale under the hill. "Before the tower a large field or plain is ſuppoſed, filled "with men of every rank or occupation, all being reſpec- "tively engaged in their ſeveral purſuits; when ſuddenly a beau-

Obſervations on the Faerie Queene of Spenſer, by Tho. Warton, A. M. 8vo. Lond. 1754. p. 90.

"beautiful lady appears to him, and unravels to him the "mystery of what he had seen."

In a ſummer ſeaſon, when hotte was the ſun, — pass. 1. v. 1. &c.
I ſhoupe me into the ſhroubes as I a ſhepe were;
In habit as a hermit, unholie of werkes,
Went wide into the world wonders to hear,
And on a May-morning, on Malvern-hylles,
Me befell a ferly, a fairy methought
I was wery a wandring, &c.

Before every viſion the manner and circumſtances of his falling aſleep, are diſtinctly deſcribed; before one of them in particular, P. Plowman is ſuppoſed, with equal humour and ſatire, to fall aſleep while he is bidding his beads. In the courſe of the poem, the ſatire is carried on by means of ſeveral allegorical perſonages, ſuch as *Mede*, *Simony*, *Conſcience*, *Sloth*, &c. The learned Selden mentions this author with honour; and by *Hickes*, he is frequently ſtyled, *Celeberrimus ille Satyrographus, morum vindex acerrimus, &c.* *Chaucer*, in the plowman's *Tale*, ſeems to have copied from our author. And Spenſer, in his paſtorals ſeems to have attempted an imitation of his viſions; for, after exhorting his muſe not to contend with Chaucer, he adds,

Nor with the plowman that the pilgrim playde awhile.

Ib. 91.

Notes on Polyolb. S. 11.

Epiſt. to Shep. Kal.

LANGTON (STEPHEN) was born in England, but educated in the univerſity of Paris, and was greatly eſteemed by the king and all the nobility of France for his great learning. He was chancellor of Paris, a cardinal of Rome, and was made archbiſhop of Canterbury, by the pope, in the reign of king John. The monks of Canterbury, according to cuſtom, choſe a prelate, and ſent him to the pope for his approbation. Some diſputes aroſe among them upon the occaſion, which the pope artfully laid hold of to diſannul the election, ſubſtituted Stephen Langton, and with his own hands gave him conſecration at Viterbium. He immediately wrote letters to the king to induce him to confirm what he had done. But the king in great indignation baniſhed all the monks of Canterbury, ſeized their effects, and forbad Stephen Langton entrance into his realm.

Godwin's Engliſh biſhops. Tanner's Bibliotheca, &c.

The pope hearing of this ſent his mandate to three biſhops, viz. London, Ely, and Worceſter, to admoniſh and perſuade the king to reſtore the monks, and give the archbiſhop poſſeſſion of his temporalities; which if he refuſed to do in a limited time, they had orders to interdict the whole

realm. Finding the king reſolute in his determination, they publiſhed the pope's interdiction at the time appointed. This being ineffectual, the pope proceeded to a particular excommunication of the king, deprived him of all regal authority, and abſolved his ſubjects from their allegiance. But all this ſpiritual artillery would have been to no purpoſe, if the king had not perceived a defection amongſt his own ſubjects, and the French making great preparations to invade his dominions.

Upon this account he found it neceſſary to ſubmit to the ſee of Rome, to receive the archbiſhop, and reſtore the monks. Soon afterwards Stephen went to Italy to attend a general council, and in the time of his abſence king John died. At his return he made uſe of all arts to ingratiate himſelf with his ſucceſſor Henry the IIId. He removed the corpſe of Thomas of Becket from the place of its interment, and incloſed it in a ſhrine of gold, ſet with precious ſtones. At this ceremony the king, the pope's legate, and all the nobility attended, and were entertained at the archbiſhop's expence, in a moſt magnificent manner, exceeding it is ſaid, even a royal feſtival. He called a convocation at Oſney near Oxford, wherein many things were decreed, which are for the moſt part to be ſeen among the principal conſtitutions. Here an impoſtor appeared who pretended to be Jeſus Chriſt, and ſhewed marks in his hands, feet and ſide. A woman alſo perſonated the Virgin Mary, and both of them were condemned by this ſynod to be immured between four walls till they died.

He was archbiſhop two and twenty years, and died July 9, 1228, and was buried in the chapel of St. Michael at Canterbury. He was one of the moſt illuſtrious men of the age in which he lived for his learning, and his writings; a catalogue of which is given by Bale and Tanner.

LANGUET (JOHN BAPTIST JOSEPH) doctor of the Sorbonne, the celebrated vicar of St. Sulpice, at Paris, and one of thoſe extraordinary men whom providence raiſes up for the relief of the indigent and wretched, for the good of ſociety, and the glory of nations, was born at Dijon, on the 6th day of June, 1675. His father was Denis Languet, procurator general of that city. After having made ſome progreſs in his ſtudies at Dijon, he continued them at Paris, and reſided in the ſeminary of St. Sulpice. He was received into the Sorbonne the 31ſt day of December, 1698, and took his degree with applauſe. He was ordained prieſt at Vienne in Dauphiny, after which he returned to Paris, and took

took the degree of doctor the 15th day of January, 1703. He attached himself from that time to the community of St. Sulpice, and was of great service in the parish.

Monſ. de la Chetardie, who was vicar there, conſcious of his talents, choſe him for his curate. M. Languet continued in that office near ten years, and ſold his patrimony to relieve the poor. During this period, M. de la St. Vallier, biſhop of Quebec, being priſoner in England, requeſted of the king, that M. Languet might be his aſſiſtant in North America. M. Languet was about to accept of the place, prompted to it by his zeal for the converſion of infidels, but his patrons and friends adviſed him to decline the voyage, as his conſtitution was by no means ſtrong. He ſucceeded Monſ. de Chetardie, vicar of St. Sulpice, in the month of June, 1714.

His pariſh church being much out of repair, and like that of a poor village, ſcarce fit to hold 1200 or 1500 perſons, whereas the pariſh contained 125,000 inhabitants, he conceived a deſign to build a church capable of containing ſuch a great number of people, and worthy of the majeſty of that God whom we adore; and ſome days afterwards undertook this great work, putting his truſt in God, and having no greater fund to begin with than the ſum of one hundred crowns, which had been left him, for this deſign, by a pious and benevolent lady. He laid out this money in ſtones, which he cauſed to be carried through all the ſtreets, to ſhew his deſign to the public.

He ſoon obtained conſiderable donations from all parts, and the duke of Orleans, regent of the kingdom, granted him a lottery. That prince likewiſe laid the firſt ſtone of the porch, in the year 1718, and M. Languet ſpared neither labour nor expence, during his life, to make the church one of the fineſt in the world, both for architecture and ornaments. It was conſecrated in the year 1745, with ſo much ſplendor, that his preſent majeſty of Pruſſia wrote the vicar a letter, which we here tranſcribe:

"SIR,

"I have received with pleaſure the account of the conſe-
"cration of your church. The order and magnificence of
"the ceremonies cannot fail to give one a great idea of the
"beauty of the building which has been the object of them,
"and are ſufficient to characteriſe your good taſte; but
"that which I am perſuaded diſtinguiſhes much more, is
"the piety, beneficence, and zeal, which you have diſplayed
"throughout the whole undertaking; qualities, which,
"however neceſſary in a man of your function, do not, on

"that account, the leſs merit the eſteem and attention of all "mankind: it is to theſe, Sir, that you owe the teſtimony "which I am deſirous to give you of my regard. I pray "God to have you in his holy protection.

Potſdam, October 4, 1748. FREDERICK."

Another work, which does not leſs honour to Monſ. Languet, is the houſe *de l'enfans Jeſus*. The eſtabliſhment of this houſe, ſo advantageous to the community, will beſt evince the piety and the talents of our celebrated divine. It conſiſts of two parts. The firſt is compoſed of about 35 poor ladies, deſcended from families illuſtrious from the year 1535 to the preſent time. The ſecond of more than four hundred poor women and children of town and country.

Thoſe young ladies whoſe anceſtors have been in the king's ſervice are preferred to all others. An education is given them ſuited to the dignity of their birth. They are employed by turns, in inſpecting the bakehouſe, the poultry-yard, the dairies, the laundries, the gardens, the laboratory, the linen warehouſes, the ſpinning rooms, and other places belonging to the houſe. By theſe means they become good houſe-wifes, and able to relieve their poor relations in the country. Services theſe, far more important than if they paſſed their time in ſinging and embroidery. Beſides, the neceſſity they are under to ſuccour, by a thouſand little kind offices, the poor women and girls who work there, renders them more condeſcending, kind and humble, more ſerviceable to ſociety, than if they had only converſed with perſons of rank and diſtinction. Accordingly we ſee here none of thoſe airs of preeminence and diſdain, which are met with in other places. When they leave the houſe, they carry with them to their relations, linen, cloaths, and money. If they chuſe to enter a convent and lead a religious life, a ſufficient ſum is allotted to them for that purpoſe.

M. Languet uſed beſides to grant great ſums of money to ſuch ladies, as were examples of œconomy, virtue and piety, in thoſe religious houſes which he had the goodneſs to ſuperintend. The poor women and children, who form the ſecond part, are provided with food every day, and work at the ſpinning wheel. They make a great quantity of linen and cotton. Different rooms are aſſigned to them. They are under different claſſes. In each room are two ladies of the ſociety of St. Thomas, of Ville Neuve, of which M. Languet was ſuperior-general. Theſe ladies are placed there to overſee the work, and to give ſuch inſtructions as they think proper. They never leave the room till

till others come in their places. The women and the girls who find employment in this houſe, have, in a former period of their lives, been licentious and diſſolute, and are generally reformed, by the examples of virtue before their eyes, and by the ſalutary advice given to them. They have the amount of their work paid them in money when they leave the houſe. They become induſtrious and exemplary, and, by this eſtabliſhment, are reſtored to the community, and to religion. There were in the houſe *de l'enfans Jeſus*, in 1741, more than 1400 women and girls of this ſort, and the vicar of St. Sulpice employed all the means in his power to make their ſituation agreeable. Although the land belonging to the houſe meaſured only 17 arpens*, it has a large dairy, which has given milk to more than 2000 children belonging to the pariſh, a managery, poultry of all ſorts, a bakehouſe from whence more than one hundred thouſand pounds of bread have been diſtributed every month to the poor of the pariſh, ſpinning rooms, a very neat and well cultivated garden, and a magnificent laboratory, where all ſorts of medicines are made.

The order and œconomy obſerved in this houſe in the education, inſtruction, and employment of ſo many people were ſo admirable, and gave ſo great an idea of the vicar of St. Sulpice, that cardinal Fleury propoſed to make him ſuperintendant general of all the hoſpitals in the kingdom: but M. Languet uſed to anſwer him, with a ſmile, *I have always ſaid, my Lord, that it was the bounty of your highneſs led me to the hoſpital.* The expence of this eſtabliſhment was immenſe. He ſpent his revenue on it, an inheritance which came to him by the death of the baron of Montigni his brother, and the eſtate of the abbé de Barnay, granted him by the king.

M. Languet was not leſs to be eſteemed for his beneficence and his zeal in aiding the poor of every ſort. Never man took more pains than he did, in procuring ſeveral donations and legacies which he diſtributed with admirable prudence and diſcretion. He enquired with care, if the legacies which were left him, were to the diſadvantage of the poor relations of the teſtator; if he found that to be the caſe, he reſtored to them not only the legacy, but gave them, when wanting, a large ſum of his own. Madam de Cavois, as illuſtrious for the benevolence of her diſpoſition as for her rank in life, having left him, by her laſt will, a legacy of more than 600,000 livres, he took only 30,000 livres for the poor, and returned the remaining ſum to her relations. It is ſaid, from good authority, that he diſburſed near a million of livres in charities every year. He

* An arpen is a French meaſure of 100 perches ſquare, every perch 18 feet.

always those noble families reduced to poverty, before all others: and, we have heard from persons who knew him well, that there were some families of distinction in his parish, to each of whom he has distributed 30,000 livres per annum. Always willing to serve mankind, he gave liberally, and often before any application was made to him. When there was a general dearth in the year 1725, he sold, in order to relieve the poor, his household goods, his pictures, and some scarce and curious pieces of furniture, which he had procured with difficulty. From that time he had only three pieces of plate, no tapestry, and but a mean serge bed, which madame de Camois had lent him, having sold before, for the poor, all the presents she had made him at different periods. His charity was not confined to his own parish. At the time that the plague raged at Marseilles, he sent large sums into Provence to assist those persons who were afflicted with that disease. He interested himself with great zeal in the promotion of arts and commerce, and in whatever concerned the glory of the nation. In times of public calamity, as conflagrations, &c. his prudence and assiduity have been much admired. He understood well the different dispositions of men. He knew how to employ every one according to his talent or capacity. In the most intricate and perplexed affairs he decided with a sagacity and judgment that surprised every one. M. Languet refused the bishopric of Couserans and that of Poictiers, and several others which were offered him by Louis XIV. and Louis XV. under the ministry of the duke of Orleans and cardinal Fleury. He resigned his vicarage to Monsr. l'Abbé du Lau, in 1748, but continued to preach every Sunday, according to his custom, in his own parish church, and continued also to support the house *de l'enfant Jesus*, till his death, which happened on the 11th day of Oct. 1750, in the 75th year of his age, at the abbey de Bernay, to which place he went to make some charitable establishments. His piety and continued application to works of beneficence, did not hinder him from being lively and cheerful. He had a fine genius, which shewed itself by the agreeable repartees, and sensible remarks he made in conversation.

LEIGHTON (Robert) an eminent Scotch divine. He was minister of a church near Edinburgh, in the distracted times of Cromwell's usurpation; and exhorted his parishioners to live together in charity, and not to trouble themselves with religious, and political disputes, which were then so unsettled. When the ministers were called over yearly in the synod, it was commonly asked, whether they had perached

preached to the times? For God's ſake, anſwered Leighton, when all my brethren preach to the *times*, ſuffer one poor prieſt to preach about *eternity*. His moderation gave offence, and finding his labours of no ſervice, he retired to a life of privacy.

By the unanimous voice of the magiſtrates, he was called ſoon after from his retirement to preſide over the college of Edinburgh; where, during the ſpace of ten years, he diſplayed all the talents of a prudent, wiſe, and learned governor.

Soon after the reſtoration, when that ill-judged buſineſs, the introduction of epiſcopacy into Scotland, was reſolved on, Leighton was conſecrated biſhop of Dunblane. At his entrance upon his office, he gave an early inſtance of his moderation. Sharp, and the other biſhops, intended to enter Edinburgh in a pompous manner. Leighton remonſtrated againſt it; but finding what he ſaid had no weight, he left them at Morpeth, and went to Edinburgh alone.

He ſoon ſaw the violent turn which the councils of the times were taking; and did all in his power to oppoſe it. "How can theſe men, ſaid Sharp, with his uſual vehemence, "expect moderation from us, when they themſelves impoſed "their covenant with ſo much zeal and tyranny on others?" "For that very reaſon, anſwered Leighton mildly, let us "treat them with gentleneſs; and ſhew them the difference "between their principles and ours."

In his own dioceſe Leighton ſet the example; where he was revered even by the moſt rigid of the oppoſite party. He went about preaching without any appearance of pomp; gave all he had to the poor, and removed none of the miniſters, however exceptionable he might think their political principles. But finding this contributed very little to the promotion of the great ſcheme that was carrying on; and that his brethren would not be induced to join as he thought properly in the work, he went to the king, and reſigned his biſhoprick, telling him, that he would not have a hand in ſuch oppreſſive meaſures, were he ſure to plant the Chriſtian religion in an infidel country by them; much leſs, when they tended only to alter the form of church government.

The king and council, partly induced by the remonſtrances of this good biſhop, and partly by their own obſervations, reſolved to carry on the buſineſs in Scotland on a different plan: and with this view Leighton was perſuaded to accept the archbiſhoprick of Glaſgow. In this ſtation he made one effort more, but found it was not in his power to ſtem the violence of the times. In little more than a year, he reſigned his archbiſhoprick, and retired into Suſſex; where

he devoted himself wholly to religion, and acts of piety. He died in the year 1684. He was a man of a most amiable disposition; strict in his life: polite, chearful, and engaging in his manners; of excellent parts, and profoundly learned. He has left him many sermons, and useful tracts, which are in very great esteem.

Some particulars of the life of Dr. John Leland of Dublin, by Isaac Weld, D.D.

LELAND (JOHN) well known by his writings in defence of Christianity, was born at Wigan in Lancashire, in the year 1691, of eminently pious and virtuous parents. They took the earliest care to season his mind with proper instructions; but in the sixth year of his age, the small pox deprived him of his understanding and memory, and expunged all his former ideas. He continued in this deplorable state near a twelvemonth, when his faculties seemed to spring up anew; and tho' he did not retain the least traces of any impressions made on him before the distemper, yet he now discovered a quick apprehension and strong memory.

In a few years after his parents settled in Dublin, which situation gave him an easy introduction to learning, and the sciences. When he was properly qualified by years and study, he was called to be pastor to a congregation of protestant dissenters in that city. He was an able and acceptable preacher; but his labours were not confined to the pulpit. The many attacks made on Christianity, and by some writers of no contemptible abilities, engaged him to consider the subject with the exactest care, and the most faithful examination. Upon the most deliberate enquiry, the truth and divine original, as well as the excellency and importance of Christianity appearing to him with greater lustre, he published answers to the several authors who successively appeared in that cause. He was indeed a master in this controversy, and his history of it, stiled, *A View of the Deistical Writers that have appeared in England in the last and present Century, &c.* is greatly esteemed by all, who have the interest of religion truly at heart.

In the decline of life he published another laborious work, entitled, *The Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Revelation, shewn from the State of Religion in the ancient Heathen World, especially with respect to the Knowledge and Worship of the one true God; a Rule of moral Duty, and a State of future Rewards and Punishments; to which is prefixed, a long preliminary Discourse on Natural and Revealed Religion,* in two vol. 4to. This noble and extensive subject, the several parts

parts of which have been ſlightly and occaſionally handled by other writers, Dr. Leland has treated at large with the greateſt care, accuracy and candour. And in his *View of the Deiſtical Writers*, his cool and diſpaſſionate manner of treating their arguments, and his ſolid confutation of them, have contributed more to depreſs the cauſe of atheiſm and infidelity, than the angry zeal of warm diſputants. But not only his learning and abilities, but his amiable temper, great modeſty and exemplary life, recommended his memory to general eſteem and affection.

LEMERY (NICHOLAS) a celebrated chymiſt, was born November the 17th, 1645, at Rouen in Normandy, of which parliament his father was a proctor, and of the reformed religion. Nicholas having received a ſuitable education at the place of his birth, was put apprentice there to an apothecary, who was a relation, but finding in a ſhort time that his maſter knew little of chymiſtry, he left him in 1666, and went to improve himſelf in that art at Paris, where he applied to Mr. Glazer, then demonſtrator of chymiſtry in the royal gardens. This however did not anſwer his purpoſes, Mr. Glazer was one of thoſe profeſſors who are full of obſcure ideas, and was alſo far from being communicative: Lemery therefore ſtaid with him only two months, and then leaving him, reſolved to travel through France in queſt of ſome better maſters. Dict. portat. de Monſ. l'Advocat. ſub. art.

In this reſolution he went to Montpelier, where he continued three years with Mr. Vernant, an apothecary, who gave him an opportunity of performing ſeveral chymical operations, and of reading lectures alſo to ſome of his ſcholars. Theſe lectures were very uſeful to him, and he made ſuch advances in chymiſtry, that in a little time he drew all the profeſſors of phyſic, as well as other curious perſons at Montpelier to hear him; having always ſome new diſcoveries to inſtruct and entertain the moſt able among them. This raiſed his reputation ſo high that he practiſed phyſic in that univerſity without a doctor's degree.

In 1672, having made the tour of France, he returned to Paris, where he commenced an acquaintance with Mr. Martyn, apothecary to monſieur the prince; where making uſe of the laboratory which this apothecary had in the Hotel de Conde, he performed ſeveral courſes of chymiſtry, which brought him into the knowledge and eſteem of the prince. At length he provided himſelf with a laboratory of his own, and

and might have been made a doctor of phyſic, but he choſe to be an apothecary, by reaſon of his attachment to chymiſtry; in which he preſently opened public lectures, and had ſo great an affluence of ſcholars, that he had ſcarce room to perform his operations. Chymiſtry till this time, had been a ſcience in which there was little truth, and that ſo buried under a multitude of falſities, as to be utterly undiſcernable.

Mr. Lemery was the firſt that diſſipated theſe affected obſcurities, reduced the ſcience to clear and ſimple ideas; aboliſhed the ſenſeleſs jargon of barbarous terms, and promiſed nothing which he did not actually perform; at the ſame time he found out ſome chymical ſecrets which he ſold to good profit. But in 1681, his life began to be diſturbed on account of his religion, and he received orders to quit his employ; at this time the elector of Brandenburgh, by Mr. Spanheim, his envoy in France, made him a propoſal to go to Berlin, with a promiſe of erecting a profeſſorſhip in chymiſtry for him there; but the trouble of tranſporting his family to ſuch a diſtance, added to the hopes of ſome diſtinction that would be obtained in his favour, hindred him from accepting that offer, and he was indulged to read ſome courſes after the time limited by the order was expired; but at length this not being ſuffered, he croſſed the ſea to England in 1683, where he was well received by king Charles the Second, who gave him great encouragement. Yet as the face of the public affairs there appeared not more promiſing of quiet then in France, he reſolved to return thither, tho' without being able to determine what courſe he ſhould then take.

In theſe difficulties, imagining that the quality of a doctor of phyſic might procure him ſome tranquillity, he took that degree at Caen about the end of the year; and repairing to Paris, had a great deal of buſineſs for a while, but did not find that tranquillity he deſired; on the contrary, the ſtate of the reformed religion grew daily worſe; and at laſt the edict of Nantz being revoked in 1685, he was forbid to practice his profeſſion, as well as other proteſtants. However, he read two courſes of chymiſtry afterwards, under ſome powerful protections; one courſe being for the two young brothers of the marquis de Segnelay, ſecretary of ſtate, and the other for my lord Saliſbury; at length he ſunk under the perſecution, and entered into the Romiſh church, in the beginning of the year 1686. This change procured him a full right to practice phyſick, but he was obliged to

have

have the king's letters for holding his courſe of chymiſtry, and for the ſale of his medicines, as he was not now an apothecary; however, theſe letters was eaſily obtained, and what with his pupils, his patients, and the ſale of his chymical ſecrets, he made conſiderable gains.

Upon the revival of the royal academy of ſciences, in 1699, he was made aſſociate chymiſt, and at the end of the year became a penſionary. By the death of Mr. Bourdelin, in 1707, he began to feel the infirmities of age, and had ſome attack of an apoplexy, which were ſucceeded by ſome degree of an hemiplegia; but not ſo ſevere as to hinder him from going abroad, ſo that he attended the academy for a conſiderable time, but at length was obliged to diſcontinue his attendance; and being confined to his houſe, he reſigned his penſionary's place. He was ſtruck with the laſt ſtroke of the apoplexy in 1715, which after ſeven days, put a period to his life, on the 19th of June that year, at the age of ſeventy.

We have the following books publiſhed by him.

1. *A Courſe of Chymiſtry.*
2. *An univerſal Pharmacopœia.*
3. *An univerſal Treatiſe of Drugs.*
4. *A Treatiſe of Antimony; containing the Chymical Analyſis of that Mineral.*

LHUYD, or LHOYD (HUMPHREY) a learned antiquarian, was the ſon of Robert Lhuyd of Denbigh. He was educated at Oxford, but in what houſe he applied himſelf to academical ſtudies doth not appear, till the year 1547, when he is found a graduate in Brazen-noſe College. He applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic, and retiring afterwards to his native place, he lived moſtly within the walls of Denbigh caſtle, practiſed as a phyſician; ſometimes diverted himſelf with muſic, and was eſteemed a well bred gentleman. He died about the year 1570, and was buried in the church of Whitchurch, near Denbigh; where a monument of alabaſter was ſoon after erected to his memory. He was a perſon of great eloquence, an excellent rhetorician, a ſound philoſopher; and in Mr. Camden's judgment, one of the beſt antiquaries of his time. Wood's Athenæ, vol. 1. Britannia, C. 1.

His writings are,

1. *An Almanack and Kalender; containing the Day, Hour, and Minute of the Change of the Moon for ever, &c.* 8vo.
2. *Commentarioli Britannicæ Deſcriptionis fragmentum.*

Colon.

Colon. Agrip. 1572. Of which a new edition was publiſhed by the learned Mr. Moſes Williams, Lond. 1731, 4to. And it was tranſlated into Engliſh by Tho. Twyne, who entitled it, *The Breviary of Britain.* Lond. 1573. 8vo.

3. *De Monâ Druidum inſulâ, Antiquitati ſuæ Reſtitutâ.* In a letter to Abraham Ortelius, April 5, 1568.

4. *De Armamentario Romano.*

Theſe two laſt are printed at the end of *Hiſtoriæ Britannicæ defenſio*; written by Sir John Price, Lond. 1573, 4to.

5. *Chronicon Walliæ, a Rege Cadwalladero, uſque ad Ann. Dom.* 1294, MS. in the cottonian library.

6. *The Hiſtory of Cambria, now called Wales, from Caradoc of Lancarvan, the Regiſters of Conway and Stratflur; with a Continuation, chiefly extracted from Mat. Paris, Nic. Trivet, &c.* But he died before it was quite finiſhed. However, Sir Henry Sidney, lord preſident of Wales, having procured a copy of it, employed Dr. David Powel to fit it for the preſs, who publiſhed it under this title, *The Hiſtorie of Cambria, now called Wales*; a part of the moſt famous yland of Britaine; written in the Brytiſh language above two hundred years paſt: tranſlated into Engliſh by H. Lhoyd, gent. corrected, augmented, and continued out of records and beſt approved authors, by David Powel, D. D. Lond. 1584, 4to.

Our author tranſlated alſo, 7. *The Treaſure of Health; containing many profitable Medicines, written by Peter Hiſpanus.* To which were added, *The Cauſes and Signs of every Diſeaſe, with the Aphoriſms of Hippocrates. Lond.* 1585.

Cibber's lives.

LILLO (GEORGE) an excellent dramatic writer, was by profeſſion a jeweller. He was born near Moorgate in London, 1693, in which neighbourhood he purſued his buſineſs many years with the faireſt reputation. It is ſaid, he was educated in the principles of the diſſenters. He was ſtrongly attached to the muſes; but his compoſitions all tend to the promotion of virtue, morality and religion.

In the purſuance of this aim Mr. Lillo was happy in the choice of his ſubjects; and tho' he does not introduce kings and heroes on the ſtage, nor deſcribe the fall of empires, yet by exhibiting tragic ſcenes, in common and domeſtic life, and deſcribing the ruin of private families by avarice, luſt, &c. he has the art to raiſe the paſſions to an equal height, and to exact a like tribute of tears from an audience. Mr. Cibber

Cibber relates, that when his George Barnwell came upon the ſtage, many of the criticks attended the firſt repreſentation of it with the moſt unfavourable impreſſions. The ſtory of it was founded on a well known old ballad. They brought the ballad with them to the play, intending to make their pleaſant remarks, and ludicrous compariſons between the ancient ditty and the modern drama. But the merit of the play ſoon got the better of this contempt, and preſented them with ſcenes written ſo truly to the heart, that they were drawn in to drop their ballads and pull out their handkerchiefs.

He wrote beſides this, four other tragedies, amongſt all of which the author of the companion to the playhouſe, gives the preference to that entitled, *The Fatal Curioſity*. He died in the year 1739, leaving behind the character of a man of ſtrict morals, great good-nature, a ſound underſtanding, and an uncommon ſhare of modeſty, which added a double luſtre to all his other perfections.

Preface to Smith's tranſlation of Longinus.

LONGINUS (Dionysius) a Grecian, and probably an Athenian, tho' ſome authors fancy him a Syrian. His father's name is entirely unknown, but by his mother Frontonis he was allied to the celebrated Plutarch. We are alſo at a loſs for the employment of his parents, their ſtation in life, and the beginning of his education; but we are informed from a fragment of his, that his youth was ſpent in travelling with them, which gave him an opportunity to increaſe his knowledge, and improve his mind. Wherever men of learning were to be found, he was preſent, and loſt no opportunity of forming a familiarity and intimacy with Ammonius and Origen, philoſophers of no ſmall reputation in that age, were two of thoſe whom he viſited, and heard with the greateſt attention.

The travels of Longinus ended with his arrival at Athens, where he fixed his reſidence. Here he purſued the ſtudies of humanity and philoſophy with the greateſt application. Here he publiſhed his *Treatiſe on the Sublime*, which raiſed his reputation to ſuch a height, as no critic either before or ſince could ever reach. His contemporaries there had ſo great an opinion of his judgment and taſte, that they appointed him ſovereign judge of all authors, and every thing was received or rejected by the public according to the deciſion of Longinus.

His

His ſtay at Athens ſeems to have been of long continuance; and whilſt he taught here, he had amongſt others, the famous *Porphyry* for his pupil. The ſyſtem of philoſophy which he went upon, was the academic; for whoſe founder *Plato*, he had ſo great a veneration, that he celebrated the anniverſary of his birth with the higheſt ſolemnity. But it was his fortune to be drawn from the contemplative ſhades of Athens, to mix in more active ſcenes, to train up young princes to virtue and glory, to guide the buſy and ambitious paſſions of the great to noble ends, to ſtruggle for, and at laſt to die in the cauſe of liberty. Zenobia, queen of the *Eaſt*, prevailed upon him to undertake the education of her ſons. He quickly gained an uncommon ſhare in her eſteem; and in his converſation ſhe ſpent the vacant hours of her life, modelling her ſentiments by his inſtructions, and ſteering herſelf by his counſels in the whole ſeries of her conduct.

Zenobia was at war with the emperor Aurelian, was defeated by him near Antioch, and was compelled to retire to her fortified capital, Palmyra. The emperor ſent her a written ſummons to ſurrender, to which ſhe returned an anſwer drawn up by Longinus, which raiſed his higheſt indignation. The emperor exerted every effort, and the Palmyrians were at length obliged to open their gates and receive the conquerer. The queen and Longinus endeavoured to fly into Perſia, but were overtaken and made priſoners as they were croſſing the Euphrates. When the captive queen was brought before the emperor, her ſpirits ſunk; ſhe laid the blame of her conduct on her counſellors, and fixed the odium of the affronting letter on its true author. This was no ſooner heard, than Aurelian, who was heroe enough to conquer, but not to forgive, poured all his vengeance on the head of Longinus. He was carried away to immediate execution, amidſt the generous condolence of thoſe, who knew his merit. He pitied Zenobia, and comforted his friends. He looked upon death as a bleſſing, ſince it reſcued his body from ſlavery, and gave his ſoul the moſt deſirable freedom. "This world (ſaid he, with his expiring "breath) is nothing but a priſon; happy therefore he, who "gets ſooneſt out of it, and gains his liberty."

The writings of Longinus were numerous, ſome on philoſophical, but the greateſt part on critical ſubjects. Dr. Pearce has collected the titles of twenty-five treatiſes, none of which,

except

except that on the *Sublime*, have escaped from the depredations of time, and the barbarians. On this mutilated and imperfect piece has the fame of Longinus been erected. The learned and judicious have bestowed extraordinary commendation upon it. The golden treatise is its general title. The following lines of Mr. Pope give a beautiful and just character of it.

Essay on criticism.

Thee, great *Longinus!* all the nine inspire,
And fill their critic with a poet's fire;
An ardent judge, who, zealous in his trust,
With warmth gives sentence, and is always just;
Whose own example strengthens all his laws,
And is himself the great sublime he draws.

LOWTH (WILLIAM) was the son of William Lowth, apothecary and citizen of London, and was born in the parish of St. Martin's Ludgate, September 11th, 1661. His grandfather Mr. Simon Lowth, rector of Tylehurst in the county of Berks, took great care of his education, and initiated him very early in letters. He was afterwards sent to merchant taylor's school, where he made so great a progress in learning, that he was elected from thence into St. John's College, in Oxford, before he was fourteen years of age. Here he regularly took the degrees of master of arts, and batchelor in divinity. His eminent worth and learning recommended him to Dr. Mew, bishop of Winchester, who made him his chaplain, and conferred upon him a prebend in the cathedral church of Winchester, and the rectory of Buriton, with the chapel of Petersfield, Hants.

His studies were strictly confined within the limits of his own province, and were solely applied to the peculiar duties of his function; yet that he might acquit himself the better, he acquired an uncommon share of critical learning. There is scarce any ancient author, whether Greek or Latin, profane or ecclesiastical, especially the latter, but what he had read with a critical accuracy; constantly accompanying his reading with critical and philological remarks. Of his collections in this way, he was upon all occasions very communicative. Hence the notes on *Clemens Alexandrinus*, which are to be met with in Dr. Potter's edition of that father. Hence the like remarks on *Josephus*, communicated to Dr. Hudson for his edition, and acknowledged in the preface. As also those larger and more numerous annotations on the *Ecclesiastical Historians*, inserted in Mr. Reading's edition of them

them at Cambridge. The author of *Bibliotheca Biblica* was indebted to him for the ſame kind of aſſiſtance.

The learned Dr. Chandler, late biſhop of Durham, while he was engaged in his defence of Chriſtianity from the prophecies of the Old Teſtament, againſt the diſcourſe of the *Grounds and Reaſons of the Chriſtian Religion*; and in his vindication of the *Defence*, in anſwer to the *Scheme of Literal Prophecy conſidered*, held a conſtant correſpondence with him, and conſulted him upon many difficulties that occurred in the courſe of that work.

The moſt valuable part of his character was that which leaſt appeared in the eyes of the world; the private and retired part, that of the good chriſtian, and the uſeful pariſh prieſt. His piety, his diligence, his hoſpitality and beneficence rendered his life highly exemplary, and greatly enforced his public exhortations. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Pitt, Eſq; of Blandford, by whom he had three daughters and two ſons, one of whom is the learned Dr. Robert Lowth, one of the greateſt ornaments of the preſent age.

He died May the 17th, 1732, and was buried by his own orders in the church yard at Buriton.

He publiſhed, *A Vindication of the Divine Authority and Inſpiration of the Old and New Teſtament*, 12mo. *Oxon.* 1692.

And a ſecond Edition, with Amendments, and a new Preface; wherein the Antiquity of the Pentateuch is aſſerted and vindicated from ſome late Objections. Lond. 1699.

Directions for the profitable reading of the Holy Scriptures: together with ſome Obſervations for confirming their divine Authority, and illuſtrating the Difficulties thereof. Lond. 1708. 12mo. *and ſeveral editions ſince.*

Two Sermons preached in the Cathedral Church of Wincheſter, at the Aſſizes in the Year 1714, *entituled, Religion the diſtinguiſhing Character of Human Nature, on Job* xxviii. 28. and, *The Wiſdom of acknowledging divine Revelation, on Matt.* xi. 19.

A Commentary on the Prophet Iſaiah, 4to. *Lond.* 1714.

On Jeremiah, 1718.

On Ezekiel, 1723.

On Daniel and the Minor Prophets, 1726.

Theſe were afterwards republiſhed together, with additions, in one vol. folio, as a continuation of Bp. Patrick's com-

commentary on the other parts of the Old Teſtament, in which form it has had ſeveral editions.

The Characters of an Apoſtolical Church fulfilled in the Church of England, and our Obligations to continue in the Communion of it.

A Sermon preached in the Church of Peterſfield, in the County of Southampton, 1722, London, two Editions.

This drew him unwillingly into ſome controverſy with John Norman of Portſmouth, but he ſoon dropt it, finding him an unfair adverſary, conſidering that it had already been managed by ſome of our greateſt divines with all the advantages that ſtrength of reaſon and calmneſs of temper can give to any cauſe, but with little ſucceſs; and that he might have leiſure to proſecute his *Commentaries on the Prophets.* Biog. Brit.

LUDOLPH (HENRY WILLIAM) was a native of Erfurt, one of the principal towns of Thuringia in Germany, and was born in the year 1655. He was ſon to George Henry Ludolph, one of the counſellors of that city, and was nephew to the famous Job Ludolph; who had ſome ſhare in the care of his education, and the regulation of his ſtudies. He thus became qualified for the poſt which he afterwards enjoyed, of being ſecretrary to Mr. Lenthe, envoy from Chriſtian V. king of Denmark, to the court of Great Britian. Lives and characters of the moſt illuſtrious perſons, Britiſh and foreign, who died in the year 1712, 8vo. Lond.

This gentleman, for his faithfulneſs and ability, recommended him afterwards to Prince George of Denmark, and in the year 1686, he became his ſecretary. This honourable office he enjoyed for ſome years, 'till he was ſeized with a violent diſtemper, which entirely incapacitated him for it. On this account he was diſcharged, with the allowance of a handſome penſion. After he had thoroughly recovered from his illneſs, he took a reſolution to viſit ſome foreign countries; but he did not make the common tour, as his deſign was to ſee thoſe places, and underſtand thoſe languages that were uncommon. Muſcovy at that time was hardly known to travellers, he therefore determined to viſit it, and as he had ſome knowledge of the Ruſſian language before he left England, he eaſily became acquainted with the principal men of that northern country. He met with ſome Jews here, with whom he frequently converſed, and he was ſo great a maſter of the Hebrew tongue, that he could talk with

them in that language; and he gave ſuch uncommon proofs of his knowledge, that the Muſcovite prieſts took him for a conjuror.

Mr. Ludolph underſtood muſic, and could play very well on many ſorts of inſtruments. He had the honour to play before the Czar at Moſcow, and the Muſcovites were then ſuch great ſtrangers to muſic, that he expreſſed the moſt wonderful ſurprize, as well as the moſt exquiſite delight at it. This prince by his travels afterwards into ſeveral parts of Europe, rendered himſelf very knowing and accompliſhed in many arts, of which he and his country were before extremely ignorant. Mr. Ludolph returned to London about the end of the year 1694, when he was cut for the ſtone. As ſoon as the ſtate of his health would permit, in return for the civilities he had received in Muſcovy, he ſet himſelf to work, to write a grammar of their language by it to teach the natives their own tongue in a regular form. This book was printed by the univerſity preſs at Oxford, and was publiſhed 1696. This eſſay, as he ſays in his preface, he hoped might be of uſe to traders and travellers, as it was an introduction to the knowledge of a language, which was ſpoke through a vaſt tract of country, from Archangel as far as Aſtracan, and from Ingermania as far as the confines of China.

Mr. Ludolph did not end his travels with ſeeing Muſcovy and the adjacent countries. He had a great deſire to go into the Eaſt, and to inform himſelf of the ſtate of the Chriſtian church in the Levant. He began this journey in March 1698, and in November following arrived at Smyrna. From hence he travelled to Jaffa, from Jaffa to Jeruſalem, and from Jeruſalem to Cairo, and made all uſeful obſervations relating to the productions of nature and art, to the government and religion of the countries through which he paſſed. The converſation he had with the commander of a Turkiſh ſhip in his paſſage to Alexandria is not the leaſt remarkable thing in his travels. While he was on board, he was reading our Saviour's ſermon on the mount in the New Teſtament in Arabic, which was printed in that language at the charge of that great and good philoſopher Mr. Boyle. The captain having liſtened ſome time, aſked what book that was; to which Mr. Ludolph anſwering, that it was the ſyſtem of the chriſtian religion: he replied, that it could not poſſibly be, ſince they practiſed quite the contrary. To this Mr. Ludolph rejoined, that he was miſtaken, and that he did

did not wonder at it, as the Turks had little opportunity of converſing with any other than ſailors and merchants, few of whom they reckoned to be good Chriſtians, &c. The Turk ſeemed to be very well ſatisfied, and from thence was extremely kind to him.

The deplorable ſtate of Chriſtianity in the countries thro' which he travelled, undoubtedly moved him to attempt, after his return, the impreſſion of the New Teſtament in vulgar Greek, and to make a charitable preſent of it to the Greek church. He providentially came by the original, which had been printed divers years before in two vol. in Holland. Being one day on a viſit to the biſhop of Worceſter, his lordſhip informed him, that an ordinary man, dreſſed like a ſeaman, came to his door, deſired to ſpeak with him, produced thoſe volumes, and offered them to ſale; and that after he had given ſome plauſible account how he came by them, he had purchaſed them. Theſe two volumes were by the induſtry of Mr. Ludolph, and the generous contributions of the biſhop and their friends, printed in one vol. in 12mo. in London; and were afterwards diſtributed among the Greeks by Mr. Ludolph, by means of his friendſhip and correſpondence with ſome of the beſt diſpoſed men among them.

He would often expreſs his wiſhes, that the proteſtant powers in Europe would ſettle a ſort of college at Jeruſalem, and in ſome degree imitate the great zeal of the papiſts, who ſpare neither coſt nor pains to propagate their religion every where. He wiſhed alſo that ſuch men as were deſigned to live in that college might be acquainted with the vulgar Greek, Arabic, and Turkiſh languages, and might by univerſal love and charity be qualified to propagate genuine chriſtianity: for many, ſays he, propagate their own particular ſyſtems, and take this to be the goſpel of Chriſt.

In the year 1709, when a vaſt number of Palatines came over into England, Mr. Ludolph was appointed one of the commiſſioners by her majeſty to manage the charities of her ſubjects to theſe unhappy ſtrangers, and to find out ways to employ them to the beſt advantage. He died on the 25th day of January following, in the 55th year of his age.

His works, beſides the Muſcovite grammar already mentioned, are,

1. *Meditations upon Retirement from the World.*

2. *Alſo upon divers Subjects tending to promote the inward Life of Faith, &c.*

3. *Conſiderations on the Intereſt of the Church Univerſal.*

4. *A Propoſal for promoting the Cauſe of Religion in the Churches of the Levant.*

5. *Reflections on the preſent State of the Chriſtian Church.*

6. *A Homily of Macarius, done out of Greek.*

Some of theſe were printed ſingly, and all of them together in London 1712; as alſo his funeral ſermon, by Mr. Boehm, chaplain to the late prince George of Denmark.

Cibber's lives, &c.

LYDGATE (JOHN) an Auguſtin monk of St. Edmund's Bury, flouriſhed in the reign of Henry the VIth. He was a diſciple and admirer of Chaucer, and according to ſome critics, excelled his maſter in the art of verſification. After having ſpent ſome time in our Engliſh univerſities, he travelled through France and Italy, and improved himſelf in the languages and the polite arts. After his return he became tutor to many noblemens ſons, and for his excellent endowments was held in great eſteem. He died in the 60th year of his age Ann. 1440, and was buried in his own convent at Bury.

Pitſeus ſays, he was not only an elegant poet, and an eloquent rhetorician, but alſo an expert mathematician, an acute philoſopher, and no mean divine; that he wrote partly in proſe and partly in verſe many exquiſite and learned books, amongſt which are *Eclogues, Odes and Satires.* His verſes were ſo very ſmooth, that it was ſaid of him by his contemporaries, that his wit was framed and faſhioned by the muſes themſelves. But whoever peruſes his works at preſent with any degree of taſte, will be apt to conclude that his contemporaries have been very partial to him. We ſhall quote a few lines from the concluſion of his *Fall of Princes*, which give us at once an account of his learning, and a ſpecimen of his poetry.

Out of the French I drough it of entent,
Not word by word, but following in ſubſtance
And from Paris to England it ſent,
Only of purpoſe you to do pleaſance.
Have me excuſed! my name is John Lidgate,
Rude of language, I was not born in France

Her curious mitres in Engliſh to tranſlate!
Of other tongue I have no ſuffiſance.

MAGLIABECHI (ANTONY) was born at Florence of Oct. 28th, 1633. His father died when he was but ſeven years old. His mother at firſt had him taught grammar, but changing her mind, put him apprentice to one of the beſt goldſmiths in Florence, having firſt given him ſomeknowledge of the principles of the art of drawing. When he was about ſixteen years of age, his paſſion for learning began to ſhew itſelf. He laid out the little money he had in buying books, which he concealed with great care; and when he was unobſerved at night, he ſacrificed a great part of his ſleep to reading. His mother's authority was a great check to his laudable inclination; but her death having left him at liberty to purſue it, he gave himſelf up entirely to learning. He had the happineſs of being acquainted with Michael Ermini, librarian to the cardinal de Medicis. With the aſſiſtance of this excellent maſter, he ſet to work, in order to perfect himſelf in the Latin tongue, to tranſlate and to extract from the beſt authors; and he had ſurprizing ſucceſs in a little time. He made altogether as quick a progreſs in the Hebrew language. Niceron's memoirs, tom. 4.

His name ſoon became famous among the learned. Lambecius, in the year 1665, makes honourable mention of him in his commentaries. Many applied to him as an oracle; and he anſwered every queſtion with ſuch ſolidity and preciſion, as if he had never ſtudied any other ſubject, citing the authors that had treated of it, the different editions of their works, the chapters, and even the paragraphs relating to it. A prodigious memory was his diſtinguiſhing talent. He read every book that came into his hands, and retained not only the ſenſe of what he read, but often all the words, and the very manner of ſpelling, if ſingular. As an inſtance of this, Mr. Spence, in his parallel between him and Robert Hill, tells the following ſtory of him, which indeed ſeems hardly credible. A gentleman, to make tryal of the force of his memory, lent him a manuſcript he was going to print. Sometime after it was returned, the gentleman came to him with a melancholy face, and pretended it was loſt. Magliabechi being requeſted to recollect what he remembered of it, wrote the whole, without miſſing a word, or varying the ſpelling. Spence's parallel, &c.

He generally kept himself shut up the whole day, and only opened his doors in the evening to men of letters who came to see him and converse with him. His attention was entirely absorbed by his books and studies; and he often forgot the most urgent wants of human nature. Cosmo III. grand duke of Florence made him his librarian; but this employment did not at all change his manner of life; the philosopher still continued negligent in his dress, and simple in his manners. An old cloak served him for a morning gown in the day, and for bed cloaths at night. He had one straw chair for his table, and another for his bed; in which he generally continued fixed amongst his books till he was overpowered by sleep. The duke provided a commodious apartment for him in his palace; which Magliabechi was with much difficulty persuaded to take possession of; and which he quitted in four months, returning again to his house with various pretences, against all the remonstrances of his friends.

He is characterised by an extraordinary modesty, by a sincere and beneficent disposition, which his friends often experienced in their wants. He was a great patron of men of learning, and had the highest pleasure in assisting them with his advice and information, in furnishing them with all necessary books and manuscripts. Carinal *Noris* used to call him his *Mecænas*, and writing to him one day, he told him he thought himself more obliged to him for his direction in his studies, than to the pope for raising him to the purple. He had the utmost aversion to any thing that looked like constraint. The grand duke knew his disposition, and therefore always dispensed with his personal attendance upon him; and when he had any orders to give him, sent him them in writing. The pope and the emperor would gladly have drawn him into their service, but he constantly refused their most honourable and advantageous offers.

As he led a most sedentary life, and yet arrived to a mature old age (for he died in his 81st year) it may be curious enough to subjoin an account of the regimen he observed, which is given us by *Marmi*, who composed his elogium. He always kept his head warmly covered, he took at certain times treacle, which he esteemed an excellent preservative against noxious vapours. He loved strong wine, but drank it soberly, and in small quantities. He lived upon the plainest and most ordinary food. He took tobacco, to which he was

a ſlave, to exceſs; but was abſolute maſter of himſelf in every other article.

He died in the midſt of the public applauſe, after enjoying during all the latter part of his life, ſuch an affluence, as very few perſons have ever procured by their knowledge or learning. By his will he left a very fine library, collected by himſelf, for the uſe of the public, with a fund to maintain it; and the overplus of the fund to the poor. It had been uſual for every author and printer to make him a preſent of a copy of every thing they publiſhed.

Though he never compoſed any work himſelf, yet the commonwealth of learning are greatly obliged to him for ſeveral, the publication of which was owing to him; ſuch as the Latin poems of Henry de Settimello, the Hodæpori-con of Ambroſe Camaldula, the dialogue of Benedict Aretin, and many others.

MAZARINE (JULIUS) Cardinal, and firſt miniſter of ſtate in France, was born at Piſcina, in the province of Abruzzo in Italy, on July the 14th, 1602. He enjoyed at the ſame time the biſhoprick of Metz, and the Abbies of St. Arnold, St. Clement, and St. Vincent in that city; as alſo thoſe of St. Denys in France, of Cluni, of St. Victor of Marſeilles, of St. Medard of Soiſſons, of St. Martin, of Laon of St. Taurin of Cvreux, &c. &c. The greatneſs of his abilities was conſpicuous, even in his early years, whilſt he was ſtudying the belles lettres, on the plan of education, which was then followed in almoſt every part of Italy: it was at this early age that he had the happineſs of being inſtructed by the abbe Jerome of Colonna, who afterwards became a cardinal. Moreri.

This illuſtrious perſon went to reſide in the univerſity of Alcala in Spain, whither he was followed by Mazarine, who applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law, and took up, at his return to Italy, his doctor's degree. He went afterwards to the court of Rome, where he became acquainted with cardinal Sacchetti, whom pope Urban VIII. ſent into Lombardy; it was through his means that Mazarine was inſtructed in each particular, relating to the intereſt of the different princes who were then at war about Caſſel and Monſerrat.

Soon after this the cardinal Antonio Barberini, nephew to the pope, came into the Milaneſe and Piedmont, in the character of legate to conclude a peace. Mazarine embraced

his cause so warmly, and did it such real service, that he was ordered to remain upon the spot with the nuncio Jaques Pancirole, and to assist him in his endeavours to conclude this great affair.

He here pryed closely into the designs of the French, the Imperialists, the Spaniards, the duke of Mantua, and the duke of Savoy; and took such measures as might best reconcile and strengthen their various interests. The peace had been concluded at Ratisbon on the third of October, but the French and the Spaniards refused to accept of it in Italy. Mazarine, who perceived that by such an opposition, his care was on the point of being useless, sought out for new expedients to enforce a welcome reception of the peace, and to prevent the two armies from coming to an engagement. The Spaniards who were besieging Cassel, had made entrenchments for six miles round about them; and were determined vigorously to defend themselves against the French, who approached extremely near, with an intention to force their lines.

On the 26th of October 1630, were these enemies prepared for battle: the Spaniards waited only for the signal to fire, and the forlorn hope of the French army had been drawn out to force their lines; when Mazarine, after having made several embassies, and offered an accommodation in many different forms, quitted the Spanish trenches, and riding on a full gallop towards the French, waved his hat to them crying out, peace! peace!

He then addressed himself to the commander in chief, the marshal duke de Schomberg, and gave in such proposals as were accepted by the generals, and followed by the peace concluded in the April following. The nuncio Pancirole, and Mazarine were joint agents for the pope; but all the credit of the negociation was given to the latter.

The cardinal de Richlieu was so well satisfied with his conduct, that he conceived an esteem for him, which was productive of great advantages. Barberini was equally attached to him, and prevailed upon Urban VIII. to make him keeper of the seals. He went in 1634 to Avignon, in quality of vice-legate, and to France in that of nuncio extraordinary. It was there that he acquired a deep insight into all state affairs, the friendship of Richlieu, and the good will of Louis the XIIIth. In compliment to the nomination of this

this monarch, the pope added him to the number of cardinals in 1641.

When Richlieu died, the ſame king made Mazarine his miniſter of ſtate, and one of the executors to his will. In theſe departments, he took upon him the adminiſtration of affairs, during the minority of Lewis XIVth, and the regency of the queen, Anne of Auſtria. The dawnings of his power were attended by the happieſt ſucceſs; and the good fortune of the king's armies was to our cardinal, a ſource of much national applauſe. But theſe advantages were very tranſient, and ſoon retired to make room for the united murmurs of an oppreſſed people, and the envious combination of the great ones, who were jealous of his high advancements.

Hence aroſe the civil wars in 1649, and the three following years. It was inſiſted upon that he ſhould be diſmiſſed from the royal preſence; and Mazarine, who knew how neceſſary it was for him to retire, demanded that he might take his leave; and yielding to the ſeverity of the times, departed from the kingdom. He was ſtill ſo conſcious that fortune would always follow him, that he mentioned even this event, as one of the chief incidents contributing to his greatneſs. The miſeries which the French were labouring under, adminiſtered freſh fuel to the fire which had been lighted in the peoples breaſts againſt the cardinal. A multitude of decrees were iſſued out againſt him, his fine library was ſold, and a price was fixed upon his head: but he parried all theſe dreadful blows, with moſt aſtoniſhing dexterity; returned to court, and with a double ſhare of power; the joy of which was not a little heightened, when he perceived that they, who once had been his bittereſt enemies, were now become his warmeſt friends. After this he continued to render the ſtate many important ſervices, the capital of which was the obtaining of the peace between France and Spain: for this purpoſe he went himſelf to hold a conference with the Spaniſh miniſter, Don Lewis de Haro, in 1659. The ſucceſsful termination of this affair was followed by the king's marriage with the infanta.

The continual application of Mazarine to buſineſs brought on a very dangerous illneſs: he was at that time at the Louvre, but gave orders that he ſhould be carried to Vincennes, where he died on the 9th of March 1661, at the age of fifty-nine years.

The

The king paid the higheſt honours to his memory. His body was magnificently entomb'd in the college, uſually called after his name, but ſometimes by that of the four nations, having been deſigned as a place of education for the youth of the four conquered nations.

Mazarine had a brother and two ſiſters. His letters have been publiſhed, thirty-ſix of them made their appearance at Paris in 1691; and in 1693 a ſecond volume came out, containing ſeventy-ſeven more: the whole was reprinted in two parts in 1694.

Theſe letters are not arranged in the order of their dates; but this error was amended in a later edition, publiſhed (as the title page informs us) at Amſterdam, by Zachary Chatelain, in 1745, in 2 vol. 12mo; for this, we are indebted to the care of the abbe d'Alainval; but this edition is rendered more valuable than the others, being augmented by more than fifty letters, which had never before appeared, and which are all placed in their juſt order. The title of this work is, *Letters of Cardinal Mazarine, containing the Secrets of the Negociations concerning the Pyrenæan Peace, and the Conferences which he had on that Subject with Don Lewis de Haro, the Spaniſh Miniſter; the whole enriched with hiſtorical Notes.*

The firſt twenty letters of this collection had never before been printed, they are written chiefly to the king and the queen mother, and that before the cardinal was arrived at St. Jean de Luz. The moſt intereſting parts in this collection, are, doubtleſs, thoſe which relate to the conferences. The detail of theſe are all made by Mazarine to M. Le Tellier, whoſe office it was to give in an account of them to the king. The cardinal unravels each particular with the utmoſt nicety and preciſion, and ſeems, as it were, to make the reader a third perſon concerned with the two plenipotentiaries, and enjoying, like them, the moſt extenſive knowledge of the intereſts of the two courts of Spain and France.

MILTIADES, an Athenian general, who ſignalized himſelf in that glorious period of the Grecian hiſtory, when the Perſians firſt made an attempt upon the liberties of Greece. At the celebrated battle of Marathon, which rendered that attempt entirely abortive, he commanded in chief. He had before given ſufficient proofs of his abilities, by ſettling a colony in Thrace.

Upon

Upon the retreat of the Perſians, he was ſent with a fleet to take in ſuch of the Ægean iſlands as had revolted. At Paros he was unfortunate, which raiſed againſt him the clamour and reſentment of his countrymen. On his return home, he was thrown into priſon, where he languiſhed out the remainder of his days.

This uſage is, however, attributed by many authors to the fears of the Athenians. Theſe zealous republicans viewed merit with an evil eye; and conſidered it as paving the way to tyranny. Hence it came to paſs, that their moſt eminent citizens ſeldom eſcaped public cenſure. Miltiades ſeems to have been a man of ſolid judgment, and great depth of parts: he had a commanding genius, and a ſoul uncommonly diſintereſted.

MISSON (FRANCIS MAXIMILIAN) (whoſe pleadings before the parliament of Paris in favour of the reformers, bear genuine marks of eloquence and ability) retired into England after the repeal of the edict of Nants, where he became a ſtrenuous aſſertor of the proteſtant religion.

In the years 1687 and 1688, he was on his travels in Italy, in quality of governor to an Engliſh nobleman. An account of the country, and of the occurrences of the time in which he remained in it, was publiſhed at the Hague, in three volumes, 12mo. under the title of, *A New Voyage to Italy*. Monſ. L'Abbé Lenglet du Freſnoy, ſpeaking of this performance, obſerves that it is well written, but that the author has ſhewn himſelf too credulous, and as ready to believe every inſinuation to the diſadvantage of the roman catholics, as they generally are to adopt whatever can reflect diſgrace upon the proteſtants. The tranſlation of this work into the Engliſh language has been enriched with many additions: the original has been ſeveral times reprinted.

Mr. Addiſon, in his preface to his remarks on the different parts of Italy, ſays that, "Monſ. Miſſon has written "a more correct account of it, in general, than any be"fore him, as he particularly excelled in the plan of the "country, which he has given us in true and lively co"lours." He alſo publiſhed, after his arrival in England, *The Sacred Theatre at Sevennes, or an Account of Prophecies and Miracles performed in that Part of Languedoc*; this was printed at London in 1707.

He

He has alſo left behind him, *The Obſervations and Remarks of a Traveller*, in 12mo, publiſhed at the Hague, by Vanderburen. He died at London, on the 16th of January, 1721.

Birch's heads and characters.

MORDAUNT (CHARLES) earl of Peterborough, was ſon of John lord Mordaunt, of Rygate, in the county of Surry, and lord viſcount Avalon in the county of Somerſet, by Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Carey, ſecond ſon of Robert, earl of Monmouth.

He was born about the year 1658; and in June 1675, ſucceeded his father in his honours and eſtate. In his youth he ſerved under the admirals Torrington and Narborough, in the Mediterranean, during the war with the ſtate of

Collins's peerage, v. 2. p. 285.

Algiers; and June the firſt, 1680, embarked for Africa with the earl of Plymouth, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at Tangier, when it was beſieged by the moors.

In the reign of king James II, he was one of thoſe lords

Burnet, v. 1. p. 665.

who diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their zeal againſt the repeal of the teſt act; and diſliking the meaſures and deſigns of the court, obtained leave to go over into Holland, to accept the command of a Dutch ſquadron in the Weſt-Indies. On his arrival, he preſſed the prince of Orange to undertake an expedition into England, repreſenting the matter as extremely eaſy; but his ſcheme appearing too romantic to the prince to build upon, his highneſs only promiſed him in general, that he ſhould have an eye on the affairs of England, and endeavour to put thoſe of Holland in ſo good a poſture, as to be ready to act when it ſhould be neceſſary;

Ib. p. 762.

aſſuring him at the ſame time, that if the king ſhould proceed to change the eſtabliſhed religion, or to wrong the princeſs in her right, or to raiſe forged plots to deſtroy his friends, he would try what could poſſibly be done.

The reaſon why the prince was not willing to engage too far in lord Mordaunt's deſigns, ſeems to have been, becauſe, as biſhop Burnet obſerves, his lordſhip was, "a "man of much heat, many notions, and full of diſcourſe; "and, though brave and generous, had not true judgment, "his thoughts being crude and indigeſted, and his ſecrets "ſoon known." However, he was one of thoſe whom the prince chiefly truſted, and on whoſe advice he governed all his motions.

In 1688 he accompanied his highneſs in his expedition into England; and upon his advancement to the throne,

was

was ſworn of the privy council, made one of the lords of the bed-chamber to his majeſty, and in order to attend at the coronation as an earl, advanced to the dignity of earl of Monmouth, April 9, 1689, having the day before been conſtituted firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury. He had likewiſe the command of the royal regiment of horſe, which the city of London had raiſed for the public ſervice, and of which his majeſty was colonel. But in the beginning of November, 1690, he was diſmiſſed from his poſt in the treaſury. June the 19th, 1697, upon the death of his uncle Henry, earl of Peterborough, he ſucceeded to that title; and upon the acceſſion of queen Anne to the crown, was deſigned for the Weſt-Indies, being inveſted with the commiſſion of captain general, and governor of Jamaica, and command of the army and fleet for that expedition.

In March, 1705, he was ſworn of the privy council; and the ſame year declared general and commander in chief of the forces ſent to Spain, and joint admiral of the fleet with Sir Cloudſley Shovell, of which, the year following, he had the ſole command, Sir Cloudſley remaining in the Britiſh ſeas. His taking Barcelona with an handful of men, and relieving it afterwards, when greatly diſtreſſed by the enemy; his driving out of Spain the duke of Anjou, and the French army, which conſiſted of twenty-five thouſand men, though his own troops never amounted to ten thouſand, the poſſeſſion he gained of Catalonia, of the kingdoms of Valencia, Arragon, and Majorca, with part of Murcia and Caſtile, and thereby giving opportunity to the earl of Galway of advancing to Madrid without a blow; theſe are ſuch aſtoniſhing inſtances of valour, prudence, and conduct in military affairs, that, notwithſtanding all the care his hiſtorian declares he had taken, to relate what paſſed with the utmoſt veracity and exactneſs, the account of them has more the air of romance than hiſtory.

Dr. T. C. Freind, the earl of Peterborough's conduct, &c. p. 196.

For theſe ſervices his lordſhip was declared general in Spain by Charles III, afterwards emperor of Germany; and that war being looked upon as likely to be concluded, he received her majeſty's commiſſion to be embaſſador extraordinary, with power and inſtructions for treating and adjuſting all matters of ſtate and traffic between the two kingdoms. But whatever were the cauſes of his being recalled from Spain, his conduct there was juſtified by the houſe of lords, on January the 12th, 1710-11, who, reſolved that his lordſhip, during the time he commanded the army

army in that kingdom, had performed many great and eminent ſervices; and that if the opinion, which he had given to the council of war at Valentia, had been followed, it might very probably have prevented the misfortunes, that had ſince happened in Spain; and upon this foundation they voted thanks to his lordſhip in the moſt ſolemn manner.

In the years 1710, and 1711, he was employed in embaſſies to Vienna, Turin, and ſeveral of the courts in Italy; and, on his return to England, was made colonel of the royal regiment of horſe guards; and being general of the marines, lord lieutenant of the county of Northampton, was, on Auguſt the fourth, 1713, inſtalled at Windſor a knight of the garter. Soon after which he was ſent ambaſſador extraordinary to the king of Sicily, and to negociate affairs with other Italian princes; and in March 1713-14, was made governor of the iſland of Minorca. In the reign of George I, he was general of all the marine forces in Great-Britain, in which poſt he was likewiſe continued by his ſucceſſor.

He died in his paſſage to Liſbon, whether he was going for the recovery of his health, on October the 25th, 1735, aged ſeventy-ſeven.

He was maſter of moſt uncommon qualities, and eminent in each of them to a degree, which might have been a ſufficient diſtinction to any other perſon. For to the greateſt perſonal courage and reſolution, he added all the arts and addreſs of a general; and to the moſt lively and penetrating genius, an extent of knowledge upon almoſt every ſubject of importance within the compaſs of ancient or modern literature; and even his *Familiar Letters*, inſerted among thoſe of his friend Mr. Pope, are a great ornament to that excellent collection.

N.

Memoirs of his life, &c. NASH (RICHARD, Eſq;) was born in the town of Swanſey in Glamorganſhire, on the 18th of October, in the year 1674. His father was a gentleman, whoſe principal income aroſe from a partnerſhip in a glaſs-houſe; his mother was niece to colonel Poyer, who was killed by Oliver Cromwell, for defending Pembroke caſtle againſt the rebels. He was educated under Mr. Maddocks, at Carmarthan ſchool, and from thence ſent to Jeſus College in Oxford, in order to prepare

pare him for the ſtudy of the law. His father had ſtrained his little income to give his ſon ſuch an education, but from the boy's natural vivacity, he hoped a recompence from his future preferment. In college, however, he ſoon ſhewed, that though much might be expected from his genius, nothing could be hoped from his induſtry.

The firſt method Mr. Naſh took to diſtinguiſh himſelf at college was not by application to ſtudy, but by his aſſiduity in intreague. Our hero was quickly caught, and went through all the mazes and adventures of a college intrigue, before he was ſeventeen; he offered marriage, the offer was accepted, but the whole affair coming to the knowledge of his tutors, his happineſs, or perhaps his future miſery, was prevented, and he was ſent home from college, with neceſſary advice to him, and proper inſtructions to his father.

The army ſeemed the moſt likely profeſſion in which to diſplay this inclination for gallantry; he therefore purchaſed a pair of colours, commenced a profeſſed admirer of the ſex, and dreſſed to the very edge of his finances. He ſoon became diſguſted with the life of a ſoldier, quitted the army, entered his name as a ſtudent in the temple books, and here went to the very ſummit of ſecond-rate luxury.

Mr. Naſh ſpent ſome years about town, till at laſt his genteel appearance, his conſtant civility, and ſtill more, his aſſiduity, gained him the acquaintance of ſeveral perſons qualified to lead the faſhion both by birth and fortune. He brought a perſon genteely dreſſed to every aſſembly, he always made one of thoſe who are called very good company, and aſſurance gave him an air of elegance and eaſe.

When king William was upon the throne, Mr. Naſh was a member of the Middle Temple. It had been long cuſtomary for the inns of court to entertain our monarchs upon their acceſſion to the crown, or ſome ſuch remarkable occaſion, with a revel and pageant. In the early periods of our hiſtory, poets were the conductors of theſe entertainments; plays were exhibited, and complimentary verſes were then written; but by degrees the pageant alone was continued, Sir John Davis being the laſt poet that wrote verſes upon ſuch an occaſion in the reign of James the firſt.

This ceremony, which has been at length totally diſcontinued, was laſt exhibited in honour of king William, and Mr. Naſh was choſen to conduct the whole with proper decorum. He was then but a very young man, but we ſee

at

at how early an age he was thought proper to guide the amuſements of his country, and be the *Arbiter Elegantiarum* of his time.

In conducting this entertainment, Naſh had an opportunity of exhibiting all his abilities, and king William was ſo well ſatisfied with his performance, that he made him an offer of knighthood. This, however, he thought proper to refuſe, which in a perſon of his diſpoſition ſeems ſtrange. "Pleaſe your majeſty," replied he, when the offer was made him, "if you intend to make me a knight, I wiſh it "may be one of your poor knights of Windſor, and then "I ſhall have a fortune, at leaſt able to ſupport my title." Yet we do not find that the king took the hint of encreaſing his fortune; perhaps he could not; he had at that time numbers to oblige, and he never cared to give money without important ſervices.

But though Naſh acquired no riches by his late office, yet he gained many friends, or what is more eaſily obtained, many acquaintance, who often anſwer the end as well. But beſide his aſſurance, Mr. Naſh had in reality ſome merit and ſome virtues. He was, if not a brilliant, at leaſt an eaſy companion. He never forgot good manners, even in the higheſt warmth of familiarity, and as I hinted before, never went in a dirty ſhirt to diſgrace the table of his patron or his friend. Theſe qualifications might make the furniture of his head; but for his heart, that ſeemed an aſſemblage of the virtues which diſplay an honeſt benevolent mind; with the vices which ſpring from too much good nature.

He had pity for every creature's diſtreſs, but wanted prudence in the application of his benefits. He had generoſity for the wretched in the higheſt degree, at a time when his creditors complained of his juſtice. He often ſpoke falſehoods, but never had any of his harmleſs tales tinctured with malice. An inſtance of his humanity is told us in the Spectator, though his name is not mentioned.

When he was to give in his accounts to the maſters of the temple, among other articles, he charged, *For making one man happy*, 10*l*. Being queſtioned about the meaning of ſo ſtrange an item, he frankly declared, that happening to over-hear a poor man declare to his wife and a large family of children, that 10*l*. would make him happy, he could not avoid trying the experiment. He added, that if they did not chuſe to acquieſce in his charge, he was ready to refund the money. The maſters, ſtruck with ſuch an uncommon inſtance

ſtance of good nature, publicly thanked him for his benevolence, and deſired that the ſum might be doubled as a proof of their ſatisfaction.

Mr. Naſh was now fairly for life entered into a new courſe of gaiety and diſſipation, and ſteady in nothing but in the purſuit of variety. He was thirty years old without fortune, or uſeful talents to acquire one. He had hitherto only led a life of expedients; he thanked chance alone for his ſupport, and having been long precariouſly ſupported, he became, at length, totally a ſtranger to prudence, or precaution. Not to diſguiſe any part of his character, he was now, by profeſſion, a gameſter, and went on from day to day, feeling the viciſſitudes of rapture and anguiſh, in proportion to the fluctuations of fortune.

About the year 1703, the city of Bath became in ſome meaſure frequented by people of diſtinction. The company was numerous enough to form a country dance upon the bowling green; they were amuſed with a fiddle and hautboy, and diverted with the romantic walks round the city. They uſually ſauntered in fine weather in the grove, between two rows of ſycamore trees. Several learned phyſicians, doctor Jordan, and others, had even then praiſed the ſalubrity of the wells, and the amuſements were put under the direction of a maſter of the ceremonies. Captain Webſter was the predeceſſor of Mr. Naſh. This gentleman, in the year 1704, carried the balls to the town hall, each man paying half a guinea each ball. One of the greateſt phyſicians of his age, conceived a deſign of ruining the city, by writing againſt the efficacy of the waters; and accordingly publiſhed a pamphlet, by which he ſaid, "he would caſt a "toad into the ſpring."

In this ſituation of things it was, that Mr. Naſh firſt came into that city, and hearing the threat of this phyſician, he humorouſly aſſured the people, that if they would give him leave, he would charm away the poiſon of the doctor's toad, as they uſually charmed the venom of the tarantula, by muſic. He therefore was immediately empowered to ſet up the force of a band of muſic, againſt the doctor's reptile; the company very ſenſibly encreaſed, Naſh triumphed, and the ſovereignty of the city was decreed to him by every rank of people. None could poſſibly conceive a perſon more fit to fill this employment than Naſh; he had ſome wit, but it was of that ſort, which is rather happy than permanent.

He was charitable himself, and generally shamed his betters into a similitude of sentiment, if they were not naturally so before. His first care when made master of the ceremonies, or king of Bath, as it is called, was to promote a music subscription, of one guinea each, for a band which was to consist of six performers, who were to receive a guinea a week each for their trouble. He allowed also two guineas a week for lighting and sweeping the rooms, for which he accounted to the subscribers by receipt. By his direction, one Thomas Harrison erected a handsome assembly-house for these purposes. A better band of music was also procured, and the former subscription of one guinea, was raised to two. Harrison had three guineas a week for the room and candle, and the music two guineas a man. The money Mr. Nash received and accounted for with the utmost exactness and punctuality. The balls, by his direction were to begin at six, and to end at eleven. Nor would he suffer them to continue a moment longer, lest invalids might commit irregularities, to counteract the benefit of the waters.

The city of Bath, by such assiduity, soon became the theatre of summer amusements for all people of fashion; and the manner of spending the day there must amuse any, but such as disease or spleen had made uneasy to themselves. In this manner every amusement soon improved under Mr. Nash's administration. The magistrates of the city found that he was necessary and useful, and took every opportunity of paying the same respect to his fictitious royalty, that is generally extorted by real power.

His equipage was sumptuous, and he used to travel to Tunbridge in a post chariot and six greys, with out-riders, foot-men, french horns, and every other appendage of expensive parade. He always wore a white hat, and to apologize for this singularity, said, he did it purely to secure it from being stolen; his dress was tawdry, tho' not perfectly genteel; he might be considered as a beau of several generations, and in his appearance, he, in some measure, mixed the fashions of the last age with those of the present. He perfectly understood elegant expence, and generally passed his time in the very best company, if persons of the first distinction deserve that title.

But I hear the reader now demand, what finances were to support all this finery, or where the treasures that gave him such frequent opportunities of displaying his benevolence, or his vanity? to answer this, we must now enter upon

upon another part of his character, his talents as a gameſter; for by gaming alone at that period, of which I ſpeak, he kept up ſo very genteel an appearance. Wherever people of faſhion came, needy adventurers were generally found in waiting. With ſuch Bath ſwarmed, and among this claſs Mr. Naſh was certainly to be numbered in the beginning, only with this difference, that he wanted the corrupt heart, too commonly attending a life of expedients; for he was generous, humane, and honourable, even though by profeſſion a gameſter. But whatever ſkill Naſh might have acquired by long practice in play, he was never formed by nature for a ſucceſsful gameſter. He was conſtitutionally paſſionate and generous. While others made conſiderable fortunes at the gaming table, he was ever in the power of chance; nor did even the intimacy with which he was received by the great, place him in a ſtate of independance.

The conſiderable inconveniencies that were found to reſult from a permiſſion of gaming, at length attracted the attention of the legiſlature, and in the twelfth year of his late majeſty, the moſt prevalent games at that time were declared fraudulent and unlawful. The EO was at firſt ſet up at Tunbridge. It was invented by one C——k, and carried on between him and one Mr. A——e, proprietor of the aſſembly-room at that place; and was reckoned extremely profitable to the bank, as it gained two and an half per cent. on all that was loſt or won.

As all gaming was ſuppreſſed but this, Mr. Naſh was now utterly deſtitute of any reſource that he could expect from his ſuperior ſkill, and long experience in the art. The money to be gained in private gaming is at beſt but trifling, and the opportunity precarious. The minds of the generality of mankind ſhrink with their circumſtances; and Naſh, upon the immediate proſpect of poverty, was now mean enough (I will call it no worſe) to enter into a baſe confederacy with thoſe low creatures to evade the law, and to ſhare the plunder.

Naſh had hitherto enjoyed a fluctuating fortune; and had he taken the advantage of the preſent opportunity, he might have been for the future not only above want, but even in circumſtances of opulence. In the mean time, as the EO table thus ſucceeded at Tunbridge, Mr. Naſh was reſolved to introduce it at Bath, and previouſly aſked the opinion of ſeveral lawyers, who declared it no way illegal. The legiſlature thought proper to ſuppreſs theſe ſeminaries of vice. It

was enacted, that after the 24th of June, 1745, none ſhould be permitted to keep an houſe, room, or place for playing, upon pain of ſuch forfeitures, as were declared in former acts inſtituted for that purpoſe.

By this wiſe and juſt act, all Naſh's future hopes of ſucceeding by the tables were blown up. From that time I find this poor, good-natured, but miſguided man involved in continual diſputes, every day calumniated with ſome new ſlander, and continually endeavouring to obviate its effects. Nature had by no means formed Mr. Naſh for a beau garçon; his perſon was clumſey, too large and awkward, and his features harſh, ſtrong, and peculiarly irregular; yet even with thoſe diſadvantages he made love, became an univerſal admirer of the ſex, and was univerſally admired. He was poſſeſſed, at leaſt, of ſome requiſites of a lover. He had aſſiduity, flattery, fine cloaths, and as much wit as the ladies he addreſſed. Wit, flattery, and fine cloaths, he uſed to ſay, were enough to debauch a nunnery. But my fair readers of the preſent day are exempt from this ſcandal; and it is no matter now what he ſaid of their grandmothers.

Mr. Naſh did not long continue an univerſal gallant; but in the earlier years of his reign entirely gave up his endeavours to deceive the ſex, in order to become the honeſt protector of their innocence, the guardian of their reputation, and a friend to their virtue. This was a character he bore for many years, and ſupported it with integrity, aſſiduity and ſucceſs. But Mr. Naſh not only took care, during his adminiſtration, to protect the ladies from the inſults of our ſex, but to guard them from the ſlanders of each other.

He, in the firſt place, prevented any animoſities that might ariſe from place and precedence, by being previouſly acquainted with the rank and quality of almoſt every family in the Britiſh dominions. He endeavoured to render ſcandal odious, by marking it as the reſult of envy and folly united. Whatever might have been Mr. Naſh's other excellencies, there was one in which few exceeded him; I mean his extenſive humanity. None felt pity more ſtrongly, and none made greater efforts to relieve diſtreſs. If I were to name any reigning and faſhionable virtue in the preſent age, I think it ſhould be charity. I know not whether it it may not be ſpreading the influence of Mr. Naſh too widely to ſay, that he was one of the principal cauſes of introducing this noble emulation among the rich; but certain it

it is, no private man ever relieved the diſtreſſes of ſo many as he.

Before gaming was ſuppreſſed, and in the meridian of his life and fortune, his benefactions were generally found to equal his other expences. The money he got without pain, he gave away without reluctance; and whenever unable to relieve a wretch, who ſued for aſſiſtance, he has been often ſeen to ſhed tears. A gentleman of broken fortune, one day ſtanding behind his chair, as he was playing a game of picquet for two hundred pounds, and obſerving with what indifference he won the money, could not avoid whiſpering theſe words to another who ſtood by, "heavens! "how happy would all that money make me!" Naſh overbearing him, clapped the money into his hand; and cried, "go and be happy."

In the ſevere winter, which happened in the year 1739, his charity was great, uſeful, and extenſive. He frequently, at that ſeaſon of calamity, entered the houſes of the poor, whom he thought too proud to beg, and generouſly relieved them. Of all the immenſe ſums which Naſh laviſhed upon real or apparent wretchedneſs, the effects, after a few years, ſeemed to diſappear. His money was generally given to ſupport immediate want, or to relieve improvident indolence, and therefore it vaniſhed in an hour.

But of all the inſtances of Mr. Naſh's bounty, none does him more real honour, than the pains he took in eſtabliſhing an hoſpital at Bath, in which benefaction, however, doctor Oliver had a great ſhare. This was one of thoſe well-guided charities, dictated by reaſon, and ſupported by prudence, chiefly by the means of doctor Oliver and Mr. Naſh, but not without the aſſiſtance of the good Mr. Allen, who gave them the ſtone for building and other benefactions, this hoſpital was erected, and it is at preſent fitted up for the reception of one hundred and ten patients, the caſes moſtly paralytic or leprous.

As he grew old he grew inſolent, and ſeemed, in ſome meaſure, inſenſible of the pain his attempts to be a wit gave others. He grew peeviſh and fretful, and they who only ſaw the remnant of a man, ſeverely returned that laughter upon him, which he had once laviſhed upon others. Poor Naſh was no longer the gay, thoughtleſs, idly induſtrious creature he once was; he now forgot how to ſupply new modes of entertainment, and became too rigid to wind with eaſe through the viciſſitudes of faſhion. The evening of

his life began to grow cloudy. His fortune was gone, and nothing but poverty lay in proſpect. He now began to want that charity which he had never refuſed to any; and to find that a life of diſſipation and gaiety is ever terminated by miſery and regret. He was now paſt the power of giving or receiving pleaſure, for he was poor, old, and peeviſh; yet ſtill he was incapable of turning from his former manner of life to purſue happineſs. An old man thus ſtriving after pleaſure is indeed an object of pity; but a man at once old and poor, running on in this purſuit, might excite aſtoniſhment.

A variety of cauſes concurred to embitter his departing life. His health began to fail. He had received from nature a robuſt and happy conſtitution, that was ſcarce even to be impaired by intemperance. For ſome time before his deceaſe nature gave warning of his approaching diſſolution. The worn machine had run itſelf down to an utter impoſſibility of repair; he ſaw that he muſt die, and ſhuddered at the thought. His virtues were not of the great, but the amiable kind; ſo that fortitude was not among the number. Anxious, timid, his thoughts ſtill hanging on a receding world, he deſired to enjoy a little longer that life, the miſeries of which he had experienced ſo long. The poor unſucceſsful gameſter huſbanded the waſting moments with an encreaſed deſire to continue the game, and to the laſt eagerly wiſhed for one yet more happy throw.

He died at his houſe in St. John's court, Bath, on the 3d of February, 1761, aged eighty-ſeven years, three months and ſome days. His death was ſincerely regretted by the city, to which he had been ſo long, and ſo great a benefactor. After the corps had lain four days, it was conveyed to the abbey church in that city, with a ſolemnity ſomewhat peculiar to his character.

The few things he was poſſeſſed of were left to his relations. A ſmall library of well-choſen books, ſome trinkets and pictures, were his only inheritance. Among the latter were a gold box, given by the late counteſs of Burlington, with lady Euſton's picture in the lid, an agate etui, with a diamond on the top, by the princeſs dowager of Wales, and ſome things of no great value. The rings, watches and pictures, which he formerly received from others, would have come to a conſiderable amount; but theſe his neceſſities had obliged him to diſpoſe of: ſome family pictures, however,

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remained, which were ſold by advertiſement, for five guineas each, after Mr. Naſh's deceaſe.

As the heart of a man is better known by his private than public actions, let us take a view of Naſh in domeſtic life, among his ſervants and dependants, where no gloſe was required to colour his ſentiments and diſpoſition, nor any maſk neceſſary to conceal his foibles. Here we ſhall find him the ſame open-hearted, generous, and good-natured man we have already deſcribed; one who was ever fond of promoting the intereſts of his friends, his ſervants and dependants, and making them happy. In his own houſe no man was perhaps more regular, chearful, and beneficent, than Mr. Naſh. His table was always free to thoſe who ſought his friendſhip, or wanted a dinner. As Mr. Naſh's thoughts were entirely employed in the affairs of his government, he was ſeldom at home but at the time of eating or of reſt. His table was well ſerved, but his entertainment conſiſted principally of plain diſhes.

Naſh generally aroſe early in the morning, being ſeldom in bed after five: and to avoid diſturbing the family, and depriving his ſervants of their reſt, he had the fire laid after he was in bed, and in the morning lighted it himſelf, and ſat down to read ſome of his few, but well choſen books.

His generoſity and charity in private life, though not ſo conſpicuous, was as great as that in public, and indeed far more conſiderable than his little income would admit of. This ſenſibility, this power of feeling the misfortunes of the miſerable, and his addreſs and earneſtneſs in relieving their wants, exalts the character of Mr. Naſh, and draws an impenetrable veil over his foibles. His ſingularities are forgotten when we behold his virtues, and he who laughed at the whimſical character and behaviour of this monarch of Bath, now laments that he is no more.

NICERON (JOHN PETER) ſo much celebrated on account of his *Memoirs of Men, illuſtrious in the Republic of Letters*, was born at Paris on the 11th of March, 1685. He was of an ancient and noble family, who were in very high repute about the year 1540. He ſtudied with ſucceſs in the Mazarine college at Paris, and acquired no inconſiderable knowledge in rhetoric, at the college Du Pleſſis. Moreri.

Soon afterwards, reſolving to forſake the world, he conſulted one of his uncles, who belonged to the order of Bernabite jeſuits. This uncle examined him, and not diffident of

his election, introduced him as a probationer to that society, eſtabliſhed in the priory of St. Eloi, at Paris. Young Niceron was received there on the fourteenth of Auguſt, 1702, took the habit on the eighteenth of January, 1703, and made his vows on the twentieth of January, 1704, at the age of nineteen years. After he had profeſſed himſelf, he was ſent to Montargis to go through a courſe of philoſophy and theology; from thence he went to Loches in Touraine, to teach thoſe ſciences. He received the prieſthood at Poitiers on the ſecond of June, 1708. As he was not arrived at the age required to entitle him to aſſume this order, a diſpenſation, which his uncommon piety had merited, was obtained in his favour.

The college of Montargis having recalled him, he was their profeſſor of rhetoric, during two years, and of philoſophy, during four. In ſpite of all theſe avocations, Niceron was humanely attentive to every call and work of charity, and to the inſtruction of his fellow creatures, many of whom heard him deliver out fit rules of conduct for them, not only from the pulpits of moſt of the churches within the province, but even from thoſe of Paris. In 1716 his ſuperiors invited him to that city, that he might have an opportunity of following, with the more convenience, thoſe ſtudies for which he always had expreſſed the greateſt inclination.

He not only underſtood the antient, but the modern languages, a circumſtance of infinite advantage in the compoſition of thoſe works which he has given to the public, and which he carried on with great aſſiduity to the time of his death, which happened after a ſhort illneſs, on the eighth of July, 1738, at the age of fifty-three years. His works are,

1. *Le grand Febrifuge; or, a Diſſertation to prove that Common-Water is the beſt Remedy in Fevers, and even in the Plague, tranſlated from the Engliſh of John Hancock, Miniſter of St. Margaret's, London, in 12mo.* This little treatiſe made its appearance amongſt other pieces, relating to this ſubject in 1720, and was attended by a ſucceſs which carried it through three editions; the laſt came out in 1730, in two volumes, in 12mo, entitled, *A Treatiſe on Common-Water, Paris: printed by Cavelier.*

2. *The Voyages of John Ouvington, to Surat, and divers Parts of Aſia and Africa; containing the Hiſtory of the Revolution in the Kingdom of Golconda, and ſome Obſervations upon Silk Worms, 2 vol. in 12mo. Paris, 1725.*

3. *The*

3. *The Conversion of England to Christianity, compared with its pretended Reformation; a Work translated from the English. Paris, 1729, 8vo.*

4. *The Natural History of the Earth, translated from the English of Mr. Woodward, by Monsr. Nogues, Doctor in physic; with an Answer to the Objections of Doctor Camerarius; containing, also, several Letters written on the same Subject, and a methodical Distribution of Fossils, translated from the English, by Niceron. Paris, 4to, 1735.*

5. *Memoirs of Men illustrious in the Republic of Letters, with a critical Account of their Works. Paris, Briasson, 12mo.* The first volume of this great work appeared in 1727, the others were given to the public in succession, as far as the thirty-ninth, which appeared in 1738. The three first volumes were reprinted in 1729, and the fourth in 1737. The fortieth volume was published after the death of the author, in 1739. Since that event, a forty-first and forty-second volume came out; but in these three last are many articles of which Niceron was not the author.

This work is so well known, and so universally admired, that it would be needless either to describe or to commend it.

NORDEN (FREDERICK LEWIS) was born at Glucksstadt in Holstein, October the 22d, 1708. His father was a lieutenant colonel of artillery, and himself was bred to arms. Being intended for the sea service, he entered in 1722 into the corps of cadets, which is a royal establishment in which young men are instructed in such arts and sciences as are necessary to form good sea-officers. Here he is said to have made a great progress in the mathematicks, ship-building and drawing, especially in the last. He copied the works of the greatest masters in the art, to form his taste and acquire their manner; but he took a particular pleasure in drawing from nature. Life prefixed to his travels.

The first person who took notice of this rising genius, was M. De Lerche, knight of the order of the elephant, and grand master of the ceremonies. This gentleman put into his hands a collection of charts and topographical plans, belonging to the king, to be retouched and amended, in which Mr. Norden shewed great skill and care, but considering his present employment as foreign to his profession, M. De Lerche, in 1732, presented him to the king, and procured him, not only leave, but a pension to enable him to travel; the king likewise made him, at the same time,

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ſecond lieutenant. It was particularly recommended to him, to ſtudy the conſtruction of ſhips, eſpecially ſuch gallies and rowing veſſels as are uſed in the Mediterranean.

Accordingly he ſet out for Holland, where he ſoon became acquainted with the admirers of antiquities and the polite arts, and with ſeveral diſtinguiſhed artiſts, particularly De Reyter, who took great pleaſure in teaching him to engrave. From Holland he went to Marſeilles, and thence to Leghorn, ſtaying in each place ſo long as to inform himſelf in every thing the place furniſhed relating to the deſign of his voyage. At this laſt port he got models made of the different kind of rowing veſſels, which are ſtill to be ſeen at the chamber of models at the *Old Holm*.

In Italy he ſpent near three years in perfecting his taſte, and enlarging his knowledge. Here his great talents drew the attention of perſons of diſtinction, and procured him an opportunity of ſeeing the cabinets of the curious, both in antiquities and medals, and of making his advantage of the great works of painting and ſculpture, eſpecially at Rome and Florence. At Florence he was made a member of the drawing academy. It was in this city he received an order from the king to go into Egypt.

Chriſtian VI. was deſirous of having a circumſtantial account of a country ſo diſtant and ſo famous, from an intelligent man, and one whoſe fidelity could not be queſtioned; and no one was thought more proper than Mr. Norden. He was then in the flower of his age, of great abilities, of a fine taſte, and of a courage that no danger nor fatigue could diſhearten; a ſkilful obſerver, a great deſigner, and a good mathematician; moreover, he had a ſtrong deſire of examining, upon the ſpot, the wonders of Egypt, even prior to the order of his maſter. How he acquitted himſelf in this buſineſs appears amply in his book, entitled, *Travels in Egypt and Nubia*, to which we refer the reader.

In theſe countries he ſtayed about a year, during which the king advanced him a degree, and at his return, when the count of Danneſkiold-Samſoe, who was at the head of the marine, preſented him to his majeſty, the king was greatly pleaſed with the maſterly *deſigns* he had made of the objects he met with in his travels, and deſired he would draw up an account of his voyage, for the inſtruction of the curious and learned. At this time he was made captain-lieutenant, and ſoon after captain of the royal navy, and one of the commiſſioners for building ſhips.

When

When the war broke out between England and Spain, count Danneſkiold Samſoe, propoſed to the king that ſeveral of the officers of his majeſty's navy ſhould go as volunteers into the ſervice of the powers at war, and choſe Mr. Norden in particular, to accompany his own nephew, count Ulric Adolphus, then a captain of a man of war, in ſuch expeditions as the Engliſh ſhould happen to go upon.

On their arrival in London, Mr. Norden, whoſe fame had gone before him, was received with diſtinguiſhed favour; ſeveral of the moſt conſiderable men at court, and even the prince of Wales, hearing of his deſigns he had made in Egypt, were curious to ſee them, and ſhewed him great kindneſs. The following ſummer he accompanied the count on an expedition under Sir John Norris; and in 1740, he again went on board the fleet deſtined to America, under the command of Sir Chaloner Ogle, with a deſign to reinforce admiral Vernon. After this Mr. Norden ſpent about one year in London in great eſteem, and was there admitted a member of the royal ſociety. On this occaſion he gave the public an idea of ſome ruins and coloſſal ſtatues, entitled, *Drawings of ſome Ruins and Coloſſal Statues, at Thebes in Egypt; with an Account of the ſame, in a Letter to the Royal Society*, 1741.

This eſſay, with the plates belonging to it, gained him new applauſe, and heightened the deſire the people had before conceived of ſeeing that work intire, of which this made only a ſmall part. About this time he found his health declining, and propoſed to the count to take a tour to France, and to viſit the coaſts and ports of that kingdom, in hopes a change of climate might have been a means of eſtabliſhing his health, but he died at Paris in 1742, much regretted by his acquaintance, as a perſon who had done honour to his country, and from whom the world had great expectations.

NORTH (Francis) lord Guilford, lord keeper of the great ſeal, in the reign of Charles the ſecond, and James the ſecond, was the third ſon of the ſecond Dudley lord North, baron of Kertling, vulgo Catlage, &c. He had his grammar learning, in which he was a great proficient, at Bury ſchool, from whence he was admitted a fellow-commoner of St. John's college in Cambridge, in the year 1653. Life of the Rt. Hon. F. North, baron of Guilford, by Roger North, Eſq; 4to. London 1742.

His converſation was remarkably agreeable and facetious; and his aſſiduity and attainments were great in all ingenuous

genuous ſtudies and liberal ſciences, which made him much eſteemed in this ſociety. But as he was originally deſigned for the profeſſion of the law, after two or three years ſpent at the univerſity, he was removed to the Middle Temple. Here he applied with great diligence to the ſtudy of the law, and at the ſame time continued to purſue his inquiries into all ingenious arts, hiſtory, humanity and languages. He acquired French, Italian, Spaniſh and Dutch; and became not only a good lawyer, but was very perfect in hiſtory, mathematics, philoſophy and muſic. He uſed to ſay, that, if he had not diverted his attention by theſe ſtudies, and by the practice of muſic particularly, he ſhould never have been a lawyer.

The friendſhip and inſtructions of Sir Jeffery Palmer, attorney general, and the *Hydes*, greatly contributed to his proficiency and advanced his practice. By means of the firſt named gentleman he had a ſingular opportunity of ſhewing his abilities. The ſtory of the five members in king Charles the firſt's time, is well known, who being proſecuted for the riot committed in the houſe of commons, in holding the ſpeaker down in his chair, were convicted. After the reſtoration, the commons thought that the records of this conviction might be prejudicial to the privilege of that houſe, and ordered a writ of error to be brought, and Mr. Attorney was to find council to argue for the king, againſt the lord Hollis, who was one of the five and firſt named in the record. Mr. Attorney, being an aſſiſtant in the houſe of lords, could not argue, nor could he prevail upon any of the ſerjeants, or other eminent practiſers to do it; for they ſaid, it was againſt the commons of England, and they durſt not undertake it. At laſt he appointed Mr. North, who prepared his argument, which was performed at the bar of the houſe of lords; and though the commons carried the cauſe, yet his argument was approved, and particular notice was taken of his comely youth, and of his modeſt but cogent reaſoning. The duke of York was pleaſed to enquire who that young gentleman was, who had argued ſo well; and prevailed with the king to encourage him by making him one of his counſel.

He uſually attended the Norfolk circuit, of which he ſoon came to be, as they call it, the cock, and was employed as counſel in every important cauſe.

When the great level of the fens was to be divided, he was appointed chairman in the commiſſion, and directed the exe-

execution in ſuch a manner, as greatly to augment his fame. Dr. Lane, then biſhop, likewiſe conſtituted him judge of the royal franchiſe of Ely, which employment did him credit, and increaſed his buſineſs in the country. He was alſo appointed to aſſiſt the earl of Oxford, lord chief juſtice in eyre, in a formal Iter, or juſtice-ſeat of the foreſts; which was of great pecuniary advantage to him, and gave him an idea of the antient law in the immediate practice of it. He was made the king's ſolicitor general, in the room of Sir Edward Turner, made lord chief baron. He now dropt the circuit, and was choſen to repreſent the borough of Lynn, in the houſe of commons: ſome time after we find him in the attorney general's place, on the promotion of Sir Heneage Finch to the great ſeal.

In former times, when he applied cloſe to his ſtudies, and ſpent his days in his chamber, he was ſubject to the ſpleen, and apprehenſive of many imaginary diſeaſes; and by way of prevention, he went thick clad, wore leather ſkul-caps, and inclined much to phyſic. But now when buſineſs flowed in upon him, his complaints vaniſhed, and his ſkul-caps were deſtined to lye in a drawer, and receive his money. Though his profits were now very great, though the king approved his judgment and fidelity, and the chiefs of the law were moſtly his friends; yet he ſoon grew weary of his poſt, and wiſhed for another, tho' leſs profitable, in a calmer region. The court was ſunk in pleaſure and debauchery; averſe to, and ignorant of all buſineſs. The great men were many of them corrupt, falſe, and treacherous; and were continually tormenting him with raſcally projects, and unreaſonable importunities.

Among all the preferments of the law, his thoughts fixed upon the place of lord chief juſtice of the common pleas, the buſineſs there being wholly matter of pure law, and having little to do in criminal cauſes, or court intrigues. And on the death of lord chief juſtice Vaughan, he ſucceeded to his wiſhes. While he preſided in this court, he was very attentive to regulate what was amiſs in the law, ariſing either from the nature of things changing, or from the corruption of agents: when any abuſe, or neceſſity of regulation appeared, he noted it down, and afterwards digeſted his thought, and brought it into the form of a tract, and thereon deſigned to prepare acts of parliament, as he had encouragement and opportunity. He had a great hand

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in the ſtatute of fraudes and perjuries, of which the lord *Nottingham* ſaid, that every line was worth a ſubſidy.

The king being under great difficulties from the parliament, in order to bring them to better temper, and that it might not be ſaid he wanted good councellors, made a reform of his privy council, diſſolved the old and conſtituted a new, which took in the lord Shaftſbury as preſident, and the heads of the oppoſition in both houſes. But that he might not be left alone with them, he joined ſome of his friends, in whoſe fidelity and judgment he had an entire confidence, among whom lord chief juſtice North had the honour to be one. Not long after this he was taken into the cabinet, that he might be aſſiſtant, not only in the formal proceedings of the privy council, but alſo in the moſt retired conſultations of his majeſties government.

He was often conſtrained to take the place of ſpeaker, and preſide in the houſe of lords, in the room of the chancellor Nottingham, who, towards the latter end of his time, was much afflicted with the gout and other infirmities. And conſidering his confirmed credit with the king, he was univerſally preſumed to be ſucceſſor to that lord (with whom he lived in great friendſhip, and was of great ſervice to him in his declining ſtate) and accordingly, on his death, the great ſeal was committed to his cuſtody. He was made baron of this realm by the title of lord Guilford, in the county of Surry, by patent bearing date the 27th of September, 1683.

The death of king Charles, the managing in order to the coronation, his attendance in parliament, and at court and council, where nothing ſquared with his ſchemes, and when his enemies Sunderland and Jeffries bore the ſway, together with his chancery buſineſs, proved inſupportable loads to him, and impaired his health. He fell into a violent fever, and the doctor was called; who ſaid it was a diſeaſe that a man of his value ought not to be truſted with, and immediately preſcribed the bark. This medicine palliated his diſeaſe ſo far, that he ſat in parliament, diſpatched all the claims, attended the council and the committee for the coronation, and did what he could in the chancery; and paid his laſt duty to his maſter, in walking at the coronation. But a malignant cachexy ſucceeded, which it may be ſuppoſed, was increaſed by his melancholy proſpect of future events, in which he had no glympſe of ſatisfaction.

In this ſtate he took a reſolution to quit the ſeal, and went

went to lord Rocheſter to interceed with his majeſty to accept it. But that noble lord had no mind to part with ſuch a ſereen in ſtaving off the popiſh work, and diverted him from his purpoſe, but obtained of the king that he might retire with the ſeal into the country, with the proper officers attending, in hopes that by proper regimen and freſh air, he might recover his health againſt the winter. But he died at his houſe at Wroxton, September the 5th, 1685, where he was buried with his lady Frances, ſecond daughter and co-heir of Thomas Pope, earl of Down, in the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he left ſurviving three children, Francis, Anne and Charles.

Burnet and Kennet have given no very favourable character of the keeper; and the author of *The Lives of the Lord Chancellors* avers, that, he run very much with the ſtream of the court, to the endangering, as many wiſe men thought, the proteſtant religion in this kingdom. But it muſt be conſidered, that he lived in turbulent times, when party-ſpirit roſe to its moſt extravagant height, and popular prejudice prevailed even to infatuation, which made it very difficult for the moſt unſpotted integrity to eſcape cenſure. He was ever a profeſſor of loyalty, that is, for the legal intereſt and prerogative of the crown, and the proteſtant religion as by law eſtabliſhed. He would often inveigh againſt thoſe who perpetually projected to weaken the monarchy, as a ſet of men either corrupt and falſe hearted, or ignorant and ſhort-ſighted. There could not, he thought, be a greater illuſion than to imagine, that what power the crown loſes, is ſo much liberty gained to the people.

His private character was ſtrictly virtuous and unexceptionable; and his relation, Roger North, hath wiped off all aſperſions, though not the ableſt advocate, from his publick, in his *Examen*, and in his *Life of the Lord Keeper Guilford*. He certainly did not want zeal to promote the good of his country; which he thought would moſt effectually be done, by ſupporting the church and crown of England in all due and legal prerogatives; and from theſe principles he never ſwerved during the whole courſe of his life.

He wrote,

An Alphabetical Index of Verbs neuter, printed with Lilly's Grammar: compiled while he was at Bury School.

A Paper on the Gravitation of Fluids, conſidered in the Bladders of Fiſhes, printed in Lowthorp's Abridgment of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. 2d, p. 845.

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It appears that his lordship's hint was laid hold of, approved and pursued by the virtuosi of the time, particularly by Mr. Boyle and Mr. Ray, whose papers on that subject, are entered in the same collection.

An Answer to a Paper of Sir Samuel Morland on his Static Barometer. This was never published, but we may observe to his honour here, that it was through his means that barometers were first publicly sold in shops, which before were very rare, and confined only to the cabinets of the virtuosi.

A philosophical Essay on Music, printed by Martin, Printer to the Royal Society, 1677. He may be esteemed the father of musical philosophy; and all the improvements that have since been made in it, owed their original to his lordship's essay. *He composed several Concerto's in two and three Parts.*

A Narrative of some Passages in or relating to the long Parliament, Sommers's Tracts, vol. 1.

He wrote besides, *Some Arguments in Cases; and Political Papers, published whole or in part in his Life, by Roger North, and in the Examen.*

Life of Dr. J. North, by Roger North, Esq; 4to. 1744.

NORTH (Dr. JOHN) fourth son of the lord North, and brother to the preceeding, was born at London, September the fourth, 1645. In his youth, his constitution appeared to be delicate, and his temper grave, reserved and studious, which inclined his parents to educate him for the church. He was taught grammar at St. Edmondsbury, by Dr. Stephens, and his father gave him some knowledge of logic and metaphysics.

He was admitted of Jesus College in Cambridge in 1661, and though a nobleman, was exemplary in his attendance upon divine service, diligent in his studies, and constant at public exercises and lectures in the schools. Thus he soon became conspicuous for his learning, particularly in the Greek and Hebrew languages; and collected a very valuable library.

Having regularly taken the degree of batchelor of arts, and being about six years standing, he was admitted fellow of Jesus College, by the king's mandate. He took afterwards, the degree of master of arts, and was incorporated in the same at Oxford, June the 15th, 1669. Not long after he took orders, as the statutes of his college required, and the first sermon he preached to a public audience, was

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before king Charles the second, at New market, which was published at Cambridge, in 4to. 1671.

About this time he assisted the learned Dr. Thomas Gale in his edition of *The Opuscula Mythologica, &c.* In the year following he was chosen Greek professor of the university of Cambridge. Archbishop Sheldon conferred on him the fine cure of Llandinom, in Wales; upon which he quitted his fellowship, and got himself admitted in trinity college, for the sake of being near the master, the most excellent Dr. Isaac Barrow, for whom he had the utmost friendship and esteem. He was installed a prebendary of Westminster, January the 11th, 1673, having been some time before clerk of the closet to the king.

He was chaplain to the duke of Lauderdale, and out of compliment to him, was created doctor of divinity, when king Charles came by invitation from Newmarket to Cambridge. When his worthy friend Dr. Barrow died in 1667, he succeeded him as master of Trinity college. This preferment gave him great satisfaction, and he imagined himself now possessed of all the ease and happiness he could wish. But his solicitude for maintaining good order and strict regularity in his society, the opposition he met with from the senior fellows, and an anxious solitude in the room of a free and pleasant conversation, soon convinced him of his mistake. His conscientious integrity in elections exposed him to many affronts and disagreeable importunities. But by pre-elections he found means to obviate and break the custom of court mandates, which, he suspected, some of his fellows were instrumental in obtaining, and which were quite common at his first coming, to the great prejudice of real merit.

While he continued master of the college, he finished the fine library begun by his predecessor. As his constitution was naturally weak, his health was soon impaired by too close and eager application to his studies, without proper remissions and due exercise. He had a stroke of an apoplexy, and a numb palsey following, deprived him in a great measure of the use of his understanding; in which deplorable condition he lived between four and five years.

His miseries being increased by epileptic fits, one of them put an end to his life in 1683, and he was buried in the anti-chapel of his college, with no other epitaph but I. N. upon a small stone over him. By his will he gave 1000*l.* one fourth of his personal estate to charitable uses. He was

a man of great learning, an excellent philologiſt, antiquarian, philoſopher and divine. He had a deſign of compoſing a critical hiſtory of philoſophy and philoſophers, with the originations, connections, tranſitions and alterations of the opinions, and alſo of the ſeveral ſects, how they ſprung up one under another, comparing their tenets, and ſhewing wherein they agreed and diſagreed, with their ſquablings and altercations; and ſo coming down as low as his own time, to ſhew how the moderns had borrowed from the antients, and what they had ſet up new of their own. He uſed to ſay, there was little of this kind of learning to be found in print, and being once well done, it would be very uſeful to ſcholars. He alſo intended a hiſtory of the heathen theology.

He was a great admirer of Plato, and publiſhed an edition of ſome of his pieces, viz. *Socratis Apologia, Crito, Phædro, &c. in one vol. 8vo. Cantab.* 1673.

He had done ſeveral other things that were worthy of ſeeing the light; but by his ſpecial direction, all his manuſcripts were committed to the flames after his deceaſe.

NOY (WILLIAM) attorney general in the reign of king Charles the firſt, was the ſon of William Noy, of St. Burian, in Cornwall, gent. When he was ſixteen years of age, he was entered in Exeter College, in the year 1593, where he continued three years in cloſe application to his ſtudies. From thence he was removed to Lincoln's Inn to ſtudy the common law, in the knowledge of which he became very eminent by his unwearied aſſiduity.

He was choſen to repreſent the borough of Helſton in his own country, towards the latter end of the reign of king James the firſt, in two parliaments, in both of which he ſhewed himſelf a profeſſed enemy to the king's prerogative.

In 1625, he was elected a burgeſs for St. Ives, in which parliament, and in another following, he continued the ſame popular patriot; till at length the court condeſcended to convince him of his errors, by making him attorney general in the year 1631. A writer of thoſe times, tells us, that, "he was as famous a lawyer as ever this kingdom "bred, and adds, that he formerly was a great patriot, and "the only ſearcher of precedents for the parliaments, by "which he grew ſo cunning, as he underſtood all the ſhifts "which former kings had uſed to get moneys with.

Sir Antony Weldon, knt. The Court of K. Charles.

"This

" This man, the king ſent for, told him he would make " him his attorney. Noy, like a true cynic as he was, did, " for that time go away, not returning to the king ſo much " as the civility of thanks; nor indeed, was it worth his " thanks. I am ſure he was not worthy of ours; for after " the court's ſolicitings had bewitched him to become the " king's, he grew the moſt hateful man that ever lived, &c. " he having been as great a deluge to this realm, as the " flood was to the whole world: for he ſwept away all " our privileges, and in truth hath been the cauſe of all " thoſe miſeries this kingdom hath ſince been ingulphed."

His character is thus drawn by our female hiſtorian, with great preciſion and ſpirit:

" Noy, the attorney general, who countenanced this " meaſure (viz. the project for ſhip-money) died before any " progreſs was made in it. He had received no other fa- " vour from the crown, but the laborious office of attor- " ney general, a narrow recompence for the ſacrifice of " virtue, honour, and a good name. From being a great " patriot, and an oracle for precedents favourable to the " powers of parliament; he became ſo faſcinated to the " deſigns of the monarch, through the ſeduction of court " ſolicitation, that he was the moſt keen of all the miniſterial " gang in every illegal meaſure that the times produced, in " all oppreſſive proſecutions, the peculiar buſineſs of his " office. Equal to a place of this ſort, he filled it with the " higheſt degree of infamy. Mrs. Macaulay's Hiſtory of England, vol. 2d.

" As his demerits were great, ſo was he compleatly hated " by the public. After languiſhing out a long illneſs, he " died without being regretted by his own party, on ac- " count of his bodily infirmities, which prevented his be- " ing ſo active an agent as the buſineſs in hand required; " whilſt at the ſame time he lay under the infernal odium " of being the propounder of ſhip money."

In order to reſtore his health, which had been much impaired by continual drudgery and fatigue, he retired to Tunbridge Wells, in the month of July, where meeting with no relief from the waters, he died in Auguſt following, 1634, and was buried at New Brentford. The king was much affected with his death, and the clergy more, and archbiſhop Laud particularly made this obſervation of him in his *Diary*; " I have loſt a near friend of him, and the " church the greateſt ſhe had of his condition, ſince ſhe " needed any ſuch."

But the commons in general rejoiced, and the vintners, Ath. Ox. v. 1. p. 507. says Mr. Wood, drank carouſes, in hopes to dreſs meat again, and ſell tobacco, beer, &c. which by a ſullen *capricio*, Noy reſtrained them from. The players too, for whom he had done no kindneſs, introduced him on the ſtage, and made him the ſubject of ridicule, in a comedy entitled, *A Projector lately dead, &c.*

Under the year 1634. Ham. L'Eſtrange, in his hiſtory of the reign of king Charles the firſt, ſays he was a man paſſing humorous, of cynical ruſticity, a moſt indefatigable plodder, and ſearcher of ancient records, whereby he became an eminent inſtrument of good and ill to the king's prerogative. And Mr. Wood ſays, he had his humours as well as other men, but certainly he ut ſupra. was a ſolid rational man, and tho' no great orator, yet he was a profound lawyer, and none better verſed in records than he. This character of him appears to be very juſt from the writings he left behind, and from the following books afterwards publiſhed, viz.

A Treatiſe of the principal Grounds and Maxims of the Laws of England, Lond. 1641, 4*to. afterwards* 8*vo. and* 12*mo.*

Perfect Conveyancer; or, ſeveral ſelect and choice precedents, Lond. 1655, 4*to.*

Reports of Caſes in the Time of Queen Elizabeth, K. James, and K. Charles the Firſt; containing the moſt excellent Exceptions for all manner of Declarations, Pleadings and Demurs, exactly examined and laid down. Lond. 1656, *fol.*

The Compleat Lawyer: or, a Treatiſe concerning Tenures and Eſtates in Lands of Inheritance for Life, and other Hereditaments, and Chatels real and perſonal, &c. Lond. 1661 *and* 74, 8*vo.*

Arguments of Law and Speeches.

He alſo left behind him, ſeveral choice collections that he had made from the records in the Tower of London, reduced into two large paper books of his own hand writing: one contained collections concerning the king's maintaining his naval power according to the practice of his anceſtors; and the other about the privileges and juriſdiction of eccleſiaſtical courts.

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OLDCASTLE (Sir JOHN) called the good lord Cobham, the firſt author, as well as the firſt martyr among our nobility, was born in the reign of Edward the third. He obtained his peerage by marrying the heireſs of that lord Cobham, who with ſo much virtue and patriotiſm oppoſed the tyranny of Richard the ſecond; and with the eſtate and title of his father in law, ſeems alſo to have taken poſſeſſion of his virtue and independent ſpirit. Life of John Wicliff, lord Cobham, &c. 8vo. London, by W. Gilpin, M. A.

The famous ſtatute againſt proviſors was by his means revived and guarded by ſeverer penalties. He was one of the leaders in the reforming party, who drew up a number of articles againſt the corruptions, which then prevailed among churchmen, and preſented them, in the form of a remonſtrance, to the commons. He was at great expence in collecting and tranſcribing the works of Wicliff, which he diſperſed among the people, and he maintained a great number of his diſciples as itinerant preachers, in many parts of the country.

Theſe things naturally awakened the reſentment of the clergy againſt him, in the reign of Henry the fourth, he had the command of an Engliſh army in France, which was at that time a ſcene of great confuſion, through the competition of the Orlean and Burgundian factions; and obliged the duke of Orleans to raiſe the ſiege of Paris.

In the reign of Henry the fifth he was accuſed of hereſy, and the growth of it was particularly attributed to his influence. The king, with whom lord Cobham was a domeſtic in his court, delayed the proſecution againſt him, and undertook to reaſon with him himſelf, and to reduce him from his errors. Lord Cobham's anſwer is upon record. "I ever "was, ſaid he, a dutiful ſubject to your majeſty, and ever "will be. Next to God, I profeſs obedience to my king, "but as to the ſpiritual dominion of the pope, I never "could ſee, on what foundation it is claimed, nor can I "pay him any obedience. It is ſure as God's word is true, "he is the great antichriſt foretold in holy writ."

This anſwer ſo exceedingly ſhocked the king, that turning away in viſible diſpleaſure, he withdrew his favour from him, and left him to the cenſures of the church. He was ſummoned to appear before the archbiſhop, and not appearing,

was pronounced contumacious, and excommunicated. In hopes to avoid the impending ſtorm, he waited upon the king with a confeſſion of his faith in writing in his hand; and while he was in his preſence, a perſon entered the chamber, cited him to appear before the archbiſhop, and he was immediately hurried to the Tower. He was ſoon after brought before the archbiſhop, and read his opinion of theſe articles, on which he ſuppoſed he was called in queſtion, viz. the lord's ſupper, penance, images, and pilgrimages. He was told, that in ſome parts he had not been ſufficiently explicit; that on all theſe points, holy church had determined; by which determinations all chriſtians ought to abide: and that theſe determinations ſhould be given him as a direction of his faith; and in a few days, he muſt appear again and give his opinion. At the time, he ſaid among other things, "that he knew none holier than Chriſt and his apoſtles; "and that theſe determinations were ſurely none of theirs, "as they were againſt ſcripture."

In concluſion he was condemned as an heretic, and remanded to the Tower, from which place he eſcaped, and lay concealed in Wales. The clergy with great zeal for the royal perſon, informed the king, then at Eltham, that 20,000 lollards, were aſſembled at St. Giles's for his deſtruction, with lord Cobham at their head. This pretended conſpiracy, though there were not above 100 perſons found, and thoſe poor lollards aſſembled for devotion, was intirely credited by the king, and fully anſwered the deſigns of the clergy. A bill of attainder paſſed againſt lord Cobham, a price of a thouſand marks was ſet upon his head, and a perpetual exemption from taxes promiſed to any town that ſhould ſecure him.

After he had been four years in Wales, he was taken at laſt by the vigilance of his enemies, brought to London in triumph, and dragged to execution in St. Giles's Fields. As a traytor, and as a heretic, he was hung up in chains alive upon a gallows; and fire being put under him, was burnt to death.

He wrote,

Walpole's Catalogue of noble Authors.

Twelve Concluſions addreſſed to the Parliament of England. At the end of the firſt book he wrote ſome monkiſh rhymes in Latin, which Bale has preſerved, and which, he ſays, "were copyed out by dyverſe men, and ſet upon theyr "wyndowes, gates and dores, which were then knowen

"for

" for obſtynate hypocrytes and fleſhlye livers, which made " the prelates madde".

OLDMIXON (JOHN) was deſcended of an ancient family. The place of his birth and education is unknown, as probably every other circumſtance relating to him and his writings, though numerous, would have been, if the Dunciad had not ſecured him the privilege of immortality. His malevolence in abuſing Mr. Addiſon and Mr. Pope, entitled him to the abovementioned honour; and his zeal, as a virulent party-writer, procured him a poſt in the revenue at Liverpool, where he died in an advanced age in the year 1745. Cibber's Lives of the Poets, vol. 4th.

He wrote a hiſtory of the Stuarts in folio, and a critical hiſtory of England, which works are held by the candid and impartial on all ſides, in the utmoſt contempt. On the whole, he appears to have been a moſt malevolent critic, and ill-natured hiſtorian. He had the impudence to aſſert a particular fact, to charge Dr. Atterbury and two other eminent perſons with interpolating lord Clarendon's hiſtory; but the fact was diſproved by the biſhop of Rocheſter, and the part alledged to be falſified, was afterwards produced in the noble author's own hand.

He publiſhed beſides,

A Volume of Poems, 1714.

The Life of Arthur Maynwaring, Eſq;

The Life of Queen Anne, ſome dramatic pieces, and ſome other things not worthy to be remembred.

OZELL (JOHN) to whom the literary world is obliged as a tranſlator, though not as an original author, was educated at Aſhby de la Zouch, in Leiceſterſhire, and at Chriſt's Hoſpital. Having here acquired the Latin, Greek and Hebrew tongues, he was deſigned for the univerſity, but he choſe rather to be ſettled in a public office of accounts, being qualified for it by his pen, and his knowledge of arithmetic. Ibid.

Notwithſtanding his attention to buſineſs, he ſtill retained a love for polite literature; and by entering into much converſation with foreigners, and private application, he made himſelf maſter of moſt of the living languages, eſpecially the French, Italian and Spaniſh, from all theſe, as well as from the Latin and Greek, he favoured the world with a great many tranſlations, which though not the moſt elegant, yet are generally faithful, and true to the original.

He was poſſeſſed of a competent fortune, and always enjoyed good places; being auditor general of the city and bridge accounts, of St. Paul's cathedral, and St. Thomas's hoſpital; ſo that his works were not the offspring of neceſſity, he died in the year 1743, and was interred at St. Mary's Aldermanbury.

PARKER (MATTHEW) the ſecond proteſtant archbiſhop of Canterbury, a man of great merit and learning, was born at Norwich in the year 1504, and was educated at Corpus Chriſti, or Bennet College, in Cambridge, of which houſe he was firſt bible-clark, or ſcholar, and afterwards fellow.

He was ſo conſpicuous for his learning, that he was among other eminent ſcholars, invited by cardinal Wolſey to Oxford, to furniſh and adorn his new magnificent foundation. This invitation he did not chuſe to accept; but reſiding in his own college, purſued his ſtudies with the greateſt application for five or ſix years. In this time, having read over the fathers and councils, and acquired a compleat knowledge of divinity, he became a licenced and frequent preacher at court, at St. Paul's Croſs, and other public places and occaſions.

In 1533 he was made chaplain to queen Anne Boleyne, who preferred him to the deanery of Stoke, and had ſuch a particular regard and eſteem for him, and ſuch knowledge of his zeal for the reformation, that a little before her death, ſhe recommended her daughter Elizabeth to his pious care and inſtruction. He was afterwards chaplain to Henry the VIIIth, and Edward the VIth. He held ſeveral livings ſucceſſively; and through the recommendation of Henry the VIIIth, *for his approved learning, wiſdom and honeſty, as well as for his ſingular grace and induſtry in bringing up youth in virtue and learning*, was choſen maſter of Corpus Chriſti, or Bennet College; to which he afterwards became a ſpecial benefactor, and compiled for it, a new book of ſtatutes.

Appendix to archbp. Parker's life, book 1. No. 5.

Happening to be in Norfolk during Ket's rebellion, he had the reſolution to go to the rebels camp, and to preach to them, exhorting them to temperance, moderation, and ſubmiſſion to the king. By Edward the VIth he was nominated to the deanery of Lincoln; and under theſe two princes lived in great reputation and affluence. But in queen Mary's reign he was deprived of all his preferments on account of his being married, as it was pretended, but the real cauſe was his zeal for the reforma-

formation. His low circumſtances he endured with a chearful and contented mind, and during his retirement, turned the book of pſalms into Engliſh verſe, and wrote *A Defence of the Marriage of Prieſts.*

Queen Elizabeth's acceſſion made a great change in his circumſtances, for he not only became free from all fear and danger, but was exalted to the higheſt ſtation in the Engliſh church, to the archbiſhoprick of Canterbury. His great prudence, courage, conduct, experience and learning, peculiarly qualified him for this important office, and to carry on the work of reformation with vigour to its perfect eſtabliſhment. He was conſecrated December the 17th, 1559, in Lambeth Chapel by William Barlow, biſhop of Chicheſter; John Scory, biſhop of Hereford; Miles Coverdale, biſhop of Exeter, and John Hodgkin Suffragan biſhop of Bedford. We chuſe to mention this circumſtance ſo minutely, becauſe the romaniſts invented a tale afterwards, that he had been conſecrated at the Nag's-head inn or tavern, in Cheapſide. But this notorious and improbable falſhood hath been fully confuted by archdeacon * Maſon, by archbiſhop † Bramhall, and by P. F. Le ‡ Courayer, and withall diſproved by many catholics, ſo that to believe it now a days requires more than even popiſh credulity.

Archbiſhop Parker being thus conſtituted primate and metropolitan of the church of England, took care to have the ſees filled with learned and worthy men; and ſoon after performed his metropolitical viſitation of his whole province. Though his means at this time could be but very ſlender, as he had been ſtripped for ſome years paſt of all his yearly revenues, and expences rather than profits had yet accrued from his new preferment: yet ſuch was his liberal and generous diſpoſition, that he frankly remitted unto his whole clergy, thoſe fees that under the title of procurations are generally and juſtly at ſuch times demanded. And he encouraged them to the conſtant and diligent execution of their duty, in inſtructing the people committed to their charge, by his own example; for as his important and public affairs would permit, he preached ſometimes in his own cathedral, and at other times in the towns and villages abroad, continuing conſtant in this painful practice, though labour-

Abel Redivivus, p. 528. Lond. 4to. 1651.

* Vindication of the church of England concerning the conſecration and ordination of biſhops. London, 1613, folio.

† Conſecration of proteſtant biſhops vindicated.

‡ Defence of the validity of Engliſh ordinations. Lond. 1728, 3 v. 8vo.

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ing under many infirmities, the attendants of old age. He ſolicited the queen to remove crucifixes, lighted tapers, and images out of churches, and particularly out of her own chapel. One of his main deſigns and endeavours was to introduce uniformity both in habits and ceremonies, but he met with great oppoſition from the earl of Leiceſter and other courtiers; and from the whole body of puritans, who have ſeverely reviled him on that account.

Being arrived to the ſeventy-ſecond year of his age, he died May the 17th, 1575, having filled the ſee fifteen years and five months. He was buried with great ſolemnity in his own private chapel in his palace at Lambeth: the particulars of the ceremonial may be ſeen in his life wrote by Mr. Strype.

The monument of black marble in which his remains were depoſited, was erected by himſelf ſometime before his death, in order, as ſome ſay, to remind him of his mortality; but others aſſign a different reaſon, which was this. A great court favourite attempting to get Lambeth houſe ſeparated from the ſee; the archbiſhop oppoſed him with all his influence, and prevailed on the queen to make a promiſe that he ſhould never have it ſo long as he himſelf abode there. Hence he took this ſtep, that the promiſe might be binding as well after his deceaſe as before, and to make the obligation of it extend to perpetuity. But if this was really his deſign, it did not ſucceed accordingly, for he reſted in peace there only till the grand rebellion. Colonel Scot, one of the regicides, took poſſeſſion of that part of the palace, and deſigning to convert the chapel into a hall, or dancing room, cauſed the tomb to be demoliſhed, as ſtanding in the way. The corpſe being dug up, was found encloſed in a ſear-cloth in many doubles, in a leaden coffin. Scot opened the ſear-cloth to the fleſh, and found the body as freſh as if lately dead, and then privately tumbled it into a hole near an outhouſe where poultry was kept, and ſold the coffin to a plumber.

Abel Redivivus, p. 530. Lond. 4to. 1651.

He was a man of a grave aſpect, of a mild diſpoſition, and courteous demeanour; pious, ſober, temperate; modeſt even to a fault, being upon many occaſions over baſhful; unmoveable in the diſtribution of juſtice; a great patron and zealous defender of the church of England, againſt the attacks both of puritans and papiſts. He repaired his palace at Canterbury at the expence of 1400*l.* in a beautiful and elegant manner. The like care and charge he was at with the

Neal's hiſtory of the puritans, vol. 1. throughout.

the palace of Lambeth being much out of repair, which he alſo greatly enlarged; and with the choirs of the churches annexed to his ſee, being many, and moſt of them much decayed. He was given to hoſpitality, and even magnificent in his entertainments, which yet were conducted without profuſion or offence, with the utmoſt decency, elegance, regularity and ſobriety.

He was of a very charitable and generous diſpoſition: but his liberality and bounty did not die with him, for many illuſtrious monuments of it ſtill ſurvive him. He founded a grammar ſchool at Rochdale in Lancaſhire. Unto Corpus Chriſti College, where he was educated, he gave lands for the maintenance of two fellows, and thirteen ſcholars; three hundred and ten ounces of plate; the perpetual advowſon of St. Mary Abchurch in London; a hundred pounds to purchaſe lands for the maintenance of a fire in the common hall there, from the firſt of November to the laſt of February. Beſides, he built for them their inner library, with two chambers adjoining to it; and furniſhed it with a great number of books, ſome printed and ſome in manuſcript of great value.

It would be tedious to enumerate all his benefactions; but we muſt mention that he gave to the univerſity library, a hundred choice books, fifty printed, fifty written, very precious and rare ones. His care and ſtudy, in which he ſpared no expence, was to collect and preſerve ſuch monuments of antiquity as might give light to the knowledge of former times, or be otherwiſe uſeful; and to him we are beholden for moſt of our ancient hiſtories, which probably otherwiſe would have utterly periſhed. Conſidering the great want of bibles in many places, with the aſſiſtance of other learned men, he improved the Engliſh tranſlation, had it printed in a large paper and fair character, and cauſed it to be diſperſed through the realm, which is ſtill commonly known under the name of the *Biſhops Bible*. He was a hearty encourager, if not the firſt reviver of the ſtudy of the Saxon tongue in this kingdom. Of his learning the ſeveral books publiſhed by him are a ſufficient evidence, which are as follows.

1. *A Defence of Prieſts Marriage, printed without his Name*, 1562.

2. *Ælfric (Abbot of St. Albans, about the Year* 996) *his Sermon of the Paſchal Lamb, and of the Sacramental Body and Blood of Chriſt, &c. with two Epiſtles of ditto.*

3. The

3. The world is alſo obliged to him for the publication of four of our beſt Engliſh hiſtorians, viz. *Matthew of Weſtminſter*, *Matthew Paris*, *Aſſer's Life of King Alfred*, and *Thomas Walſingham*.

4. Another conſiderable work of his was, The Lives of of his predeceſſors archbiſhops of Canterbury, entitled, *De Antiquitate Britannicæ Eccleſiæ & Privilegiis Eccleſiæ Cantuarienſis, cum Archiepiſcopis ejuſdem* LXX. London 1572, fol. A wretched edition of this book was printed at Hanaw 1605, full of faults and imperfections. But a very beautiful and elegant one was at length reprinted at London 1729, fol. by Samuel Drake, D. D. fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, adorned with the figures of the ſeveral archbiſhops monuments, and other ſculptures exquiſitely performed.

5. *A Sermon at the Funeral of that famous Divine, Martin Bucer.*

Walpole's catalogue of royal and noble authors.

PARR (CATHERINE) Queen to Henry VIII. celebrated for her learning, whoſe perfections, though a widow, attracted the heart of this monarch, and whoſe prudence preſerved her from the effects of his cruelty and caprice, was the daughter of Sir Thomas Parr. She was early educated in polite literature, as was the faſhion of noble women at that time in England, and in her riper years was much given to reading and ſtudying the holy ſcriptures. Several learned men were retained as her chaplains, who preached to her every day in her privy chamber, and often touched ſuch abuſes as were common in the church.

The king approved of this practice, and often permitted her to confer with him on religious ſubjects. But when diſeaſe and confinement added to his natural impatience of contradiction, and when in the preſence of Wincheſter and others of that faction, ſhe had been urging her old topick of perfecting the reformation, the king broke out into this expreſſion after ſhe was retired, "A good hearing it is, when women become ſuch clerks! and a thing much to my comfort, to come in mine old age to be taught by my wife!" Wincheſter failed not to improve the opportunity to aggravate the queen's inſolence, to inſinuate the danger of cheriſhing ſuch a ſerpent in his boſom, and to accuſe her of treaſon cloaked with hereſy.

The king was prevailed upon to give a warrant to draw up articles to touch her life. The day and hour was appointed,

pointed, when she was to be seized. The design being accidentally discovered to her, she waited upon the king, who received her kindly, and purposely began a discourse about religion. She answered, "That women by their creation at first were made subject to men; that they, being made after the image of God, as the women were after their image, ought to instruct their wives who were to learn of them. And she much more was to be taught of his majesty, who was a prince of such excellent learning and wisdom." Not so, by St. Mary, said the king, "you are became a doctor, Kate, able to instruct us; and not to be instructed by us." To which she replied, "that it seemed he had much mistaken her freedom in arguing with him, since she did it to engage him in discourse to amuse this painful time of his infirmity; and that she might receive profit by his learned discourse; in which last point she had not missed of her aim, always referring herself in these matters, as she ought to do, to his majesty." And is it even so, sweetheart, said the king, "then we are perfect friends again."

The day which had been appointed for carrying her to the Tower being fine, the king took a walk in the garden, and sent for the queen. As they were together, the lord chancellor, who was ignorant of the reconciliation, came with the guards. The king stepped aside to him, and after a little discourse was heard to call him "Knave, aye errant knave, a fool, and beast; and bid him presently avaunt out of his sight."

The queen, not knowing on what errand they came, endeavoured with gentle words to qualify the king's anger. Ah! poor soul, said the king, thou little knowest how ill he deserves this at thy hands: on my word, sweetheart, he hath been toward thee an errant knave, and so let him go." The king, as a mark of his affection, left her a legacy of 4000l. besides her jointure.

She was afterwards married to Sir Tho. Seymour, lord admiral of England, and uncle to king Edward VI. She lived but a very short time, and unhappily with this gentleman, She died in childbed, though as some writers observe not without suspicion of poison.

Her majesty wrote,

Queen Catherine Parr's Lamentation of a Sinner, bewailing the Ignorance of her blind Life.

This was a contrite meditation on the years she had passed in popery, in fasts and pilgrimages; and being found among

mong her papers after her death, was publiſhed with a preface by the great lord Burleigh. Lond. 8vo, 1548 and 1563.

In her life time ſhe publiſhed many pſalms, prayers, and pious diſcourſes, of which this was the title:

Prayers or Meditations, wherein the Mind is ſtirred patiently to ſuffer all Afflictions here, and to ſet at nought the vain Proſperitie of this Worlde, and always to long for the everlaſting Felicitee. 12mo. 1545.

Several letters of this queen's are preſerved in Strype's Annals, in Hearne's Sylloge Epiſt. in Haynes's Collection of State Papers, in the Aſhmolean Collection, and in the library of C. C. C. Cambridge.

Ballard's memoirs ſub. art.

Memoirs of the author prefixed to his works.

PATTISON (WILLIAM) was born at Pearſmarſh, near Rye, in the county of Suſſex, 1706, and was the ſon of a farmer at that place, who rented a conſiderable eſtate of the earl of Thanet. He diſcovered excellent parts, and a ſtrong propenſity to learning, and his father, not being in circumſtances to give him a proper education, applied to his noble landlord, who took him under his protection, and placed him at Appleby ſchool in Weſtmorland.

Here he became acquainted with Mr. Noble, a clergyman of great learning and fine taſte, who perceiving Mr. Pattiſon's natural talents, and great application and aſſiduity in the ſtudy of poetry, took a great pleaſure in giving him ſuch inſtructions as he thought conducive to the advancement of his knowledge, and ripening of his judgment. For this purpoſe he uſed frequently to read the claſſics with him, taught him how to diſcern the beauties and the faults of authors, deſcribed to him the difference between falſe wit and judicious writing, and gave him ſuch a plan, as proved very advantageous to him in the proſecution of his ſtudies.

He was a great lover of ſolitude, and there is a very romantic place near Appleby to which he uſed frequently to retire, and which, from the near reſemblance it has to ſome deſcriptions in *Cowley*, he called *Cowley's Walk*.

In this wild ſcene of ragged rocks, ſhady woods, and murmuring ſtreams he ſpent many an agreeable afternoon, and many a moonlight evening to indulge himſelf in that ſadly pleaſing melancholy, which the awful ſolemnity of the place naturally inſpired. The ſame caſt of mind made him a great admirer of angling. He was ſo much a lover of this diverſion,

ſion, that he uſed frequently to ſit up late, and ſometimes whole ſummer nights upon the banks of his *Ituna*, with his angle in his hand. Here he uſed often to write verſes, and would ſay, that many of his lines owed their ſmoothneſs and harmony to thoſe ſtreams. Here it was that he wrote an agreeable philoſophical poem, entitled, *The Morning Contemplation.*

Upon his leaving Appleby, he went to Sidney College in Cambridge, where he purſued the plan Mr. Noble had given him, and went through the claſſics as well as all our Engliſh poets with great advantage, now and then recreating himſelf with his favourite amuſement on the banks of the *Cam*. Of all the books he ever read, *Spenſer's Fairy Queen*, and *Brown's Britannia's Paſtorals* are ſaid to have given him the greateſt delight. The laſt mentioned book, which he had purchaſed for a ſhilling, was, through his misfortunes, the whole library he left behind him.

He had a great averſion to public diſputations, and as it ſeems could not well brook the college diſcipline. He was of a temper impatient of reſtraint; his tutor he thought treated him with great rigour; a quarrel enſued, and to avoid the ſcandal of *expulſion*, with which he was threatened, he took his name out of the college book, and went to London. However, he left the college in *Mirth*, though the conſequences terminated in *Melancholy*, by deputing his gown to make his *Apology* in the following verſes, which he pinned upon it at his departure.

Whoever gives himſelf the pains to ſtoop,
And take my venerable tatters up,
To his *preſuming Inquiſition*, I
In loco *Pattiſoni* thus reply.
Tir'd with the ſenſeleſs jargon of the gown,
My maſter left the college for the town;
Where from pedantic drudgery ſecured,
He laughs at follies which he once endur'd,
And ſcorns his precious minutes to regale
With wretched college-wit, and college-ale:
Far nobler pleaſures open to his view,
Pleaſures for ever ſweet! for ever new!
Bright wit, ſoft beauty, and ambitious fire
Inflame his boſom, and his muſe inſpire;
While to his few, but much endearing friends,
His love, and humble ſervice he commends.

This

This imprudent ſtep gave his friends very great concern, they were very anxious for his return, and as he had been guilty of no groſs immoralities, they paved a way for his kind reception. But the pleaſures of the town, the deſire of being known, and his romantic expectations of meeting with ſome generous patron to reward his merit, rendered him deaf to all advice.

He led a pleaſurable life, frequented Button's, and became acquainted with ſome of the moſt eminent wits of the time. And as he had no fortune, nor any means of ſubſiſtence, but what aroſe from the ſubſcriptions for the poems which he propoſed to publiſh; and as he wanted even common prudence to manage this precarious income, he was ſoon involved in the deepeſt diſtreſs and moſt deplorable wretchedneſs.

In a very pretty poem, entitled, *Effigies Authoris*, addreſſed to lord Burlington, he deſcribes himſelf as deſtitute of friends, of money; hunger preying on his vitals, and being obliged to paſs the night on a bench in St. James's Park. In a private letter to a gentleman, he thus expreſt himſelf, "Spare my bluſhes, I have not enjoyed the common neceſſaries of life theſe two days, and can hardly hold to ſubſcribe myſelf, &c."

Curll, the bookſeller, finding ſome of his compoſitions well received, and going through ſeveral impreſſions, took him into his houſe, and as Mr. Pope affirms in one of his letters, ſtarved him to death. But this does not appear to be ſtrictly true; for he was ſeized with the ſmall pox, after he had been about a month in his houſe. The diſtemper ſeemed to be of the moſt favourable ſort, and he was carefully attended by a phyſician, through his friend Mr. *Euſden*'s recommendation. But his heart, he ſaid himſelf, was broke through the afflictions he had fallen under, and all medicinal preſcriptions were ineffectual. Thus died this unfortunate young man in the 21ſt year of his age, and obtained at laſt, after uncommon delay, the favour of a grave in the upper churchyard belonging to St. Clement Danes in the Strand.

He had a ſurpriſing genius, and had raiſed hopes in all that knew him of his becoming one of the moſt eminent poets of the age. His example it is to be hoped may be of ſome uſe to check the ſallies of youth, to make them more attentive to the ſage advice of friendſhip and experience, and to ſhew them the inſignificance of the brighteſt parts without

out a due mixture of prudence. His poetical works, conſidered as they ought to be, only as juvenile productions, have great merit, and were publiſhed in two vol. 8vo. in London 1728.

PSALMANAZAR (GEORGE) the fictitious name of a very extraordinary perſon, was undoubtedly a Frenchman born: he had his education partly in a free ſchool, taught by two Franciſcan monks, and afterwards in a college of jeſuits in an archiepiſcopal city, the name of which, as alſo thoſe of his birth-place and of his parents, remain yet inviolable ſecrets. Upon leaving the college, he was recommended as a tutor to a young gentleman; but ſoon fell into a mean rambling kind of life, that produced in him plenty of diſappointments and misfortunes. The firſt pretence he took up with was, that of being a ſufferer for religion, and procured a certificate that he was of Iriſh extraction, had left the country for the ſake of the roman catholick religion, and was going on a pilgrimage to Rome. Memoirs of his life.

Not being in a condition to purchaſe a pilgrim's garb, in a chapel, dedicated to a miraculous ſaint, he had obſerved that ſuch an one had been ſet up as a monument of gratitude to ſome wandring pilgrim, and he contrived to take both ſtaff and cloak away at noon day. "Being thus accoutred," ſays he, "and furniſhed with a proper paſs, I began, at all proper places, to beg my way in a fluent Latin; accoſting only clergymen, or perſons of figure, by whom I could be underſtood, and found them moſtly ſo generous and credulous, that I might eaſily have ſaved money, and put myſelf into a much better dreſs, before I had gone thro' a ſcore or two of miles; but ſo powerful was my vanity and extravagance, that as ſoon as I had got, what I thought, a ſufficient viaticum, I begged no more; but viewed every thing worth ſeeing, and then retired to ſome inn, where I ſpent my money as freely as I had obtained it.

At the age of ſixteen, when he was in Germany, he fell upon the wild project of paſſing for a Formoſan. He recollected, that he had heard the Jeſuits ſpeak much of China and Japan, and was raſh enough to think, that what he wanted of a right knowledge, he might make up by the ſtrength of a pregnant invention, which here, it muſt be confeſſed, found ample ſcope to work in. He ſet himſelf to form a new character and language, a grammar, a diviſion of the

year into twenty months, a new religion, and what not! His alphabet was written from right to left, like the oriental tongues; and he ſoon inured his hand to write it with great readineſs.

He now thought himſelf ſufficiently prepared to paſs for a Japaneſe, converted to Chriſtianity: he altered his Avignon certificate as artfully as he could, reaſſumed his old pilgrim's habit, and began his tour, though with a heavy heart, to the Low Countries; under the notion of a Japaneſe converted by ſome jeſuit miſſionaries, and brought to Avignon to be inſtructed by them, as well as to avoid the dreadful puniſhments inflicted on converts by the emperor of Japan; he travelled ſeveral hundred leagues, with an appearance, however, ſo diſmal and ſhabby, as to exceed even the very common beggars.

At Liege he inliſted into the Dutch ſervice, and was carried by his officer to Aix-la-Chapelle. He afterwards entered into the elector of Cologn's ſervice; but being ſtill ambitious as ever to paſs for a Japaneſe, he now choſe to profeſs himſelf an unconverted or heatheniſh one, rather than what he had hitherto pretended to be, a convert to Chriſtianity.

The laſt garriſon he came to was Sluys, where Brigadier Lauder, a Scotch colonel, introduced him to the chaplain, with whom he was permitted to have a conference, and which, at length, ended in our chaplain's fervent zeal to make a convert of him, by way of recommending, as it afterwards turned out, himſelf to the then biſhop of London, whoſe piety could not fail of rewarding ſo worthy an action. By this time Pſalmanazar, growing tired of the ſoldier's life, liſtened to the chaplain's propoſal of taking him over to England, and he was, accordingly, with great haſte, baptized. A letter of invitation from the biſhop of London arriving, they ſet out for Rotterdam. Pſalmanazar was, in general, much careſſed there; but ſome there were, that put ſuch ſhrewd queſtions to him, as carried the air of not giving all that credit which he could have wiſhed. This threw him upon a whimſical expedient, by way of removing all obſtacles, viz. that of living upon raw fleſh, roots and herbs; and he ſoon habituated himſelf, he tells us, to this new and ſtrange food, without receiving the leaſt prejudice to his health; taking care to add a good deal of pepper and ſpices by way of concoctor.

At

At his arrival in London he was introduced to our good biſhop, was received with great humanity, and ſoon found a large circle of friends among the well diſpoſed, both of clergy and laity. "But," ſays he, "I had a much greater number of oppoſers to combat with, who, though they judged rightly of me in the main, were far from being candid in their account of the diſcovery they pretended to make to my diſadvantage; particularly doctors Halley, Mead, and Woodward. The too viſible eagerneſs of theſe gentlemen to expoſe me at any rate for a cheat, ſerved only to make others think the better of me, and even to look upon me as a kind of confeſſor: eſpecially as thoſe gentlemen were thought to be no great admirers of revelation, to which my patrons thought I had given ſo ample a teſtimony."

Before he had been three months in London, he was cried up for a prodigy. He was preſently ſet to tranſlate the church catechiſm into the Formoſan language; it was received by the biſhop of London with candour, the author rewarded with generoſity, and his catechiſm laid up amongſt the moſt curious manuſcripts. It was examined by the learned, they found it regular and gramatical, and gave it as their opinion, that it was a real language and no counterfeit. After ſuch ſucceſs, our author was ſoon prevailed upon to write the well known *Hiſtory of Formoſa*, which ſoon after appeared.

The firſt edition had not been long publiſhed before a ſecond was called for. In the interim, he was ſent by the good biſhop to Oxford, to purſue ſuch ſtudies as he was moſt inclined to, whilſt his oppoſers and advocates in London were diſputing about the merits and demerits of his book.

The learned at Oxford were not leſs divided in their opinions of our author. A convenient apartment was, however, aſſigned him in one of the colleges: he had all the advantages of learning the univerſity could afford him, and a learned tutor to aſſiſt him. Upon his return to London, he continued, for about ten years, to indulge a courſe of idleneſs and extravagance. Some abſurdities, however, obſerved in his hiſtory of Formoſa, in the end effectually diſcredited the whole relation, and ſaved him the trouble, and his friends the mortification, of an open confeſſion of his guilt.

He ſeemed, through a long courſe of life, to abhor the impoſture, yet contented himſelf with owning it to his moſt

intimate friends. Mr. Pſalmanazar's learning and ingenuity, during the remainder of his life, did not fail to procure him a comfortable ſubſiſtence from his pen; he was concerned in compiling and writing works of credit, particularly the *Univerſal Hiſtory*, and lived exemplarily for many years. His death happened in 1763.

In his laſt will and teſtament, dated Jan. 1, 1762, he declares, that he had long ſince diſclaimed, even publickly, all but the ſhame and guilt of his vile impoſition, and orders his body to be buried, whereever he happens to die, in the day-time, and in the loweſt and cheapeſt manner. "It is my earneſt requeſt, ſays he, that my body be not incloſed in any kind of coffin, but only decently laid in what is commonly called a ſhell of the loweſt value, and without lid or other covering which may hinder the natural earth from covering it all around."

Annual regiſter, 1765.

PULTNEY (WILLIAM) Eſq; afterwards earl of Bath, deſcended from one of the moſt ancient families in the kingdom, was born in the year 1682. Being ſprung to a plentiful fortune, he early had a ſeat in the houſe of commons, and began to diſtinguiſh himſelf by being a warm partizan againſt the miniſtry in the reign of queen Anne. He had ſagacity to detect their errors, and ſpirited eloquence ſufficient to expoſe them.

Theſe ſervices were well rewarded by king George I. who upon coming to the throne, raiſed Mr. Pultney to the place of ſecretary at war, in the year 1714. Not long after he was raiſed to be cofferer to his majeſty's houſhold; but the intimacy between this gentleman and Sir Robert Walpole, who then acted as prime miniſter, was ſoon interrupted, by its being ſuſpected that Sir Robert was deſirous of extending the limits of prerogative, and promoting the intereſt of Hanover, at the expence of his country.

Accordingly, in the year 1725, the king, by the advice of this miniſter, deſiring that a ſum of money ſhould be voted him by the commons, in order to diſcharge the debts contracted in his civil government, Mr. Pultney moved, that an account ſhould be laid before the houſe, of all money paid for ſecret ſervices during the laſt twenty-five years, to the then preſent time. This cauſed an irreconcileable breach between the two miniſters, which in two years after broke out into open invective. Upon the houſe of commons deliberating

liberating upon the loan of the bank, which Sir Robert warmly eſpouſed, Mr. Pultney obſerved, that ſhifting the funds, was but perpetuating taxes, and putting off the evil day; and ſome warm altercation paſſed between him and the prime miniſter; however, Sir Robert carried it in the houſe for this time.

Nor did Mr. Pultney confine his diſpleaſure at the miniſter to his perſon only, but to all his meaſures; ſo that ſome have been of opinion, that he oppoſed Sir Robert often when the meaſures he purſued were beneficial to the public. However, it would be tedious to our readers, as well as unentertaining, to go through the courſe of the oppoſition between them, ſince to do this to any purpoſe, would be to analyſe their ſpeeches, which the nature of the preſent abſtract will not allow us to do. Be it then ſufficient to obſerve, that this courſe of ſteady oppoſition at laſt became ſo obnoxious to the crown, that the king, on the firſt day of July, 1731, called for the council book, and with his own hand ſtruck the name of William Pultney, Eſq; out of the liſt of privy counſellors; his majeſty further ordered him to be put out of all commiſſions for the peace; the ſeveral lords lieutenants, from whom he had received deputations, were commanded to revoke them; and the lord chancellor and ſecretaries of ſtate were directed to give the neceſſary orders for that purpoſe.

A proceeding ſo violent in the miniſtry, only ſerved to inflame this gentleman's reſentment, and increaſe his popularity. It was ſome time after this that he made that celebrated ſpeech, in which he compared the miniſtry to an empyric, and the conſtitution of England to his patient. "This pretender in phyſic, ſaid he, being conſulted, tells the diſtempered perſon, there were but two or three ways of treating his diſeaſe, and he was afraid that none of them would ſucceed. A vomit might throw him into convulſions that would occaſion immediate death; a purge might bring on a diarrhœa that would carry him off in a ſhort time; and he had been already bled ſo much, and ſo often, that he could bear it no longer. The unfortunate patient, ſhocked at this declaration, replies, Sir, you have always pretended to be a regular doctor, but I now find you are an errant quack; I had an excellent conſtitution when I firſt fell into your hands, but you have quite deſtroyed it; and now I find I have no other chance for ſaving my life but by calling for the help of ſome regular phyſician."

In this manner he continued inflexibly ſevere, attacking the bad meaſures of the miniſter with a degree of eloquence and ſarcaſm that worſted every antagoniſt; and Sir Robert was often heard to ſay, that he dreaded his tongue more than another man's ſword. In the year 1738, when oppoſition ran ſo high that ſeveral members openly left the houſe, as finding that party and not reaſon carried it in every motion, Mr. Pultney thought proper to vindicate the extraordinary ſtep which they had taken; and when a motion was made for removing Sir Robert Walpole, he warmly ſupported it.

What a ſingle ſeſſion could not effect, was at length brought about by time; and in the year 1741, when Sir Robert found his place of prime miniſter no longer tenable, he wiſely reſigned all his employments, and was created earl of Orford. His oppoſers, among whom Mr. Pultney who had long been foremoſt, were aſſured of being provided for, and among ſeveral other promotions, Mr. Pultney was ſworn of the privy council, and ſoon afterwards created earl of Bath. He had long lived in the very focus of popular obſervation, and was reſpected as the chief bulwark againſt the encroachments of the crown. But from the moment he accepted a title, all his favour with the people was at an end, and the reſt of his life was ſpent in contemning that applauſe which he no longer could ſecure. Dying without iſſue on the eighth of June, 1764, his title became extinct; and his only ſon having died ſome time before in Portugal, the paternal eſtate devolved to his brother, lieutenant-general Pultney. In his will he left four hundred pounds to his couſin, Mrs. Johnſon; five hundred pounds, with his library, to the reverend Dr. Douglas; and an annuity of ſix hundred pounds to the ingenious Mr. Coleman, whom, it is ſaid by ſome, he aſſiſted writing the *Connoiſſeur*.

Q.

Life of Mr. James Quin, 12mo. 1766.

QUIN (JAMES) a celebrated comedian, was born in the pariſh of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, London, in the year 1693. Various are the reports of his family. Some have averred, that his father was an American, and that James was the illegitimate iſſue of a criminal correſpondence, which his father kept up in Ireland upon his return from the weſtern hemiſ-

hemiſphere, and that on this account he was deprived of his patrimonial expectations. This imaginary lineage was never allowed by Quin himſelf: on the contrary, he always aſſerted that his father was an Engliſh gentleman, who, ſome years after his ſon's birth, ſettled in Ireland, and was poſſeſſed of a ſmall fortune, which his natural generoſity and beneficence greatly incumbered. James's education was ſuch as ſuited the ſtation which ſeemed to be allotted for him, that of a gentleman: after having gone through the neceſſary prelude of grammar ſchool learning, he was ſent to the univerſity of Dublin, where he remained till he was near twenty years of age.

His father deſigned him for the bar; and at this period he came over to England to purſue his ſtudies in juriſprudence. To this end he took chambers in the Temple, and for ſome time ſtudied Coke upon Littleton, with the uſual ſucceſs of young templers, who conſider their ſituation, ſo particularly adapted for pleaſure, as no way compatible with ſo dry and tedious an application. A life of gaiety and diſſipation took place, and he found a much ſtronger diſpoſition to read Shakeſpear than the Statutes at large.

About this time his father died, when he found his patrimony ſo very ſmall, that there was no poſſibility of his ſupporting himſelf upon it; and this naturally induced him to begin ſeriouſly to think of availing himſelf of thoſe talents which nature had beſtowed upon him, and to repair by his own merit the effects of his father's generoſity and too liberal hoſpitality. His good ſenſe ſoon pointed out to him, that as he had made but a very ſmall progreſs in the ſtudy of the law, ſo he could not expect to reap the fruits of his preſent purſuit but at a very diſtant period.

Theſe reaſons ſoon induced him to quit his preſent purſuit, and there appeared to him no where ſo fair a proſpect as the ſtage. He had many requiſites to form a good actor; an expreſſive countenance; a marking eye; a clear voice, full and melodious; an extenſive memory, founded upon a long application to our beſt claſſic authors: an enthuſiaſtic admiration of Shakeſpear; a happy and articulate pronunciation; and a majeſtic figure.

He had for ſome time aſſociated with moſt of the capital actors of this period; he was frequently in company with Booth and Wilks, and formed a very ſtrict intimacy with Ryan. It was to the laſt of theſe that he opened his mind with reſpect to his coming upon the ſtage, and who introduced

duced him to the managers of the theatre royal in Drury-Lane, who engaged him in Auguſt 1717, to appear the ſucceeding winter.

Mr. Quin firſt made his appearance at Drury-Lane in the year 1718. It was not, however, till the year 1720, that he had an opportunity of diſplaying his great theatrical powers. Upon the revival of The Merry Wives of Windſor, at Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, Quin performed the part of Falſtaff; and the firſt night of his appearance in this character he ſurpriſed and aſtoniſhed the audience.

Every one who knew Mr. Quin whilſt upon the ſtage, muſt have been ſenſible, that notwithſtanding the rough fantaſtic manner which ſo much characteriſed him, no one was of a more humane diſpoſition, or leſs addicted to revenge. This may be gathered from his behaviour upon various occaſions, and particularly to the ſelf ſufficient Theophilus Cibber.

There was at that time upon Drury-Lane theatre, a ſubaltern player, or rather faggot, whoſe name never made its appearance in the bills, and therefore will ſcarce be found in the annals of the theatres of that period. Williams, however was the name he bore; he was a native of Wales, and was not the leaſt nettleſome of his countrymen. He performed the part of the meſſenger in the tragedy of Cato; and in ſaying, "Cæſar ſends health to Cato," he pronounced the laſt word, *Keeto*; which ſo ſtruck Quin, that he replied with his uſual coolneſs, "Would *he had ſent* a better meſſenger." This reply ſo ſtung Mr. Williams, that he from that moment vowed revenge: he followed Quin into the green-room, when he came off the ſtage, and after repreſenting the injury he had done him, by making him appear ridiculous in the eyes of the audience, and thereby hurting him in his profeſſion, he then called him to an account as a gentleman, and inſiſted upon ſatisfaction. But Quin with his uſual philoſophy and humour, endeavoured to rally his paſſion. This did but add fuel to his antagoniſt's rage, who, without farther remonſtrance, retired, and waited for Quin under the piazza, upon his return from the tavern to his lodgings; Williams drew upon him, and a rencounter enſued, in which Williams fell.

Quin was tried for this affair at the Old Bailey, and it was brought in manſlaughter, to the entire ſatisfaction of the court, and all who were acquainted with the origin and progreſs of this quarrel.

The

The next capital character that Quin appeared in at Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, was that of Sir John Brute, in the Provoked Wife. This play, which was written by Sir John Vanbrugh, was revived at Drury Lane about the year 1725, after having been laid aside for several years, on account of its immoral tendency. Many of the most offensive parts were now omitted, and the whole night scene, where Sir John Brute appears in woman's apparel, was substituted for one wherein the knight represented an inebriate parson, and as such a professed debauchee.

The run of the Beggar's Opera, about the time of the revival of the Provoked Wife at Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, prompted Quin to leave that theatre, where his talents lay dormant, as he could neither perform the part of Macheath, nor that still more illustrious one of Harlequin, which the manager considered as a more capital part than Hamlet or Cato, and therefore kept it entirely to himself; and to do him justice, it must be acknowledged he was very great in this particular *walk*.

When Quin first engaged at Drury-Lane, he succeeded the elder Mills in all the capital parts of tragedy; and Delane supplied his place at Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, after having performed for some time with tolerable success at Goodman's-Fields. But it was upon Booth's quitting the stage, on account of his illness, that Quin shone forth in all his splendor; and yet he had the diffidence, upon the first night of his appearing in Cato, to insert in the bills, that *the part of Cato would be only attempted by Mr. Quin.* The modesty of this invitation produced a full house, and a favourable audience, but the actor's own peculiar merit effected more. When he came to that part of the play where his dead son is brought in upon the bier, Quin, in speaking these words,

"Thanks to the Gods!—my boy has done his duty!"

so affected the whole house, that they cried out with a continued acclamation, *Booth outdone! Booth outdone!*

Yet this was not the summit of his applause; for when he repeated the famous soliloquy, he was *encored* to that degree, that, though it was submitting to an impropriety, he indulged the audience with its repetition.

We now see Mr. Quin arrived at the summit of his profession, where he remained without a rival for full ten years. But though he was in quiet possession of the first rank upon the

the ſtage, the ſtage itſelf did not continue in this peaceable ſtate all this while. Various were the fermentations and revolutions of the theatre during the courſe of this period, in which Mr. Quin's intereſt and character were very immediately concerned.

When Cibber had thrown himſelf out of Fleetwood's confidence, Quin ſupplied his place in preſiding over rehearſals, and the peruſal of ſuch new plays as were offered.

There is a ſtory told of him concerning his behaviour to an author upon one of theſe occaſions, which carries with it a good deal the air of truth. A poet had put a tragedy, which he had juſt finiſhed, into his hands one night behind the ſcenes, whilſt he was ſtill dreſſed for the character he had performed. Quin put it into his pocket, and never thought any more about it: the bard who was very impatient to know his ſentiments with regard to the piece, waited upon him one morning, in order to hear his doom.

Quin gave ſome reaſons for its not being proper for the ſtage, after having learned the title and fable, which he was before entirely unacquainted with: upon which the poet, whoſe muſe had flattered him with the perſpective view of a new ſuit of cloaths, as well as the clearing the chandler ſhop ſcore, in a faultering voice deſired to have his peace returned. "There (ſaid Quin) it lies in the window." Upon which poor Bayes repaired to the window, and took up a play, which proved to be a comedy, and his muſe had brought forth a direful tragedy; whereupon he told Quin of the miſtake; who very pleaſantly ſaid, "Faith then, Sir, I have certainly loſt your play." "*Loſt my play!*" cries the poet, almoſt thunder-ſtruck. "Yes, by G-d, I have," replied Quin; "but look ye, here is a drawer full of both comedies and tragedies—take any two you will in the room of it."—But this no way ſatisfied the poet, who imagined that no one pegaſus had ſo luxuriant a diſtrict to graze on as his own, upon the common of Parnaſſus.—My play, or a benefit;—if not, Sir, "I ſhall commence a proſecution againſt you and the manager." — Such were the terms of the bard:—he had the run of the houſe, and was completely ſatisfied.

At the end of the year 1748, Quin having taken umbrage at Rich's behaviour, retired in a fit of ſpleen and reſentment to Bath, notwithſtanding his being under engagements to that manager. Though Rich ought to have known

known that Quin never put up with any inſult, and though he too late repented of what he had done, yet he thought by treating him with ſilent contempt, to make him ſubmit to his own terms. On the other hand, Quin, whoſe generous heart began now to relent, for having uſed his old acquaintance ſo cavalierly, reſolved to ſacrifice his reſentment to his friendſhip, and wrote early the next ſeaſon a laconic epiſtle to Rich in theſe words:

I am at Bath. QUIN.

Rich thought this by no means a ſufficient apology for his behaviour, and returned an anſwer, in almoſt as laconic, though not quite ſo civil a manner.

Stay there, and be damned. RICH.

This reply loſt the public one of the greateſt ornaments of the ſtage; for as he and Mr. Garrick did not agree very well together, whilſt they continued rival actors, he could not brook ſubmitting to his competitor in dramatic fame; and as he now took a firm reſolution of never engaging again with *ſo inſolent a blockhead*, as he ſtiled Rich for this anſwer, there was no theatrical door open for him, unleſs he had turned opera ſinger.

He, nevertheleſs, came from Bath in the year 1749, to play the part of Othello at Covent-Garden theatre, for the benefit of the unhappy ſufferers by the fire in Cornhill, which happened on the 25th of March, in the year 1748; and he afterwards continued many ſucceſſive years to come conſtantly to London, to perform the character of Sir John Falſtaff, for his old and truſty friend Ryan; but in the year 1754, having loſt two of his front teeth, he was compelled to decline the taſk, and wrote a comic epiſtle to Ryan upon the occaſion.

My dear friend,

There is no perſon on earth whom I would ſooner ſerve than Ryan—but, by G-d, I will whiſtle Falſtaff for no man.

Whilſt Mr. Quin continued upon the ſtage, he conſtantly kept company with the greateſt geniuſes of the age: he was well known to Pope and Swift, and the preſent Earl of C——d often invited him to his table; but there was none

none for whom he entertained a higher eſteem than Mr. James Thompſon, author of the Seaſons, and many dramatic pieces. This gentleman, by the death of Lord Talbot his patron, found himſelf reduced to a ſtate of precarious dependance. In this ſituation, having created ſome few debts, and his creditors finding that he had no longer any certain ſupport, became inexorable, and imagined by confinement to force that from his friends, which his modeſty would not permit him to aſk.

One of theſe occaſions furniſhed Mr. Quin with an opportunity of diſplaying the natural goodneſs of his heart, and the diſintereſtedneſs of his friendſhip. Hearing that Thompſon was confined in a ſpunging houſe for a debt of about ſeventy pounds, he repaired to the place, and having enquired for, was introduced to, the bard. Thompſon was a good deal diſconcerted at ſeeing Quin in ſuch a place, as he had always taken great pains to conceal his wants, and the more ſo, as Quin told him he was come to ſup with him, being conſcious that all the money he was poſſeſſed of would ſcarce procure a good one, and that there was no credit to be expected in thoſe houſes. His anxiety upon this head was however removed, upon Quin's informing him, that as he ſuppoſed it would have been inconvenient to have had the ſupper dreſſed in the place they were in, he had ordered it from an adjacent tavern; and as a prelude, half a dozen of claret was introduced. Supper being over, and the bottle circulating pretty briſkly, Quin ſaid, "It is time now we ſhould "balance accounts." This aſtoniſhed Thompſon, who imagined he had ſome demand upon him—but Quin perceiving it, continued, "Mr. Thompſon, the pleaſure I have had "in peruſing your works, I cannot eſtimate at leſs than a "hundred pounds, and I inſiſt upon now acquitting the "debt." On ſaying this, he put down a note of that value, and took his leave, without waiting for a reply.

Mr. Quin's judgment in the Engliſh language, joined to his merit as an actor, recommended him to the obſervation of his late royal highneſs the prince of Wales, father to his preſent majeſty, who appointed him to inſtruct his children in the true pronunciation of their mother tongue. And being informed with what elegance and noble propriety his majeſty delivered his firſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, he cried out in a kind of extaſy—"Ay—I taught the boy "to ſpeak!"——Nor did his majeſty forget his old tutor, though ſo remote from court; for it is poſitively averred, that

that ſoon after his acceſſion to the throne, he gave orders, without any application being made to him, that a genteel penſion ſhould be paid Mr. Quin during his life.

It is true, that Mr. Quin was not in abſolute need of this royal benefaction; for upon quitting the ſtage, he thought it was prudent to make ſome proviſion for the remainder of his days; and as he was never married, and had none but diſtant relations, he reſolved to ſink half of his ſmall fortune, in order to procure an eaſy competence.

The duke of B———, who always profeſſed a great regard for him, hearing of his deſign, ſent for him, and very generouſly told him, that he would grant him an annuity for his life, upon much better terms than any he could procure from perſons who made a profeſſion of granting annuities; and ſo in reality he did, for Mr. Quin obtained 200l. a year for 2000l. With this proviſion then, and about 2000l. pounds more he had in the funds, he retired to Bath, a place he had always in his eye for a retreat, as the manner of living, and the company that aſſociated there, were ſo entirely conſonant to his plan of life; he accordingly hired a houſe there, and had it fitted up in a decent, not elegant, manner.

From the time that Quin retired from the ſtage, a good harmony ſubſiſted, and a regular correſpondence was carried on, between Mr. Garrick and him; and when he paid a viſit to his friends in the metropolis once a year, as he generally did in autumn, he as conſtantly paſſed a week or two at Mr. Garrick's villa at Hampton. His laſt excurſion thither in the ſummer 1765, was productive of the moſt agreeable ſallies of wit and merriment: Mr. Garrick's travels furniſhed ſuch new and entertaining topics of diſcourſe, and Mr. Quin's remarks ſuch unexpected ſtrokes of fancy, as enlivened the converſation to a degree that is almoſt incredible.

During the ſtay Mr. Quin made at Hampton, he had an eruption on his hand, which the faculty were of opinion would turn to a mortification; and this intimation greatly damped his ſpirits, as the thought of loſing a limb appeared to him more terrible than death itſelf; he therefore reſolved, let what would be the conſequence, not to ſuffer an amputation. Whether this dreadful proſpect ſo violently affected his ſpirits as to throw him into a hypochondria, or whether the natural habit of his body brought on a fever, this much is certain, that one of the malignant kind ſucceeded

ceeded; and when he was out of all danger with reſpect to his hand, he was carried off by this fatal diſorder.

During his illneſs he had taken ſuch large quantities of bark, as to occaſion an inceſſant drought, which nothing could aſſuage; and being willing to live as long as he could without pain, he diſcontinued taking any medicines for upwards of a week before his death, and during this period he was in very good ſpirits. The day before he died he drank a bottle of claret, and being ſenſible of his approaching end, he ſaid, "He could wiſh that the laſt tragic ſcene was over, "though he was in hopes he ſhould be able to go through it "with becoming dignity." He was not miſtaken, and departed this life on Tueſday the 21ſt of January, 1766, about four o'clock in the morning, in the 73d year of his age.

R.

RALPH (JAMES) a late writer in poetry, politicks, and hiſtory, was born we know not where, nor of what family, he was a ſchoolmaſter at Philadelphia in North America; which remote ſituation not ſuiting his active mind, he came to England about the beginning of the reign of George I. and by his attendance and abilities recommended himſelf to the patronage of ſome great men. He publiſhed a poem, entitled *Night*, of which Mr. Pope thus takes notice in the Dunciad:

Silence ye wolves! while *Ralph* to Cynthia howls,
And makes night hideous—anſwer him ye owls!

He wrote ſome things for the ſtage, which were not received with great applauſe. But though he did not ſucceed as a poet, yet he was, in truth, a very ingenious proſe writer. His *Hiſtory of England*, commencing with the reign of the *Stuarts*, is much eſteemed, as were his *political Pamphlets*; ſome of which were looked upon as maſter pieces. He was concerned in writing the eſſays in ſeveral periodical papers, particularly *Old England*; *or, Jeffery Broadbottom's Journal*, and the *Remembrancer*.

His laſt publication, entitled, *The Caſe of Authors by Profeſſion*, is eſteemed an excellent and entertaining performance. He died at Chiſwick in the year 1762.

RAW.

RAWLINSON (Dr. RICHARD) a late eminent antiquarian, and great benefactor to the univerſity of Oxford, was the third ſon of Sir Thomas Rawlinſon, knt. lord mayor of London in 1706. He was educated at St. John's College in Oxford, where he took his degrees. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and one of the firſt promoters of the Society of Antiquaries. In the year 1750, he gave by indenture the yearly ſum of 87l. 16s. 8d. to the univerſity, for the maintenance and ſupport of one Anglo Saxon lecture or profeſſorſhip for ever. He made large collections for the continuation of Wood's *Athenæ Oxon. and Hiſtory of Oxford*; and for an account of *Non-compliers* at the revolution, which, together with ſome collections of Hearne's, and note books of his travels, he bequeathed by his will to the univerſity of Oxford. By the ſame will he left the bulk of his eſtate to St. John's College, amounting to the value of ſix or ſeven hundred pounds per ann. and beſides a number of books, all his collection of ancient Greek and Roman coins and medals; part of his collection of Engliſh medals, alſo his ſeries of medals of the French kings Louis XIV. and XV. He likewiſe eſtabliſhed a ſalary for the keeper of the Muſeum Aſhmoleanum, from the benefit of which he excluded all Scotchmen. He died at Iſlington, April 6, 1755, in the 65th year of his age. He directed his heart to be depoſited, as a mark of his affection, in the chapel of St. John's College. His body (having Chriſtopher Layer's head, who was hanged for treaſon, in his right hand) was buried in St. Giles's church in Oxford, in a vault of his own contrivance and building; where there is a monument, and the following inſcription of his own compoſing.

Sibi ſimili——Velut in Speculum.
Manet omnes una nox—Non moriar omnis.
Hoc Dormitorium 8 ped. lat. 8 ped. long.
A parochiæ D. Egidis Oxon. conceſſ. 25 Febr. et
Facult. Epiſc. confirmat. 5 Maii J. L. Arm. et
Aſſign. A. D. MDCCLIV.
Pallida mors æquo pulſat pede,
Semel eſt calcandæ via lethi,
Ultima Thule
R. Rawlinſon, LLD. R. & T. SSS.
ol. Collegii S. Joannis Bapt. Oxon.

Su-

Superioris ordinis commencalis,
Obiit vi. April. MDCCLV.
Ætat LXV.

Ridley's life by G. Ridley.

RIDLEY (Dr. NICHOLAS) one of the principal inſtruments of the reformation, and who ſuffered martyrdom for it in the reign of queen Mary, was born of an ancient family in the beginning of the ſixteenth century in Tynedale, near the Scotch borders, in Northumberland. His ſchool education he received at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, from whence he was removed to Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, at the charges of his uncle Dr. Robert Ridley, about the year 1518, when Luther was preaching againſt indulgences in Germany.

Here he acquired a good ſkill in the Latin and Greek tongues, and in the learning then more in faſhion, the philoſophy and theology of the ſchools. His reputation was ſuch as to procure him the eſteem of the other univerſity, as well as of his own; for in the beginning of 1524, the maſter and fellows of Univerſity College in Oxford, invited him to accept of an exhibition, founded by Walter Skyrley, biſhop of Durham, which he declined. The next year he took his maſter's degree, and was appointed by the college their general agent in ſome cauſes relating to it.

His uncle was now willing to add to his attainments, the advantages of travel, and the improvement of foreign univerſities; and as his ſtudies were now directed to divinity, he ſent him to ſpend ſome time among the doctors of the Sorbonne at Paris (which was then the moſt celebrated univerſity in Europe) and afterwards among the profeſſors of Louvain. Having ſtaid three years abroad, he returned to Cambridge, and purſued his theological ſtudies; and as his ſafeſt guide in them, diligently applied himſelf to the reading of the ſcriptures in the original; and in a walk in the orchard at Pembroke-Hall, which is to this day called Ridley's Walk, he got to repeat without book almoſt all the epiſtles in Greek.

His behaviour here was very obliging, and very pious, without hypocriſy or monkiſh auſterity: for very often he would ſhoot in the bow, or play at tennis: and he was eminent for the great charities he beſtowed. He was ſenior proctor of the univerſity, when the important point of the pope's

pope's ſupremacy came before them to be examined upon the authority of ſcripture: and their reſolution after mature deliberation, "That the biſhop of Rome, had no more authority or juriſdiction derived to him from God, in this kingdom of England, than any other foreign biſhop," was ſigned in the name of the univerſity by Simon Heynes, vice chancellor, Nicholas Ridley, Richard Wilkes, proctors. He loſt his uncle 1536, but the education he had received, and the improvements he had made, ſoon recommended him to another and greater patron, Cranmer, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who appointed him his domeſtic chaplain, and collated him to the vicarage of Herne in Eaſt Kent. He bore his teſtimony in the pulpit here againſt the Act of the Six Articles; and inſtructed his charge in the pure doctrines of the goſpel, as far as they were yet diſcovered to him; but tranſubſtantiation was at this time an article of his creed. During his retirement at this place, he read a little treatiſe written ſeven hundred years before, by Ratramus or Bertram, a monk of Cerbey. This firſt opened Ridley's eyes, and determined him more accurately to ſearch the ſcriptures in this article, and the doctrine of the primitive fathers. His diſcoveries he communicated to his patron, and the event was the conviction of them both, that this doctrine was novel and erroneous.

After he had ſtaid about two years at Herne, he was choſen maſter of Pembroke Hall, and appointed chaplain to the king; and the cathedral church of Canterbury being made collegiate, he obtained the fifth prebendal ſtall in it; and ſuch was his courage and zeal for the reformation, that next to the archbiſhop, he was thought to be its greateſt ſupport among the clergy. In the ſucceeding reign of Edward VI. when a royal viſitation was reſolved on through the kingdom, he attended the viſitors of the northern circuit as their preacher, to inſtruct that part of the nation, in the principles of religion.

In the year 1547 he was appointed biſhop of Rocheſter, and was conſecrated in the uſual form of popiſh biſhops, as the new ordinal had not yet taken place. When Bonner was deprived of the biſhopric of London, Ridley was pitched upon as a proper perſon to fill that important ſee; being eſteemed, ſays Burnet, both the moſt learned, and moſt thoroughly zealous for the reformation. In this high ſtation, his behaviour was with great dignity; for it was benevolent, uſeful and exemplary. He was very careful to do his predeceſſor no injury in his goods, and ſhewed the tenderneſs

of a ſon to his mother, placing her always at the upper end of his table.

His mode of life was, as ſoon as he roſe and had dreſſed himſelf, to continue in private prayer half an hour; then he retired to his ſtudy, where he continued till ten o'clock, at which hour he came to common prayer with his family, and there daily read a lecture to them. After prayers he went to dinner, where his converſation was always wiſe and diſcreet; and ſometimes, if the caſe required, merry and chearful. This converſation he would indulge for an hour after dinner, or elſe in playing at cheſs. The hour for unbending being expired, he returned to his ſtudy, where he continued till five, except ſuitors or buſineſs abroad required otherwiſe. Then he went to common prayers in the morning, after which he ſupped; then diverting himſelf for another hour as before, he went back to his ſtudy, and continued there till eleven at night, when he retired to private prayer, and then went to bed; where he and his houſhold made virtuous by his example and inſtruction, enjoyed the ſweet repoſe of a day well ſpent.

A little before the king died, he was named to ſucceed to Durham; but great as the honours were which he received or were intended him, the higheſt were reſerved for him under queen Mary; which were, to be a priſoner for the goſpel, a confeſſor of Chriſt in bonds, and a martyr for his truth.

Some of the writings of this excellent perſon are now loſt, and ſome may be ſeen in *Fox*, and ſome are exhibited in his life written by Gloceſter Ridley, 4to. to which we muſt refer the reader, if he is deſirous of a ſatisfactory account of this excellent perſon's life, learning and ſufferings; or of the plan and progreſs of the reformation, which is there delineated with great candour, accuracy and judgment.

Memoirs of Nicolas Gabrini de Renzi, from the French of Brumoy & Cerceau, 12mo. London.

RIENZI (NICHOLAS GABRINI DE) who from a low and deſpicable ſituation, raiſed himſelf to ſovereign authority in *Rome*, in the 14th century; aſſuming the title of *Tribune*, and propoſing to reſtore the ancient free republic; was born at Rome, and was the ſon of no greater a perſonage than a *mean vintner**, named *Lawrence Gabrini*, and *Magdalen*, a *landreſs*. However, *Nicholas Rienzi*, by which appellation he was commonly diſtinguiſhed, did not form his ſentiments from the meanneſs of his birth. To a good natural underſtand-

* By ſome authors, particularly in the *Hiſtoire des Papes*, *Lawrence Gabrini* is ſaid to have been a miller.

ing,

ing, he joined an uncommon aſſiduity, and made a great proficiency in ancient literature. 'Every thing he read, he 'compared with ſimilar paſſages, that occurred within his 'own obſervation, from whence he made reflections, by 'which he regulated his whole conduct. To this he added 'a great knowledge in the laws and cuſtoms of nations. He 'had a vaſt memory; he retained all *Cicero*, *Valerius Maximus*, *Livy*, the two *Senecas*, and *Cæſar*'s commentaries 'eſpecially, which he read continually, and often quoted 'by application to the events of his own times. This fund 'of learning proved the baſis and foundation of his riſe; 'the deſire he had to diſtinguiſh himſelf in the knowledge 'of monumental hiſtory, drew him to another ſort of the 'ſcience, which few men at that time exerted themſelves 'in. He paſſed whole days among the inſcriptions which 'are to be found at *Rome*, and required ſoon the reputa'tion of a great antiquary in that way.' Having from hence formed within himſelf the moſt exalted notions of the *juſtice*, *liberty*, and *ancient grandeur* of the old *Romans*, words he was perpetually repeating to the people, he at length perſuaded not only himſelf, but the giddy mob, his followers, that he ſhould one day become the reſtorer of the *Roman* republic. 'His advantageous ſtature, his countenance, and 'that air of importance, which he well knew how to aſſume, 'deeply imprinted all he ſaid in the minds of his audience:' nor was it only by the populace that he was admired, he alſo found means to inſinuate himſelf into the favour of thoſe who partook of the adminiſtration.

Rienzi's talents procured him to be nominated one of the deputies ſent by the *Romans* to pope *Clement* the ſixth, who reſided at *Avignon*. The intention of this deputation was to make his holineſs ſenſible, how prejudicial his abſence was, as well to himſelf, as to the intereſt of *Rome*. 'At his firſt au'dience, our hero charmed the court of *Avignon* by his elo'quence, and the ſprightlineſs of his converſation. Encou'raged by ſucceſs, he one day took the liberty to tell the 'pope that the grandees of *Rome* were avowed robbers, pub'lic thieves, infamous adulterers, and illuſtrious profligates; 'who by their example authorized the moſt horrid crimes. 'To them he attributed the deſolation of *Rome*, of which 'he drew ſo lively a picture, that the holy father was 'moved, and exceedingly incenſed againſt the *Roman* nobi'lity.'

Cardinal *Colonna*, in other reſpects a lover of real merit, could not help conſidering theſe reproaches as reflecting upon ſome of his family, and therefore found means of diſgracing *Rienzi*, ſo that he fell into extreme miſery, vexation, and ſickneſs, which, joined with indigence, brought him to an hoſpital. Nevertheleſs, 'the ſame hand that threw him down, 'raiſed him up again. The cardinal, who was all compaſſion, cauſed him to appear before the pope, in aſſurance of 'his being a good man, and a great partizan for juſtice and 'equity. The pope approved of him more than ever, and 'to give him proofs of his eſteem and confidence, he made 'him apoſtolic notary, and ſent him back loaded with fa'vours.' Notwithſtanding which, his ſubſequent behaviour ſhewed, that 'reſentment had a greater aſcendency over him 'than gratitude.'

Monthly review, Jan. 1758.

Being returned to *Rome*, he began to execute the functions of his office; wherein, by his affability, candour, aſſiduity, and impartiality, in the adminiſtration of juſtice, he arrived at a ſuperior degree of popularity; which he ſtill improved by his continued invectives againſt the vices of the great, whom he took care to render as odious as poſſible; till at laſt for ſome ill-timed freedoms of ſpeech, he was not only ſeverely reprimanded, but diſplaced. His diſmiſſion did not make him deſiſt from inveighing againſt the debauched, tho' he conducted himſelf with more prudence. From this time it was his conſtant endeavour to inſpire the people with a fondneſs for their ancient liberties; to which purpoſe, he cauſed to be hung up in the moſt public places, emblematic pictures, expreſſive of the former ſplendor, and preſent decline of *Rome*. To theſe he added frequent harangues and predictions upon the ſame ſubject. In this manner he proceeded, till one party looked on him only as a mad man, while others careſſed him as their protector.

Thus *Rienzi* infatuated the minds of the people, and many of the nobility began to come into his views. The ſenate in no wiſe miſtruſted a man whom they judged to have neither intereſt nor ability. At length he ventured to open himſelf to ſuch as he believed male-contents. At firſt he took them ſeparately; afterwards, when he thought he had firmly attached a ſufficient number to his intereſt, he aſſembled them together, and repreſented to them the deplorable ſtate of the city, overrun with debaucheries; and the incapacities of their governors to correct or amend them. 'As a neceſſary foundation

'for

'for the enterprize, he gave them an inſight into the immenſe 'revenues of the apoſtolic chamber;—he demonſtrated, that 'the pope could, only at the rate of four-pence, raiſe a hun-'dred thouſand florins by firing, as much by ſalt, and as much 'more by the cuſtoms and other duties. "As for the reſt, "(ſaid he) I would not have you imagine, that it is without "the pope's conſent I lay hands on the revenues. Alas! how "many others in this city plunder the effects of the church "contrary to his will.——"

By this artful lie, he ſo animated his auditors, that they declared they would make no ſcruple of ſecuring theſe treaſures for whatever end might be moſt convenient, and that they were devoted to the will of him their chief.

Having obtained ſo much, to ſecure his adherents from a revolt, he tendered them a paper, ſuperſcribed, 'an *oath* to 'procure the *good eſtabliſhment*,' and made them ſubſcribe and ſwear to it before he diſmiſſed them.

By what means *Rienzi* prevailed on the pope's vicar to give a tacit ſanction to his project, is not certainly known; that he did procure that ſanction, and that it was looked on as a maſter-piece of policy, is generally admitted. 'The 20th of '*May*, being *Whitſunday*, he fixed upon to ſanctify in ſome 'ſort his enterprize; and pretended that all he acted was by 'particular inſpiration of the Holy Ghoſt. About nine he 'came out of the church bare-headed, accompanied by the 'pope's vicar, and ſurrounded by an hundred armed men. A 'vaſt crowd followed him with ſhouts and acclamations.' The gentlemen conſpirators carried three ſtandards before him, on which were wrought devices inſinuating that his deſign was to re-eſtabliſh liberty, juſtice, and peace.

In this manner he proceeded directly to the capitol, where he mounted the roſtrum, and, with more boldneſs and energy than ever, expatiated on the miſeries the *Romans* were reduced to; at the ſame time telling them, without heſitation, 'that 'the happy hour of their deliverence was at length come, and 'that he was come to be their *deliverer*, regardleſs of the dan-'gers he was expoſed to for the ſervice of the *holy father*, 'and the people's ſafety.' After which, he ordered the laws of what he called, the *good eſtabliſhment*, to be read; 'aſſured 'that the *Romans* would reſolve to obſerve theſe laws, he en-'gaged in a ſhort time to re-eſtabliſh them in their ancient 'grandeur.'

The laws of the *good eſtabliſhment* promiſed plenty and ſecurity, which were greatly wanted; and the humiliation of the nobility, who were deemed common oppreſſors. Such

laws could not fail of being agreeable to a people, who found in them these double advantages; wherefore 'enrap-'tured with the pleasing ideas of a liberty they were at pre-'sent strangers to, and the hope of gain, they came most 'zealously into the fanaticism of *Rienzi*.——They resumed 'the pretended authority of the *Romans*; they declared him 'sovereign of Rome, and granted him the power of life and 'death, of rewards and punishments, of enacting and repeal-'ing the laws, of treating with foreign powers; in a word, 'they gave him the full and supreme authority over all the 'extensive territories of the Romans. *Rienzi* arrived at 'the summit of his wishes, kept at a great distance his arti-'fice; he pretended to be very unwilling to accept of their 'offers but upon two conditions; the first, that they should 'nominate the pope's vicar [the bishop of *Orvieto*] his co-'partner; the second, that the pope's consent should be 'granted him, which (he told them) he flattered himself he 'should obtain.'——Hereby 'on the one hand, he hazarded 'nothing in thus making his court to the holy father, and on 'the other, he well knew, that the bishop of *Orvieto* 'would carry a title only, and no authority. The people 'granted his request, but paid all the honours to him; he 'possessed the authority without restriction; the good bishop 'appeared a mere shadow and veil to his enterprizes. *Rienzi* 'was seated in his triumphal chariot, like an idol, to tri-'umph with the greater splendor. He dismissed the people 'replete with joy and hope. He seized upon the palace, 'where he continued after he had turned out the *senate*, and 'the same day he began to dictate his laws in the capitol.'

This election, though not very pleasing to the pope, was ratified by him; nevertheless *Rienzi* meditated the obtaining a title, exclusive of the papal prerogative. Well versed in the *Roman* history, he was no stranger to the extent of the *tribunitial* authority; and as he owed his elevation to the people, he chose to have the title of their magistrate. He asked it, and it was conferred on him and his co-partner, with the addition of *deliverers of their country*.

Our adventurers behaviour in his elevation, was at first such as commanded esteem and respect, not only from the *Romans*, but from all the neighbouring states. His co-temporary, the celebrated *Petrarch*, in a letter to *Charles*, king of the *Romans*, gives the following account of him:—"Not long since a most "remarkable man of the plebeian race, a person whom nei-"ther titles nor virtues had distinguished, until he pre-"sumed to set himself up for restorer of the *Roman* liberty,

"has

" has obtained the higheſt authority at *Rome*. So ſudden, ſo " great is his ſucceſs, that this man has already won Tuſ- " cany and all Italy. Already Europe and the whole world " are in motion; to ſpeak the whole in one word, I pro- " teſt to you, not as a reader, but as an eye-witneſs, that " he has reſtored to us the juſtice, peace, integrity, and " every other token of the golden age."

" But, it is difficult for a perſon of mean birth, elevated " at once, by the caprice of fortune, to the moſt exalted " ſtation, to move rightly in a ſphere wherein he muſt breath " an air he has been unaccuſtomed to. Rienzi aſcended by " degrees the ſummit of his fortune. Riches ſoftened, power " dazzled, the pomp of his cavalcades animated, and formed " in his mind ideas adequate to thoſe of princes born to " empire." Hence luxury invaded his table, and tyranny took poſſeſſion of his heart. The pope conceived his deſigns contrary to the intereſts of what is called the *holy ſee*; and the nobles, whoſe power it had been his conſtant endeavour to depreſs, conſpired againſt him; they ſucceeded, and Rienzi was forced to quit an authority he had poſſeſſed little more than ſix months.

It was to a precipitate flight that Rienzi was indebted, at this juncture, for his life; and to different diſguiſes for his ſubſequent preſervation. Having made an ineffectual effort at Rome, and " not knowing where to find a new reſource " to carry on his deſigns, he took a moſt bold ſtep, con- " formable to that raſhneſs which had ſo often aſſiſted him " in his former exploits. He determined to go to Prague, " to Charles king of the Romans, whom the year before he " had ſummoned to his tribunal," and who he foreſaw would deliver him up to a pope, highly incenſed againſt him.—He was accordingly ſoon after ſent to Avignon, and there thrown into a priſon, where he continued three years.

The diviſions and diſturbances in Italy, occaſioned by the number of petty tyrants that had eſtabliſhed themſelves in the eccleſiaſtical territories, and even at Rome, occaſioned his enlargement. Innocent the ſixth, who ſucceeded Clement in the papacy, ſenſible that the Romans ſtill entertained an affection for our hero, and believing that his chaſtiſement would teach him to act with more moderation than he had formerly done, as well as that " gratitude would oblige " him, the remainder of his life, to preſerve an inviola- " ble attachment to the holy ſee, (by whoſe favour he ſhould " be re-eſtabliſhed)" thought him a proper inſtrument to aſſiſt his deſign of reducing thoſe other tyrants; and there-

fore not only gave him his liberty, but alſo appointed him governor and ſenator of Rome. He met with many obſtacles to the aſſumption of this newly granted authority, all which, by cunning and reſolution, he at length overcame. But giving way to his paſſions, which were immoderately warm, and inclined him to cruelty, he excited ſo general a reſentment againſt him, that he was murdered on the eighth of October, 1354.

"Such was the end of Nicholas Rienzi, one of the moſt "renowned men of the age; who, after forming a con- "ſpiracy full of extravagance, and executing it in the ſight "of almoſt the whole world, with ſuch ſucceſs that he be- "came ſovereign of Rome; after cauſing plenty, juſtice "and liberty to flouriſh among the Romans; after pro- "tecting potentates, and terrifying ſovereign princes; after "being arbiter of crowned heads; after re-eſtabliſhing the "ancient majeſty and power of the Roman republic, and "filling all Europe with his fame, during the ſeven months "of his firſt reign; after having compelled his maſters "themſelves to confirm him in the authority he had uſurped "againſt their intereſts; fell at length at the end of his ſe- "cond, which laſted not four months, a ſacrifice to the "nobility whoſe ruin he had vowed, and to thoſe vaſt pro- "jects, which his death prevented him from putting into "execution."

ROOKE (Sir GEORGE) who, as a naval officer, did his country the moſt ſignal ſervices, was born in Kent, 1650, of an ancient and honourable family. His father qualified him by a proper education for a genteel profeſſion; but was at laſt obliged to give way to his ſon's unconquerable inclination to the navy.

His firſt ſtation was that of a reformade, from which his merit raiſed him by regular ſteps to be vice-admiral, and one of the council to prince George of Denmark, lord high admiral. He had the command of ſeveral expeditions in the reigns of king William and queen Anne, in which his conduct and courage were eminently diſplayed. The former appeared in his behaviour on the Iriſh ſtation, when he was ſent as commodore with a ſquadron to aſſiſt in the reduction of that kingdom; in his wiſe and prudent management, when he preſerved ſo great a part of the Smyrna fleet, which fortune had put into the hands of the French, who ſuffered themſelves to be deprived of an immenſe booty by the ſupe-

ſuperior ſkill of this admiral; but more particularly in the taking of Gibraltar, which was a project conceived and executed in leſs than a week, tho' it has ſince endured ſieges of many months continuance, and more than once baffled the united forces of France and Spain. Of his courage he gave abundant teſtimonies, but eſpecially in burning the French ſhips at La Hogue, and in the battle of Malaga, where he behaved with all the reſolution of a Britiſh admiral; and as he was firſt in command, was firſt alſo in danger. And all times muſt preſerve the memory of his glorious action at Vigo. Dr. Campbell, v. 4. p. 328.

He was choſen in ſeveral parliaments the repreſentative for Portſmouth; but in that houſe, his free and independent ſpirit did not recommend him much to miniſterial favour. An attempt was made to ruin him in king William's eſteem, and to get him removed from the admiralty-board, but that prince anſwered plainly, "I will not, Sir George Rooke "ſerved me faithfully at ſea, and I will never diſplace him for "acting as he thinks moſt for the ſervice of his country, "in the houſe of commons." An anſwer truly worthy of a Britiſh king, as it tends to preſerve the freedom of our conſtitution, and the liberty of parliaments. Ib. p. 307.

In 1701, he voted for Mr. Harley to be ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, in oppoſition to the court, which brought on him many ſevere reflections from the Whig party, and obſcured all the great actions that he did. From this period biſhop Burnet never mentions him without the utmoſt prejudice and meaneſt partiality. In his relation of the Vigo enterprize, he ſays, he very *unwillingly* ſteered his courſe that way; and without allowing the admiral any ſhare of the honour of the action, only ſays, *the ſhips broke the boom, and forced the port*, as if they had done it of their own heads, and Rooke had no concern in the matter. The taking of Gibraltar, an action in which the greateſt bravery and military ſkill was ſhewn, he will have to be the effect of pure chance. Such was the prevalence of party ſpirit, that it obliged this brave commander to quit the ſervice of his country, and to ſpend the latter part of his life in retirement. Hiſtory of his own times, p. 288.

He died in the beginning of the year 1709, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral, where a monument is erected to his memory.

In his private life, he was a good huſband, and a kind maſter, lived hoſpitably towards his neighbours, and left behind him a moderate fortune; ſo moderate, that when he came

came to make his will, it surprized those who were present, but Sir George assigned the reason in a few words, "I do not leave much, said he, but what I leave, was honestly gotten; it never cost a sailor a tear, or the nation a farthing."

Dr. Campbell, vol. 4. p. 329.

S.

SALVATOR (ROSA) was an Italian painter. It is said, he led a very dissipated youth; and that he even associated with banditti, this course of life naturally led him, by way of retreat, into those wild scenes of nature, which he afterwards so nobly described upon his canvas. His paintings are in great repute for the beauty and happy variety of their tints, their strength and glow of colouring. They consist chiefly of landscape and small history. His human figures are incomparably fine, and generally most happily introduced. Few of his larger works have found their way into England. But his paintings being in few hands, he is more generally known by his prints, of which he etched a great number. They consist chiefly of small single figures, and of historical pieces. There is great delicacy in them, both in the drawing and etching; but very little strength or general effect.

SAVAGE (RICHARD) an eminent instance of the uselessness and insignificancy of knowledge, wit and genius, without prudence and a proper regard to the common maxims of life, was born in the year 1698. He was the son of Anne countess of Macclesfield, by the earl of Rivers. He might have been considered as the lawful issue of the earl of Macclesfield, but his mother, in order to procure a separation from her husband, made a public confession of adultery in this instance.

As soon as this spurious offspring was brought to light, the countess treated him with every kind of unnatural cruelty. She committed him to the care of a poor woman to educate as her own. She prevented the earl of Rivers from making him a bequest in his will of 6000*l.* by declaring him dead. She endeavoured to send him secretly to the American plantations; and at last, to bury him in poverty and obscurity forever, she placed him as an apprentice to a shoemaker in Holborn.

About

About this time his nurſe died; and in ſearching her effects, which he imagined to be his right, he found ſome letters, which informed him of his birth, and the reaſons for which it was concealed. He now left his low occupation, and tried every method to awake the tenderneſs, and attract the regard of his mother. But all his aſſiduity was without effect, for he could neither ſoften her heart, nor open her hand, and he was reduced to the miſeries of want. By the care of the lady Maſon, mother to the counteſs, he had been placed at the grammar ſchool at St. Albans, where he had acquired all the learning which his ſituation allowed; and neceſſity now obliged him to become an author.

The firſt effort of his uncultivated genius was a poem againſt the biſhop of Bangor: of which the author was afterwards aſhamed. He then attempted to write for the ſtage, but with little ſucceſs: but this attempt was attended with ſome advantage, as it introduced him to the acquaintance of Sir Richard Steele and Mr. Wilks. Whilſt he was in dependence on theſe gentlemen, he was an aſſiduous frequenter of the theatres, and was never abſent from a play in ſeveral years.

In the year 1723, Mr. Savage brought a tragedy on the ſtage, in which he himſelf performed a part, the ſubject of which was Sir Thomas Overbury. If we conſider the circumſtances in which it was wrote, it will afford at once an uncommon proof of ſtrength of genius, and an evenneſs of mind not to be ruffled. Whilſt he was employed upon this work, he was without lodging, and often without food; nor had he any other conveniences for ſtudy than the fields or the ſtreet; and when he had formed a ſpeech, he would ſtep into a ſhop, and beg the uſe of pen, ink and paper. The profits of this play amounted to about 200*l.* and it procured him the notice and eſteem of many perſons of diſtinction, for ſome rays of genius glimmered through all the clouds which poverty and oppreſſion had ſpread over him.

But when the world was beginning to behold him with a more favourable eye, a misfortune befell him, by which not only his reputation, but his life was in danger. In a night-ramble he fell into a coffee-houſe of ill fame, near Charing Croſs, when a quarrel happened, and one Mr. Sinclair was killed in the fray. Savage, with his companion, was taken into cuſtody, tried for murder, and capitally convicted of the offence. His mother was ſo inhuman at this critical juncture, as to uſe all means to prejudice the queen

againſt

againſt him, and to intercept all the hopes he had of life from the royal mercy. But at laſt the amiable counteſs of Hertford, out of compaſſion, laid a true account of the extraordinary ſtory and ſufferings of poor Savage before her majeſty; and obtained his pardon.

He now recovered his liberty, but had no means of ſubſiſtence; and a lucky thought ſtruck him, that he might compell his mother to do ſomething for him, and extort that from her by ſatire, which ſhe had denied to natural affection. The expedient proved ſucceſsful, and lord Tyrconnel, on his promiſe to lay aſide his deſign, received him into his family, treated him as his equal, and engaged to allow him a penſion of 200*l.* a year.

In this gay period of life, when he was ſurrounded by the affluence of pleaſure, he publiſhed *The Wanderer, a moral Poem*, 1729, which was approved by Mr. Pope, and which the author himſelf conſidered as his maſter-piece. It was addreſſed to the earl of Tyrconnel, with the higheſt ſtrains of panegyric. Theſe praiſes, however, in a ſhort time he found himſelf inclined to retract, being diſcarded by that nobleman on account of his imprudent and licentious behaviour. He now thought himſelf again at full liberty to expoſe the cruelty of his mother, and accordingly publiſhed, *The Baſtard, A Poem.* This had an extraordinary ſale; and its appearance happening at a time when the counteſs was at Bath, many perſons there in her hearing took frequent opportunities of repeating paſſages from it; and ſhame obliged her to quit the place.

Some time after this, Savage formed a reſolution of applying to the queen: ſhe had given him his life, and he hoped her goodneſs might enable him to ſupport it. He publiſhed a poem on her birth-day, which he entitled, *The Volunteer Laureat.* She graciouſly ſent him fifty pounds, with an intimation that he might annually expect the ſame bounty. His conduct with regard to this penſion was very particular, as ſoon as he had received it he immediately diſappeared, and lay for ſome time out of the reach of his moſt intimate friends. At length he would be ſeen again, penny-leſs as before, but never informed any perſon where he had been, nor was his retreat ever diſcovered. His perpetual indigence, politeneſs and wit, ſtill raiſed him new friends as faſt as his miſbehaviour loſt him his old ones; and Sir Robert Walpole, the prime miniſter, was warmly ſolicited in his favour. Promiſes were given, but ended in a diſappoint-

pointment; upon which he publiſhed a poem in the gentleman's magazine, entitled, *The Poet's Dependance on a Statesman.*

His poverty ſtill encreaſing, he only dined by accident, when he was invited to the tables of his acquintance, from which the meanneſs of his dreſs often excluded him. Having no lodgings, he paſſed the night often in mean houſes, which are ſet open for any caſual wanderers; ſometimes in cellars, amongſt the riot and filth of the meaneſt and moſt profligate of the rabble; and ſometimes, when he was totally without money, walked about the ſtreets till he was weary, and lay down in the ſummer upon a bulk, and in the winter, with his aſſociates in poverty among the aſhes of a glaſs-houſe. His diſtreſſes, however afflictive, never dejected him. In his loweſt ſphere his pride kept up his ſpirits, and ſet him on a level with thoſe of the higheſt rank. He never admitted any groſs familiarity, or ſubmitted to be treated otherwiſe than an equal.

This wretched life was rendered more unhappy in the year 1738, by the death of the queen, and the loſs of his penſion. His diſtreſs was now publicly known, and his friends therefore thought proper to concert ſome meaſures for procuring him a permanent relief. It was propoſed that he ſhould retire into Wales, with an allowance of 50*l.* per ann. to be raiſed by ſubſcription, on which he was to live privately in a cheap place, and lay aſide all his aſpiring thoughts.

This offer he ſeemed to accept with great joy, and ſet out on his journey with fifteen guineas in his purſe. His friends and benefactors, the principle of whom was Mr. Pope, expected now to hear of his arrival in Wales, but on the fourteenth day after his departure, they were ſurpriſed with a letter from him, acquainting them that he was yet upon the road, and without money, and therefore could not proceed without a remittance. The money was ſent; by which he was enabled to reach Briſtol; from whence he was to go to Swanſea by water. He could not immediately obtain a paſſage, and therefore was obliged to ſtay ſome time at Briſtol, where with his uſual facility he made an acquaintance with the principal people, and was treated with all kinds of civility. At laſt he reached the place propoſed for his reſidence; there he ſtayed a year, and compleated a tragedy, which he had begun in London. He was now deſirous of coming to town to bring it on the ſtage. His friends, and par-

particularly Mr. Pope, who was his chief benefactor, oppoſed the deſign very ſtrongly, and adviſed him to put it into the hands of Mr. Thomſon and Mr. Mallet to fit it for the ſtage, to allow his friends to receive the profits, out of which an annual penſion ſhould be paid him. The propoſal he rejected, quitted Swanſea, and ſet off for London. But at Briſtol, a repetition of the kindneſs he had formerly found invited him to ſtay. He ſtayed ſo long, till by his imprudence and miſconduct he had wearied out all his friends. His wit had loſt its novelty, and his irregular behaviour, and late hours grew very troubleſome to men of buſineſs. His money was ſpent, his cloaths worn out, and his ſhabby appearance made it difficult for him to obtain a dinner. Here, however, he ſtaid in the midſt of poverty, hunger, and contempt, till the miſtreſs of a coffee-houſe, to whom he owed about eight pounds arreſted him for the debt. He could find no bail, and was therefore lodged in priſon.

During his confinement he began and almoſt finiſhed a ſatire entitled, *London and Briſtol delineated*, in order to be revenged on thoſe who had no more generoſity than to ſuffer a man for whom they profeſſed a regard, to languiſh in a goal for eight pounds.

When he had been ſix months in priſon he received a letter from Mr. Pope (on whom his chief dependance now was) containing a charge of very atrocious ingratitude. Savage returned a very ſolemn proteſtation of his innocence; and he appeared much diſturbed at the accuſation. In a few days after he was ſeized with a diſorder, which at firſt was not ſuſpected to be dangerous; but growing daily more languid and dejected, at laſt a fever ſeized him, and he expired on the firſt of Auguſt, 1743, in the 46th year of his age. He was buried in the church yard of St. Peter, at the expence of the goaler.

Birch's heads and characters.

SAVILE (Sir GEORGE) marquis of Halifax, as great a ſtateſman as any of his time, was deſcended from a family of great antiquity in Yorkſhire, and was probably born about 1630, as is conjectured from the time of returning from his travels. He contributed all he could to bring about the reſtoration, and ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf after that aera by his great abilities; was created a peer in conſideration of his own and his father's merits to the crown.

In 1668 he was appointed of that remarkable committee who ſat at Brook Hall for the examination of the accounts

of

of the money which had been given during the Dutch war, of which no member of the houſe of commons was admitted. In April 1672, he was called to a ſeat in the privy council, and in June following went over to Holland with the duke of Bucks and the earl of Arlington, as ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, to treat about a peace with France, when he met with great oppoſition from his colleagues.

In 1675, he oppoſed with vigour the non-reſiſting teſt bill, and was removed from the council board the year following, by the intereſt of the earl of Danby, the treaſurer, whom he had provoked by a ſhaft of his wit, in the examination before the councils concerning the revenue of Ireland; in which lord Widrington, having confeſſed that he had made an offer of a conſiderable ſum of money to the lord treaſurer, and that his lordſhip had rejected the offer mildly, in ſuch a manner, as not to diſcourage a ſecond attempt. Lord Halifax obſerved upon this, that it would be ſomewhat ſtrange if a man ſhould aſk the uſe of another man's wife, and the other indeed ſhould refuſe it, but with great civility. His removal was very agreeable to the duke of York, who at that time had a more violent averſion to him than even to Shaftſbury himſelf, becauſe he had ſpoke with great firmneſs and ſpirit in the houſe of lords, againſt the declaration for a toleratioh. However, upon a change in the miniſtry in 1679, his lordſhip was made a member of the new council. And the ſame year, in the conſultations about the bill of excluſion, he ſeemed averſe to it, but propoſed ſuch limitations of the duke's authority as ſhould diſable him from doing any harm, either in church or ſtate; ſuch as the taking out of his hands all power in eccleſiaſtical matters, the diſpoſal of the public money, and the power of making peace or war, and lodging theſe in the two houſes of parliament; and that the parliament in being, at the king's death, ſhould continue without a new ſummons, and aſſume the adminiſtration; but his lordſhip's arguing ſo much againſt the danger of turning the monarchy, by the bill of excluſion, into an elective government, was thought the more extraordinary, becauſe he made an hereditary king the ſubject of his mirth.

Heightened with this witty ſaw, "——who takes a coach-"man to drive him, becauſe his father was a good coach-"man." Yet he was now jealous of a ſmall ſlip in the ſucceſſion, though at the ſame time he ſtudied to infuſe into

ſome

ſome perſons a zeal for a commonwealth, pretending to theſe, that he preferred limitations to an excluſion, becauſe the one kept up the monarchy ſtill, only paſſing over one perſon, whereas the other really introduced a commonwealth as ſoon as there was a popiſh king upon the throne; and it was ſaid by ſome of his friends, that the limitations propoſed were ſo advantageous to public liberty, that a man might be tempted to wiſh for a popiſh king, in order to obtain them. Upon this difference of opinions, a faction was quickly formed in the new council; Halifax, Eſſex, and Sunderland, declaring for limitations, and againſt the excluſion; while Shaftſbury was equally zealous for the latter.

When the bill was brought into the houſe of lords, Halifax appeared with great reſolution at the head of the debates againſt it. This ſo highly exaſperated the houſe of commons, that they addreſſed the king to remove him from his councils and preſence forever. But he prevailed with his majeſty ſoon after to diſſolve that parliament, and was created an earl. However, upon his majeſty's deferring to call a new parliament, according to his promiſe to his lordſhip, he fell ſick through vexation of mind, and expoſtulated ſeverely with thoſe who were ſent to him on that affair, refuſing the poſt both of ſecretary of ſtate and lord lieutenant of Ireland.

A parliament being called in 1680, he ſtill oppoſed the excluſion bill, and gained great reputation by his management of the debates, though it occaſioned a new addreſs from the houſe of commons to remove him. However, after rejecting that bill in the houſe of lords, his lordſhip preſſed them, though without ſucceſs, to proceed to limitations, and began with moving, that the duke might be obliged to live five hundred miles out of England during the king's life.

In Auguſt, 1682, he was created a marquis, and ſoon after made privy ſeal; and upon king James's acceſſion, preſident of the council. But on refuſing his conſent to the repeal of the teſts, he was told by that monarch, that though he could never forget his paſt ſervices, yet, ſince he would not comply in that point, he was reſolved to have all of a piece; and ſo his lordſhip was diſmiſſed from all public employments.

He was afterwards conſulted by Mr. Sidney, whether he would adviſe the prince of Orange's coming over; but the mat-

matter being opened to him at a great diſtance, he did not encourage a further freedom, looking upon the attempt as impracticable, ſince it depended on ſo many accidents. Upon the arrival of that prince, he was ſent by the king, with the earls of Rocheſter and Godolphin to treat with him, then at Hungerford.

In that aſſembly of the lords, which met after king James's withdrawing himſelf the firſt time from Whitehall, the marquis was choſen their preſident: and upon the king's return from Feverſham, he was ſent, together with the earl of Shrewſbury and lord Delamere, from the prince of Orange, ordering his majeſty to quit his palace at Whitehall, and retire to Hull. In the convention parliament he was choſen ſpeaker of the houſe of lords, and ſtrenuouſly ſupported the motion for the vacancy of the throne, and the conjunctive ſovereignty of the prince and princeſs, upon whoſe acceſſion he was again made privy ſeal. But in the ſeſſion of 1689, upon the enquiry into the authors of the proſecutions againſt lord Ruſſel, Algernon Sidney, &c. the marquis having concurred in theſe councils in 1683, now quitted the court, and became a zealous oppoſer of the meaſures of the government, till his death, which happened in April 1695, being occaſioned by a gangrene in a rupture that he had long neglected. When he ſaw death inevitably approaching, he ſhewed a philoſophical firmneſs of mind, and profeſſed himſelf a ſincere chriſtian; lamenting the former part of his life, with ſolemn reſolutions of becoming a new man if God would raiſe him up. Biſhop Burnet characterizes him as follows,

He was a man of great and ready wit, full of life and very pleaſant, much turned to ſatire; he let his wit turn upon matters of religion; ſo that he paſſed for a bold and determined atheiſt, though he often proteſted to me, ſays the biſhop, that he was not one, and ſaid, he believed there was not one in the world. He confeſſed he could not ſwallow down all that divines impoſed on the world; he was a chriſtian in ſubmiſſion, he believed as much as he could, and hoped that God would not lay it to his charge, if he could not digeſt iron as an oſtrich did, nor take into his belief things that muſt burſt him. If he had any ſcruples they were not ſought for nor cheriſhed by him, for he never read an atheiſtical book in his life. In ſickneſs, continues this prelate, I knew him very much affected with a ſenſe of religion: I was then often with him, he ſeemed full of good purpoſes, but they went off with his ſickneſs; he was

continually talking of morality and friendſhip. He was punctual in his payments and juſt in all private dealings; but with relation to the public, he went backward and forward, and changed ſides ſo often, that in the concluſion, no ſide truſted him; he ſeemed full of commonwealth notions, yet he went into the worſt part of king Charles's reign. The livelineſs of his imagination was always too hard for his Judgement. His ſevere jeſt was preferred by him to all arguments whatever; and he was endleſs in council, for, when after much diſcourſe, a point was ſettled; if he could find a new jeſt, whereby he could make that which was digeſted by himſelf ſeem ridiculous, he could not hold, but would ſtudy to raiſe the credit of his wit, though it made others call his judgement in queſtion. When he talked to me as a philoſopher, of the contempt of the world, I aſked him what he meant by getting ſo many new titles, which I called the hanging himſelf about with bells and tinſel; he had no other excuſe for it but this, that if the world were ſuch fools as to value thoſe matters, a man muſt be a fool for company: he conſidered them but as rattles, yet rattles pleaſe children; ſo theſe might be of uſe to his family.

His heart was much ſet on raiſing his family; but though he made a vaſt eſtate for them, he buried two of his ſons, and almoſt all his grand children. The ſon that ſurvived him was an honeſt man, but far inferior to him: and this ſon dying without iſſue male, Auguſt 31, 1700, the dignity became extinct in this family, and the title of earl of Halifax was revived in the perſon of Charles Montague, the ſame year.

Beſides *The Character of a Trimmer*, the marquis wrote, *Advice to a Daughter*; *The Anatomy of an Equivalent*; *A Letter to a Diſſenter, upon his Majeſteies late Glorious Declaration of Indulgencies*; *A rough Draught of a new Model at Sea, in* 1694; *Maxims of State*. All which were printed together after his death, and the third edition came out in 1717, 8vo.

Since theſe, there was alſo publiſhed under his name, *The Character of king Charles the Second; to which is ſubjoined, Maxims of State, &c. Lond.* 1750, 8vo.

Harl. Catal. vol. 1. p. 438. *Character of Biſhop Burnet, printed at the End of his Hiſtory of his own Times.*

Hiſtorical Obſervations upon the Reigns of Edward I, II, III, *and Richard* II. *with Remarks upon their faithful Counſellors and falſe Favorites*, 1689.

All his pieces are written with ſpirit and elegence.

SAU-

SAURIN (JAMES) the ſon of an eminent proteſtant lawyer, was born at Niſmes, in 1677. His father retired after the repeal of the edict of Nantz, to Geneva, at which place he died. Saurin profited not a little by his ſtudies, but abandoned them for ſome time, that he might follow arms. Moreri.

In 1694, he made a campaign as a cadet in lord Galloway's company, and ſoon afterwards procured a pair of colours. But as ſoon as ever the duke of Savoy had concluded a peace with France, Saurin quitted a profeſſion for which he never was deſigned, and on his return to Geneva again applied himſelf to philoſophy and divinity under Turretin, Tronchin, Pictet, Leger, Minutoli and Chouet, who were all profeſſors, and in the higheſt eſtimation in the republic of letters.

In 1700 he viſited both Holland and England. In this laſt country he made a long ſtay, and in 1703, married Miſs Catherine Boyton, and returned to the Hague in 1705.

He was poſſeſſed of great talents, to which were added a fine addreſs, an harmonious voice, and a moſt eloquent, unaffected ſtile. He was liſtened too with attention and with pleaſure, by a conſtant and numerous audience.

Although his abilities obtained him many illuſtrious friends and patrons, yet they drew after him a train of enemies, who endeavoured to obſcure his merit by an attack upon his morals. The mildneſs of his diſpoſition induced him to paſs them by unnoticed, and he continued without intermiſſion, to forward the publication of his ſermons. Five volumes have made their appearance, at different times; the firſt in 1708, the ſecond in 1712, the third in ſome years afterwards, the fourth in 1722, and the fifth in 1725.

Since his death, the ſermons relating to the paſſion of Jeſus Chriſt, and other ſubjects, were publiſhed in two volumes. He alſo drew up, by the advice of a friend, who was preceptor to the children of king George the Second, when he was prince of Wales, a treatiſe on education, to which he prefixed a dedication to the young princes.

This was followed by a very handſome preſent from the princeſs of Wales: it was never printed. He obtained alſo a penſion from the king, to whom he had inſcribed the third volume of his ſermons. But his moſt conſiderable work was, *Diſcourſes hiſtorical, critical and moral, on the moſt memorable Events of the Old and New Teſtament.*

Saurin's first intention was to have published a set of prints, with titles and explanations; but as that had been before executed by Fontaine amongst the Roman catholics, under the name of Royaumond, and by Basnage and Martin amongst the protestants, it became necessary to adopt a newer plan. This gave rise to the work abovementioned, which the author left imperfect. Two volumes made their appearance in folio, and were afterwards reprinted in four in 8vo.

Six other discourses form a part of a fifth volume in 8vo, published by Mr. Roques, who undertook a continuation of the work. It is replete with very extensive learning. The christian and the heathen authors, philosophers, poets, historians and critics are cited with the utmost profusion. It is a compilation of all their sentiments on every subject discussed throughout the work. The author shews himself to be a warm advocate for toleration, and though the catholics are more frequently censured than commended, yet his principles are very moderate. The writers of the literary journal speak of this performance with the highest approbation. But a critical work, entitled, *La Bibliothéque Raisonnée*, censures it extremely.

A Dissertation on the Expediency of sometimes disguising the Truth, raised a clamour against the author, the fury of which he had not power to appease. As an historian he believed that he was permitted to produce the chief arguments of those that maintain, that in certain cases truth may be disguised; and the reasons which they gave who had asserted the contrary. He does not decide the question, but it is easy to perceive that he is a favourer of the former. His principal antagonist was Armand de la Chapelle, to whom Francis Michael Ganicon replied with great spirit, in a work entitled, *Lettres serieuses & jocoses*.

The three first of the letters in the second volume, are in favour of Saurin. He was answered by La Chapelle with a violence equal to that with which he began his first attack. Saurin imagined that he should be able to terminate this dispute by reprinting the dissertation separately, with a preface in defence of his assertions. But he was deceived, for La Chapelle published a very long and scurrilous reply. It was Saurin's intention intirely to have neglected this production, but he found a new champion in Francis Bruys, whose writings (as well as those of others on this subject) are to be met with in different parts of the disinterested criticisms on the literary journals. This dispute was at length brought before the

the ſynod. The ſynod of Campen, in May, 1730, ordered the churches of Utrecht, Leyden, and Amſterdam, to make their examinations, and report the reſult of them to the ſynod of the Hague, which was to ſit in the September following.

Commiſſaries were appointed for this purpoſe. The ſynod of Campen gave its opinion, and that of the Hague confirmed it. But having made no mention of the inſtructions ſent to the Walloon church at Utrecht, that aſſembly complained, and ordered Mr. Bonvouſt, one of its miniſters to juſtify his proceedings, and his doctrine, which he did in a large octavo volume, printed at Utrecht in 1731, after the death of Saurin, entitled, *The Triumph of Truth and Peace*; or, *Reflections on the moſt important Events attending the laſt Synod aſſembled to determine in the Caſe of Meſſieurs Saurin and Maty.*

Saurin had contributed to this peace, by giving ſuch a declaration of his ſentiments as ſatisfied the proteſtant churches, and he repeated that declaration when he foreſaw that the new lights which Mr. Bruys had thrown upon this ſubject, in the third volume of *The diſintereſted Criticiſm*, was going to raiſe a ſtorm that might perhaps have been ſeverer than the laſt.

In ſpite of this repeated declaration, in which he denies that Mr. Bruys had written any thing by his conſent, they had prepared for him another attack, not leſs ſevere than any of the former ones, when death delivered him from their purſuits. He died at the Hague on the 30th of December, 1730.

In 1727 he publiſhed a work entitled, *The State of Chriſtianity in France.* It treats of many important points of religion, in controverſy between the catholics and the proteſtants.

Beſides the two volumes of ſermons on the paſſion, printed ſince his death, another volume has made its appearance, containing ſermons on divers ſubjects, all of which were found amongſt his papers.

SCHOMBERG (FREDERICK duke of) was deſcended of a noble family in Germany, and ſon of count Schomberg, by his firſt wife, an Engliſh lady, daughter of the lord Dudley; which count was killed at the battle of Prague in Bohemia in 1620, together with ſeveral of his ſons. Birch's Heads and Characters.

The duke was born in the year 1608. He ſerved firſt in the army of the United Provinces, and afterwards became

particular confident of William II, prince of Orange; in whoſe laſt violent actions he had ſo great a ſhare, and particularly in the attempt upon Amſterdam, that on the prince's death in 1650, he retired into France, where he gained ſo high a reputation, that, next to the prince of Conde and Turenne, he was eſteemed the beſt general in that kingdom; though on account of his firm adherence to the proteſtant religion, he was not for a conſiderable time raiſed to the dignity of a marſhal.

In November 1659, he offered his ſervice to king Charles the ſecond, for his reſtoration to the throne of England; and the year following, the court of France being greatly ſolicitous for the intereſt of Portugal againſt the Spaniards, he was ſent to Liſbon, and in his way thither paſſed through England, in order to concert meaſures with king Charles II, for the ſupport of Portugal. Among other diſcourſe, which he had with that prince, he adviſed his majeſty to ſet up for the head of the proteſtant religion; which would give him a vaſt aſcendant among the princes of Germany, make him umpire of all their affairs, procure him great credit with the Hugonots of France, and keep that crown in perpetual fear of him. He urged him likewiſe not to part with Dunkirk, the ſale of which was then in agitation; ſince, conſidering the naval power of England, it could not be taken, and the poſſeſſion of it would keep both France and Spain in a dependance upon his majeſty.

In Portugal he did ſuch eminent ſervices to that kingdom, that he was created a grandee of it, and count Mertola, with a penſion of 5000*l.* ſterling to himſelf and his heirs. In 1673, he came over again into England, to command the army; but the French intereſt being then very odious to the Engliſh, though he would at any other time of his life have been very acceptable to them, he was at that criſis looked on as one ſent over from France to bring our army under a French diſcipline, and ſo grew obnoxious to the nation, and at the ſame time not loved by the court, as being found not fit for the deſigns of the latter; for which reaſon he ſoon returned to France.

In June 1676, he was left by the king of France, upon his return to Paris, with the command of his army in Flanders, and ſoon after obliged the prince of Orange to raiſe the ſiege of Maeſtricht, and was made a marſhal of France. But when the perſecution againſt thoſe of the reformed religion was begun in that kingdom, he deſired leave to return

into

into his own country; which was denied him, and all the favour he could obtain was to go to Portugal. And tho' he had preſerved that nation from falling under the yoke of Caſtile, yet now when he came thither for refuge, the inquiſition repreſented that matter of giving harbour to an heretic ſo odiouſly to the king, that he was forced to ſend the marſhal away.

He went from thence to England, and paſſing through Holland, entered into a particular confidence with the prince of Orange; and being invited by the elector of Brandenburgh to Berlin, was made governor of Pruſſia, and ſet at the head of all the elector's armies. He was treated likewiſe by the young elector with the ſame regard, that his father had ſhewn him, and in 1688 was ſent by him to Cleves, to command the troops, which were raiſed by the empire for the defence of Colon.

When the prince of Orange was almoſt ready for his expedition into England, marſhal Schomberg obtained leave of the elector of Brandenbourg to accompany his highneſs in that attempt; and after their arrival at London, he is ſuppoſed to have been the author of that remarkable ſtratagem for trying the affections of the people, by raiſing an univerſal apprehenſion over the kingdom of the approach of the Iriſh with fire and ſword.

Upon the princes advancement to the throne of England, he was appointed maſter of the ordnance, and general of his majeſty's forces; and on April 3, 1689, was made knight of the garter, and the ſame month naturalized by act of parliament; and on May the 16th following, was created a baron, earl, marquis, and duke of this kingdom, by the name and title of baron Teys, earl of Brentford, marquis of Harwich, and duke of Schomberg. The houſe of commons likewiſe voted to him the ſum of 100,000*l.* for the ſervices which he had done; but he received only a ſmall part of that ſum, the king after his death paying his ſon 5000*l.* a year for the remainder.

In Auguſt, 1689, he ſailed for Ireland with an army for the reduction of that kingdom; and having muſtered all his forces there, and finding them to be not above fourteen thouſand men, among whom there were but two thouſand horſe, he marched to Dundalk, where he poſted himſelf; king James being come to Ardee, within five or ſix miles of him, with above thrice his number. The duke of Schomberg therefore being diſappointed of the ſupplies from England, which

been promised him, and his army being so greatly inferior to the Irish, resolved to keep himself on the defensive. He lay there six weeks in a rainy season; and his men, for want of due management, contracted such diseases, that almost one half of them perished.

He was censured by some for not making a bold attempt, and such complaints were sent of this to king William, that his majesty wrote twice to him, pressing him to put somewhat to the venture. But the duke saw that the enemy was well posted and well provided, and had several good officers among them; and knew, that if he had pushed the affair, and had met with a misfortune, his whole army, and consequently all Ireland had been lost; since he could not have made a regular retreat. The surest method was to preserve his army, and that would save Ulster, and keep matters intire for another year.

His conduct indeed exposed him to the reproaches of some persons; but better judges thought that the managing this campaign, as he did, was one of the greatest actions of his life. At the battle of the Boyne, on July 1, 1690, he passed the river in his station, and immediately rallied and encouraged the French protestants, who had been left exposed by the death of their commander, with this short harangue;

"Allons, messieurs, voilà vos persecuteurs," pointing to the French papists in the enemy's army.

But these words were scarce uttered, when fifteen or sixteen of king James's guards, who returned full speed to their main body, after the slaughter of their companions, and whom the French refugees suffered to pass, thinking them to be of their own party, fell furiously upon the duke, and gave him two wounds over the head, which however were not mortal. Upon this the French regiment acknowledged their error by committing a greater; for firing rashly on the enemy, they shot him through the neck, of which wound he instantly died.

Bishop Burnet tells us, that he was a calm man, of great application and conduct, and thought much better than he spoke; of true judgement, of exact probity, and of an humble and obliging temper. And another writer observes, that he had a thorough experience of the world; knew men and things better than any man of his profession ever did, and was as great in council as at the head of an army.

Boyer's hist. of king p. 189.

He

He appeared courteous and affable to every perſon, and yet had an air of grandeur that commanded reſpect from all.

SCIPIO (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS) ſurnamed Africanus, ſon of Publius Cornelius, was but ſeventeen years old, when making his firſt campaign, he ſaved his father's life in a battle. His courage, prudence, love of his country, and ſingular capacity, raiſed him to the dignity of pro-conſul, although he was but twenty-four, and obtained him, a little after, the ædileſhip. Livy, l. 23. & ſeq. Florus, l. 2, c. 6, &c.

He was afterwards ſent into Spain, which he conquered in leſs than four years, after having obtained a glorious victory over the Carthaginians. He acquired great reputation in this province, his civil and military virtues were the general topics of converſation among the people; ſome praiſed his great bravery and ſkill; others admired his moderation, his diſintereſtedneſs, generoſity, and love of juſtice. His continence added a great luſtre to ſo many excellent qualities: ſome young officers having brought him a girl of extraordinary beauty, contracted to a prince of Celtiberia, Scipio, though at a time of life when the paſſions urge, not only refuſed ſeeing her, but ordered, that the ranſom offered him, ſhould go towards increaſing her portion.

He went into Africa, where he beat Hanno, one of the beſt Carthaginian generals, defeated Syphax, king of Numidia, and made him priſoner. This ſucceſs engaged the Carthaginians to recal Hannibal into Africa, whom fortune abandoned in Italy. The two generals had an interview, but without effect, Scipio not being willing to enter into any negociation: ſo that the two armies being near each other, preſently came to blows. After a long and bloody fight, in which Hannibal and Scipio performed prodigies of valour, victory declared for the Romans; 20,000 Carthaginians remained on the field of battle, and as many were made priſoners.

A little time after, Carthage being beſieged by ſea and land, capitulated upon terms advantageous to the Romans. Scipio was honoured with a triumph, and received the ſurname of Africanus, which diſtinguiſhes him in hiſtory from all thoſe of that name. Having been elected conſul a ſecond time, he followed his brother into Aſia, where they defeated Antiochus, who was obliged to make peace upon the conditions preſcribed by the Roman generals.

Upon

Upon his return to Rome, envy, always inclined to perſecute great men, let itſelf looſe againſt him. He was accuſed of having applied to his own uſe, part of the ſpoils gained in Aſia, and of having entertained a ſecret correſpondence with Antiochus. Scipio, cited by the tribunes, appeared, followed by a multitude of friends and clients; they waited to ſee his innocence eloquently defended; but Scipio, inſtead of haranguing, according to cuſtom, put on his head the crown he had worn the very day he triumphed, and ſaid, "On ſuch a day, I overcame the haughty Hannibal, and "ſubdued Carthage; let us go to the capitol to thank the "gods." He went away that inſtant, walked toward the capitol, the people followed him thither, and the tribunes remained alone, aſtoniſhed and aſhamed, ſeeing admiration and glory ſtill accompanying the accuſed.

Some time after this great man retired to Linternum, in the country about Rome, where he ſpent the remainder of his days, after the manner of the antient Romans, that is in a plain and laborious life, accounting it, according to their example, an honour and a pleaſure to cultivate the ground with his victorious hands.

Livy, l. 38. Aurelius victor de Vir. illus. l. 4. C. 58.

SCIPIO (LUCIUS CORNELIUS) ſurnamed Aſiaticus, was the ſon of Publius Scipio, and brother of Scipio Africanus. Having been elected conſul, the management of the affairs of Greece was allotted to him; and he had the conducting the war in Aſia, againſt Antiochus. When he arrived in this province, with his brother Africanus, Antiochus, who believed himſelf undone, ſent to them to propoſe a peace; but not caring to ſubject himſelf to the conditions preſcribed him, he reſolved to hazard a battle. However ſuperior he was in numbers, his army compoſed intirely of Aſiatics, did not ſtand long againſt the Roman legions, and was cut to pieces with the loſs of 50,000 men.

After this victory, Scipio returned to Rome, where he obtained the honour of a triumph, and the ſurname of Aſiaticus. He was afterward accuſed of applying the public treaſure to his own uſe, by Cato the cenſor, who gave out that Antiochus, in order to obtain better conditions of peace, had preſented him with gold and ſilver, which he had not remitted into the treaſury. He even puſhed it ſo far as to oblige Scipio to confiſcate and ſell his effects; but they not only found not the leaſt proof which could make them judge that Scipio had received money from Antiochus, but the ſale did

did not even produce the ſum demanded of him, which juſtified his innocence; and made the public hatred, of which he had been the victim, fall upon the prætor, the judges and his accuſers.

SCIPIO (PUBLIUS ÆMILIAN) ſon of the famous Paulus Æmilius, who overcame Perſeus, the laſt king of Macedonia. He was adopted by the ſon of the firſt Scipio Africanus, and named P. Corn. Scipio Africanus Æmilianus; joining together, according to the cuſtom of adoptions, the names of two families; he maintained and even increaſed the glory of them, by all the great qualities which give a luſtre to the robe and ſword. Livy, l. 48, & 52. Paterculus, l. 1 & 2, &c.

After having made ſome campaigns under his father Paulus Æmilius, he went into Spain, being then but thirty years old, and was followed by all the Roman youth, who till then had refuſed to inliſt themſelves. A Spaniard, one of the principal perſons in the country, of an extraordinary ſize, and cloathed in glittering armour, preſented himſelf before the army of the Romans, which was beſieging Intercatium, defying the braveſt of them to fight him; and as no body accepted the challenge, he inſulted the whole army.

Young Scipio, who ſerved under Lucullus as tribune, provoked at ſuch an affront, advanced boldly, and coming to a cloſe engagement, pierced his enemy, and laid him dead on the ground. After this, they puſhed on the ſiege of Intercatium with vigour, and Scipio gave freſh proofs of his courage, in being the firſt who mounted the wall, when they gave an aſſault to the city; for which he received a mural crown. The year following, he went into Africa, where the third punic war was begun, and he greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the ſiege of Carthage.

His great reputation drew envy upon him, at firſt; but it preſently changed into ſo much admiration, that they created him conſul, although he was not of the age preſcribed by the laws. They alſo intruſted him with conducting the African war, where he no ſooner arrived, but he delivered Mancinus out of a great danger. After having re-eſtabliſhed diſcipline among his troops, he puſhed on the ſiege of Carthage with vigour, and made himſelf maſter of it. It is ſaid that this great man, ſeeing this city, once ſo flouriſhing, intirely ruined, could not help ſhedding tears.

When every thing was regulated, he returned to Rome, which he entered in triumph, and uſed the ſurname of Africanus,

canus, which belonged to him already by right of ſucceſſion. Having been made conſul for the ſecond time, 134 years before J. C. he was ſent into Spain, where he took and demoliſhed Numentia, which procured him a ſecond triumph, and the name of Numentinus. Some time after he was found dead in his bed, having been, as was thought, aſſaſſinated by the Gracchi. In this manner loſt his life, the greateſt hero that perhaps Rome ever bred. In war, ſoldier and officer, he equally diſtinguiſhed himſelf, as well when a ſubaltern as commander in chief. To an intrepid courage, and a great foreſight, he joined a firmneſs, in maintaining diſcipline. In the management of civil affairs, this illuſtrious Roman did not ſhew himſelf leſs a hero. Having a real love for his country, always attached to the public welfare, he made every thing give way to this one conſideration. He was liberal, beneficent, a dutiful ſon, an affectionate father, and a faithful friend; mild without weakneſs, and reſolute without auſterity; a friend to learning, he cultivated it always with care; being of a ſolid genius, he gathered all the fruit of it. He kept Polybius and Panæſius, two of the moſt judicious writers of antiquity, always with him, whether he was at Rome or in the army.

SEED (JEREMIAH) author of ſome admirable ſermons, was born at Cliſton, near Penrith in Cumberland, of which place his father was rector. He had his ſchool-education at Lowther, under the reverend Mr. Wilkinſon, and his academical at Queen's College in Oxford. Of this ſociety he was choſen fellow in the year 1732. The greateſt part of his life was ſpent at Twickenham, where he was aſſiſtant or curate to Dr. Waterland.

In the year 1741 he was preſented by his college to the living of Enham in Hampſhire, at which place he died in the year 1747, without ever having obtained any higher preferment, which he amply deſerved. He was exemplary in his morals, orthodox in his opinions, had the ableſt head, and the moſt amiable heart.

A late romantic writer againſt the Athanaſian doctrines, whoſe teſtimony we chuſe to give, as it is truth extorted from an adverſary, thus ſpeaks of him:

"Notwithſtanding this gentleman's being an contender "for the Trinity, yet he was a benevolent man, an up- "right Chriſtian, and a beautiful writer; excluſive of his "zeal for the *Trinity*, he was in every thing elſe an excel-

"lent

"lent clergyman, and an admirable ſcholar. I knew him "well, and on account of his amiable qualities, very highly "honour his memory; though no two ever differed more "in religious ſentiments."

He publiſhed in his life-time,

Diſcourſes on ſeveral important Subjects, 2 *vol.* 8*vo.* And his *Poſthumous Works, conſiſting of Sermons, Letters, Eſſays, &c. in* 2 *vol.* 8*vo*, were publiſhed from his original manuſcript, by Joſ. Hall, M. A. fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, 1750.

Theſe writings are ſo well known, that it is almoſt needleſs to ſay, that they are highly poliſhed; that there is in them, the moſt refined taſte and delicacy of ſentiment, the exacteſt knowledge of human nature, great zeal for religion and ſollicitude for the happineſs of mankind.

SEWELL (Dr. GEORGE) the eldeſt ſon of Mr. John Sewell, treaſurer and chapter clerk of the college of Windſor, an eminent phyſician, elegant writer and excellent poet, was educated at Eton ſchool, and at Peter-houſe in Cambridge, where he took the degree of Batchelor of phyſic. To compleat his knowledge in medicine, he went to Leyden, and ſtudied under the famous Boerhaave, and on his return, practiced phyſic in the metropolis with good ſucceſs.

Towards the latter part of his life, he retired to Hampſtead, where he continued to purſue the buſineſs of his profeſſion, till the time of his death, which happened in the year 1726. His remains were interred at Hampſtead.

He was greatly eſteemed for his amiable diſpoſition. He is repreſented by ſome writers as a tory in his political principles; but of this there is no other proof given than his writing ſome pamphlets againſt biſhop Burnet. It is certain that a true ſpirit of liberty breathes in many of his works, and he expreſſes, on many occaſions, a warm attachment to the Hanover ſucceſſion.

He wrote in concert with ſeveral of his contemporary geniuſes, particularly in the *Spectators* and *Tatlers*; in the fifth volume of the latter, and the ninth of the former, of which he was principally concerned; as alſo in the tranſlation of the *Ovid's Metamorphoſis*, with Dr. Garth and others. Beſides the political pamphlets already mentioned, he wrote in proſe,

The Life of Mr. John Philips, Author of the Poem on Cyder.

A

A Vindication of the Engliſh Stage, exemplified in the Cato of Mr. Addiſon, in a Letter to a Nobleman, 8vo. 1716.

And in poetry, *Sir Walter Raleigh, a Tragedy*, which was acted in the year 1719, with great applauſe. And ſeveral miſcellaneous poems of which we cannot give a diſtinct catalogue. For the character of theſe, we ſhall tranſcribe a few lines from a poem on his death, which contain nothing but truth in a poetical dreſs.

Genius divine! in thy conſummate mind
The *Coan*'s ſkill, and *Mantuan*'s wit were join'd,
Reviv'd by thee the * patriot's virtues ſhine;
His godlike freedom breathes in every line:
How pure the diction! and the thoughts how bold!
How perfect all! ſo *Sophocles* of old,
So great Euripides with tragic rage,
Sublimely thundered on the Grecian Stage,
Rais'd virtuous hearts and form'd the gen'rous age.
Thy grateful † verſe to future times tranſmits
The beſt of patrons and the beſt of wits:
The celebrated ſtateſman's deathleſs praiſe
Lives in his own and thy immortal lays.
Thou hail'dſt the ‡ day, when fate propitious gave
The mighty George our tott'ring realm to ſave.
But when thy muſe her tribute paid to love,
Thy am'rous ſtrains could even a ſtoic move:
Thy ‖ cupid kindled in the breaſt deſire,
Bright as the ſun, and pure as veſtal fire.

A true and and impartial account of the life of the moſt reverend father in God, Dr. James Sharp, archbiſhop of St. Andrews, &c. printed in 1723, 8vo.

SHARP (JAMES) archbiſhop of St. Andrews, and the tragical victim of religious fury and enthuſiaſtic zeal, was born of a good family in Banffſhire in the year 1618. The early diſcoveries he made of a maſterly genius, determined his father to dedicate him to the church; and to ſend him to the univerſity of Aberdeen.

The learned men of this ſeminary, appearing very zealous againſt the Scotiſh covenant, made in 1638, ſuffered many inſults and indignities. Among theſe was Mr. Sharp, and on that account he retired into England, and was in a fair way of obtaining promotion from the acquaintance he

* Tragedy of Sir Walter Raleigh.
† Epiſtle to Mr. Addiſon, on the death of the earl of Halifax.
‡ Poem on his majeſty's acceſſion.
‖ Cupid's proclamation, or a defence of women.

hap-

happily contracted with doctors Sanderſon, Hammond and Taylor, and others of our moſt eminent divines. But he returned to his native country on account of the civil wars, and a bad ſtate of health. Happening by the way to fall into company with the generous lord Oxenford, that nobleman was pleaſed with his converſation, and carried him to his own houſe in the country. Here he became known to ſeveral of the nobility, particularly to John Leſley, earl of Rothes, who patronized him on account of his merit, and procured him a profeſſorſhip in St Andrews.

After ſome ſtay here with growing reputation, through the friendſhip of the earl of Crauford, he was appointed miniſter of Carail. In this town he acquitted himſelf of his miniſtry in an exemplary and acceptable manner; only ſome of the more rigid ſort would ſometimes intimate their fears that he was not ſound. And according to their notions he certainly was not; for he did every thing in his power to reviſe the fainting ſpirit of loyalty, and kept up a correſpondence with his exiled prince.

About this time the covenanting preſbyterians in Scotland ſplit into two parties. The ſpirit raged with great violence; and the privy council eſtabliſhed in that country could not reſtrain it, and therefore referred them to Cromwell himſelf, then lord protector. Theſe parties were called public reſolutioners, and proteſtors or remonſtrators. They ſent deputies up to London; the former Mr. Sharp, knowing his activity, addreſs and penetration; the latter Mr. Guthry, a famous zealot.

For an account of theſe two parties, ſee Burnet's hiſt. of his own times, vol. 1. p. 83, 88.

A day being appointed for hearing the two agents, Guthry ſpoke firſt; and his harangue was ſo tedious, that when he ended, the protector told Mr. Sharp, he would hear him another time, for his hour for other buſineſs was approaching. But Mr. Sharp begged to be heard, promiſing to be ſhort; and being permitted to ſpeak, he in a few words urged his cauſe ſo well, as to incline Oliver to his party; who told the by-ſtanders, "That gentleman, after the "Scotch way, ought to be ſtyled Sharp of that ilk."

Having ſucceeded in this important affair, he returned to the exerciſe of his function; and always kept a good underſtanding with the chief of the oppoſite party, that were moſt eminent for worth and learning. When general Monk advanced to London, the chief of the kirk ſent Mr. Sharp to attend him, to acquaint him with the ſtate of things, and to put him in mind of what was neceſſary; inſtructing him

to

to uſe his utmoſt endeavours to ſecure the freedom and privileges of their eſtabliſhed judicatures; and to repreſent the ſinfulneſs and offenſiveneſs of the late eſtabliſhed *toleration*, by which a door was opened to many groſs errors and looſe practices in their church.

Woodrow's hiſt. of the church of Scotland, v. 1. app. No. 2.

The earl of Lauderdale and he had a meeting with ten of the chief preſbyterian miniſters in London; who all agreed upon the neceſſity of bringing in the king upon Covenant terms. At the earneſt deſire of general Monk and the leading preſbyterians of Scotland, he was ſent over to king Charles to Breda, to ſolicit him to own the godly ſober party. He returned to London May the twenty-ſixth, and acquainted his friends, "that he found the king very affec-"tionate to Scotland; and reſolved not to wrong the ſettled "government of their church: but he apprehended they "were miſtaken who went about to ſettle the preſbyterian "government."

Ib. p. 13, 24.

Ib. p. 20.

Ib. p. 25.

His endeavours were not wanting to promote the preſbyterian intereſt according to the covenant; but finding that cauſe wholly given up and loſt, and the gale blow ſtrongly for the prelatic party; with many other ſober men, he reſolved to yield to a liturgy and moderate epiſcopacy, and ſoon after became a zealous member of the church of England, and accepted of the archbiſhopric of St. Andrews. Hence thoſe rigid members of the kirk, who had maintained him as their agent, and were reſolved never to conform, imagined, that he had been unfaithful to his truſt, and all along undermined and betrayed their cauſe.

This notion ſtrengthened by the rigorous proceedings againſt the covenanters afterwards, of which the blame was chiefly laid upon our prelate, filled that ſullen and enthuſiaſtic ſet of men with ſuch bitter hatred and prejudice againſt him, as nothing but his blood could ſatisfy and appeaſe.

In 1668 an unſucceſsful attempt on his life was made by James Mitchel, field or conventicle preacher, for which he was executed ſome years afterwards. But in the year 1679, he was attacked by nine ruffians on Magaſk Moor, about three miles from St. Andrews, and murdered in a cruel and barbarous manner. They ſtopped his coach; one wounded him with the ſhot of a piſtol, another with a ſmall ſword, and then they ordered him to come out. He compoſedly opened the door and came forth, and together with the prayers and tears of his daughter, who accompanied him, be-

beſought them to ſpare his life, and ſave themſelves from the guilt of ſhedding innocent blood. But when they were inexorable, he next begged that they would ſuffer him to die patiently, and allow him ſome ſmall time to recommend his ſoul to God. But while he lifted up his hands, they immediately diſpatched him, and mangled his head and body with twenty-two wounds.

His remains were interred in the high church of St. Andrews, where his ſon erected a magnificent tomb, with an elegant epitaph, to his memory. Biſhop Burnet ſpeaks of him in very ſlighting terms: but he was his inveterate enemy. And in truth it appears that he was a man of good learning, and great virtues, of wonderful ſobriety, and the moſt extenſive charity, a munificent patron of learned men, a conſtant, grave and perſuaſive preacher, no friend to pluralities in the church, and held reſidence to be one of the indiſpenſible duties of a biſhop.

SHAW (Dr. THOMAS) known to the learned world by an account of his travels to Barbary and the Levant, was the ſon of Mr. Gabriel Shaw of Kendal in Weſtmorland, at which place he was born about the year 1692. He received his education at the grammar ſchool at this place, and at Queen's College in Oxford. He took his maſter's degree in the year 1719, went into holy orders, and was appointed chaplain to the Engliſh conſul at Algiers.

In this ſtation he continued ſeveral years, and from thence took proper opportunities of travelling into ſeveral parts. During his abſence, he was choſen fellow of his college, and at his return in 1733, took the degree of doctor of divinity, was elected fellow of the royal ſociety, and publiſhed the above mentioned account of his travels at Oxford, in folio, 1738. He beſtowed ſome natural curioſities, and ſome ancient coins, which he had collected in his travels, on the univerſity.

On the death of Dr. Felton, 1740, he was nominated by his college, principal of St. Edmond Hall; which he raiſed from a ruinous condition by his munificence, and was preſented at the ſame time to the vicarage of Bramley in Hants. He was alſo regius profeſſor of Greek at Oxford till his death, which happened on the 18th of September, 1751. His travels were tranſlated into French, and printed in quarto, 1743, with ſeveral notes and emendations communicated by the author.

Dr. Clayton, biſhop of Clogher, having attacked theſe travels, in his *Deſcription of the Eaſt*, our author publiſhed a ſupplement in the way of vindication in 1746. After the doctor's death, a ſecond edition of his travels came out, with great improvements in quarto, London, 1757. The contents of the ſupplement are interwoven in this edition, and the improvements were made, and the edition prepared for the preſs, by the author himſelf; who expreſsly preſents the work, with theſe additions, alterations and improvements, to the public; as an eſſay towards reſtoring the ancient geography, and placing in a proper light the natural and ſometimes civil hiſtory of thoſe countries where he travelled.

For a more particular account of the doctor's character, we ſhall ſubjoin the elegant epitaph put on his monument in Bramley church, written by his friend Dr. Browne, the preſent worthy provoſt of Queen's College, Oxford.

Peregrinationibus variis
Per *Europam*, *Africam*, *Aſiamq*;
Feliciter abſolutis,
Et Exuvijs mortalibus hic loci
Tandem depoſitis,
Cœleſtem in Patriam remigravit
THOMAS SHAW, *S. T. P.* et *R. S. S.*
Gabrielis Fil. *Kendalienſis*:
Qui
Conſulibus Anglicis apud *Algerenſes*
Primum erat á Sacris;
Mox *Coll*: *Reginæ* inter Socios aſcriptus;
Aulæ dein *Sancti Edmundi* Principalis,
Aç ejuſdem munificus Inſtaurator;
Linguæ demum *Græcæ* apud *Oxonienſes*
Profeſſor Regius.
De Literis quantum meruit Auctor celebratus,
Edita uſq; teſtabuntur Opera,
Pyramidibus ipſis, quas penitiùs inſpexerat,
Perenniora forſan extitura.

Hiç, Studijs etſi ſeverioribus
Indies occupatus,
Horis tamen ſubſecivis emicuit
Eruditus idem & facetus conviva.

Op

Optimâ quanquam Mentis indole
Et multiplici Scientia inſtructus;
Literatorum omnium, domi foriſq;
Suffragijs comprobatus;
Magnatum Procerumq; popularium
Familiari inſignitus Notitiâ;
Nec ſummis in Eccleſiâ Dignitatibus impar;
Fato tamen iniquo evenit,
Ut *Bramleyenſis* obiret *Paræciæ*
Vicarius penè Sexagenarius
XVIII. Cal. Sept. A. D. 1751.

Uxor JOANNA, Ed. *Holden* Arm. Conſulis
Algerenſis olim Conjux, bis Vidua
M. P.

SHELDON (GILBERT) the moſt generous and munificent archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born July the 19th, 1598, and was the ſon of Roger Sheldon, deſcended from the ancient family of the Sheldons of Staffordſhire, though at that time menial ſervant to Gilbert earl of Shrewſbury. He was entered in Trinity College, Oxford 1613; and in the year 1622, was elected fellow of All-Souls in the ſame univerſity. Biog. Brit. Art. Sheldon. remark IV.

About this time, taking holy orders, he became chaplain to Thomas lord Coventry, keeper of the great ſeal, who found him very expert and of great uſe, not only in matters relating to the church, but in many other buſineſſes of importance, on which account he highly eſteemed him, gave him a prebend of Glouceſter, and recommended him to king Charles I. He was preſented by the king to the vicarage of Hackney in Middleſex; and was alſo rector of Ickford in Buckinghamſhire, and of Newington in Oxfordſhire. In 1635 he was choſen warden of All-Souls College; and being eſteemed a learned man, and equal to any preferment the church could yield, he was deſigned to be made maſter of the Savoy hoſpital, and dean of Weſtminſter; but his ſettlement in them was prevented by the civil wars. During theſe he firmly adhered to the king, and was one of the chaplains whom his majeſty ſent for to attend his commiſſioners at the treaty of Uxbridge.

Here he argued ſo warmly in favour of the church of England, that he drew upon himſelf the envy and reſentment of the parliamentarians, which they made him afterwards ſuffici-

ciently feel. For their viſitors elected him from his wardenſhip, took poſſeſſion of his lodgings by force, and impriſoned him and Dr. Hammond for ſix months; that their eminency and influence in the univerſity might not obſtruct their proceedings. But the reforming committee ſet him at liberty, October the 24th, 1648, on conditions that he ſhould never come within five miles of Oxford; that he ſhould not go to the king in the Iſle of Wight; and that he ſhould give ſecurity to appear before them, at fourteen days warning, whenever cited.

Wood's hiſt. and ant. univ. Oxon. l. 2.

ib. p. 413. He now retired to Shelſton in Derbyſhire, and amongſt his friends and other royaliſts there and in the neighbouring counties, he collected money, which he conſtantly remitted to king Charles the Second abroad; and ſpent his time in a ſtudious and devout retirement, till a fair proſpect of a happy reſtoration.

On this event, he became repoſſeſſed of his wardenſhip, was made maſter of the Savoy, and dean of the chapel royal; and on biſhop Juxon's tranſlation to Canterbury, was promoted to London. The famous conference in 1661, between the epiſcopal and preſbyterian divines, was held at his lodgings in the Savoy, and from thence was diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Savoy conference; in which the preſbyterians accuſe him of being too rigid; and blame him for afterwards promoting the execution of the uniformity, and conventicle acts.

Calamy's abridgment of Baxter's life.

In the year 1663, he ſucceeded to the archbiſhopric of Canterbury: and during the time of the great plague, 1665, he continued at his palace at Lambeth; and by his own diffuſive charity, and the great ſums which he procured by his own affecting letters to the biſhops of his province, he preſerved the lives of great numbers, that would otherwiſe inevitably have periſhed. In 1667 he was choſen chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, in the room of lord Clarendon. The ſame year he loſt the king's confidence, by adviſing him to put away his miſtreſs Barbara Villiers, which he never afterwards could recover.

Two years after this he retired from public buſineſs, and ſpent his remaining days chiefly at his palace at Croydon. Having filled the ſee of Canterbury with great honour and reputation for above fourteen years, he died November the 9th, 1677, in the eightieth year of his age, was buried in Croydon church, where a ſtately monument is erected to his memory.

He

He never publiſhed any thing but a ſermon preached before the king at Whitehall, upon *June* the 28th, 1660, being the day of ſolemn thankſgiving for the happy return of his majeſty, on Pſalm xviii. 49. But his many acts of munificence and charity, and particularly the ſumptuous and magnificent theatre at Oxford, will preſerve his memory to the lateſt poſterity. When in a private condition, he redeemed the family eſtate, which his elder brother had waſted, for the children of the deceaſed.

From the time of his being biſhop of London to that of his death, it appeared in his book of accounts, that upon public, pious and charitable uſes, he had beſtowed *ſixty-ſix thouſand pounds*. Yet he managed his own affairs with ſuch prudence, that he left a conſiderable eſtate and a great deal of ready money to his heirs; and at the ſame time bequeathed to every one of his ſervants large penſions for their lives. His character is thus drawn by Dr. Samuel Parker, biſhop of Oxford, who had been his chaplain,

Le Neve's lives of the proteſtant biſhops, p. 192, 193.

"He was a man of undoubted piety; but though he was "very aſſiduous at prayers, yet he did not ſet ſo great a "value upon them as others did, nor regarded ſo much wor- "ſhip as the uſe of worſhip, placing the chief point of re- "ligion in the practice of a good life. In his daily diſ- "courſe he cautioned thoſe about him, not to deceive them- "ſelves with an half religion, nor to think that divine wor- "ſhip was confined within the walls of the church, the "principal part of it being without doors, and conſiſting "in being converſant with mankind. If men led an up- "right, ſober, chaſte life, then, and not till then, they "might look upon themſelves as religious; otherwiſe it "would ſignify nothing what form of religion bad men fol- "lowed, or to what church they belonged. Therefore, "having ſpoken to this effect, he added with a kind of ex- "ultation and joy, *do well and rejoice.*

Hiſt. of his own time, book 1.

"His advice to young noblemen and gentlemen, "who by their parents commands reſorted daily to him, "was always this; let it be your principal care to become "honeſt men, and afterwards be as devout and *re-* "*ligious as you will. No piety will be of any advantage to* "*yourſelves or any body elſe, unleſs you are honeſt and moral* "*men.* He had a great averſion to all pretences of extraor- "dinary piety, which covered real diſhoneſty; but had a "ſincere affection for thoſe, whoſe religion was attended "with integrity of manners. His worthy notions of reli-

"gion meeting with an excellent temper in him, gave him "that even tranquillity of mind, by which he was ſtill him- "ſelf, and always the ſame in adverſity, as well as proſpe- "rity; and neither over-rated nor deſpiſed life, nor feared "nor wiſhed for death, but lived agreeably to himſelf and "others.

"From this tranquillity of mind naturally aroſe a courteous "behaviour. His converſation was eaſy; he never ſent "any man away diſcontented; among his domeſtics he "was both pleaſant and grave, and governed his family with "authority and courteſy." Biſhop Burnet does not give him ſo favourable a character: he allows him a great quickneſs of apprehenſion, and a very true judgement. He aſſerts him to be a generous and charitable man, of a very pleaſant converſation, perhaps, ſays he, too pleaſant, and of the moſt obliging manners. But, ſays he, he ſeemed not to have a deep ſenſe of religion, if any at all.

Hiſt. of his own time, v. 1. p. 247.

What the biſhop means by this is hard to gueſs, unleſs it was as the authors of the Biographia Brittannica very ſhrewdly ſuſpect, becauſe he did not cant about it ſo much as biſhop Burnet and perſons of his caſt.

Biog. Brit. Art. Sheldon Rem. N.

SHENSTONE (WILLIAM) was the eldeſt ſon of a plain uneducated country gentleman in Shropſhire, who farmed his own eſtate. The father, ſenſible of his ſon's extraordinary capacity, reſolved to give him a learned education, and ſent him a commoner to Pembroke college in Oxford, deſigning him for the church: but though he had the moſt aweful notions of the wiſdom, power, and goodneſs of God, he never could be perſuaded to enter into orders. In his private opinions he adhered to no particular ſect, and hated all religious diſputes. But whatever were his own ſentiments, he always ſhewed great tenderneſs to thoſe who differed from him. Tenderneſs indeed, in every ſenſe of the word, was his peculiar characteriſtic; his friends, domeſtics, his poor neighbours, all daily experienced his benevolent turn of mind. Indeed, this virtue in him was often carried to ſuch exceſs, that it ſometimes bordered upon weakneſs: yet if he was convinced that any one ranked amongſt the number of his friends had treated him ungenerouſly, he was not eaſily reconciled. He uſed a maxim, however, on ſuch occaſions, which is worthy of being obſerved and imitated; "I never "(ſaid he) will be a revengeful enemy; but I cannot, it is "not in my nature to be half a friend." He was in his temper

Prefixed to his works.

temper quite unſuſpicious; but if ſuſpicion was once awakened in him, it was not laid aſleep again without difficulty.

"He was no œconomiſt; the generoſity of his temper "prevented him from paying a proper regard to the uſe of "money: he exceeded therefore the bounds of his pater- "nal fortune, which before he died was conſiderably in- "cumbered. But when one recollects the perfect paradiſe "he had raiſed around him, the hoſpitality with which he "lived, his great indulgence to his ſervants, his charities "to the indigent, and all done with an eſtate not more than "three hundred pounds a year, one ſhould rather be led to "wonder that he left any thing behind him, than to blame "his want of œconomy. He left however, more than ſuffi- "cient to pay all his debts; and by his will appropriated his "whole eſtate for that purpoſe.

"It was perhaps from ſome conſiderations on the narrow- "neſs of his fortune, that he forbore to marry; for he was "no enemy to wedlock, had a high opinion of many among "the fair ſex, was fond of their ſociety, and no ſtranger "to the tendereſt impreſſions. One, which he received in "his youth, was with difficulty ſurmounted. The lady "was the ſubject of that ſweet paſtoral, in four parts, "which has been ſo univerſally admired; and which, one "would have thought, muſt have ſubdued the loftieſt heart, "and ſoftened the moſt obdurate.

"His perſon, as to height, was above the middle ſtature, "but largely and rather inelegantly formed: his face ſeemed "plain till you converſed with him, and then it grew very "pleaſing. In his dreſs he was negligent, even to a fault; "though when young, at the univerſity, he was accounted "a beau. He wore his own hair, which was quite grey "very early, in a particular manner; not from any affecta- "tion of ſingularity, but from a maxim he had laid down, "that without too ſlaviſh a regard to faſhion, every "one ſhould dreſs in a manner moſt ſuitable to his "own perſon and figure. In ſhort, his faults were only "little blemiſhes, thrown in by nature, as it were on pur- "poſe to prevent him from riſing too much above that level "of imperfection allotted to humanity."

This account of Mr. Shenſtone we have extracted from the preface to his works, publiſhed by Mr. Dodſley, in two vols. 8vo. The firſt volume conſiſts of elegies (of which there are twenty-ſix) odes, ſongs, and ballads, levities, or

pieces of humour, and moral pieces; in many of which there is an amiable elegance and simplicity.

Crit. Rev. v. 17. p. 342. The second volume contains his prose works, and consists of several detached observations on men, manners, and things, thrown together in small chapters, without any order or connection. His sentiments and reflections are for the most part natural and just, many of them new, lively and entertaining, a few of them rather paradoxical, and some that are false and ill supported; though, upon the whole, they seem to have been the genuine fruits of a good understanding, and an excellent heart.

"Had I a fortune (says this humane and benevolent writer) "of 8 or 10,000*l.* a year, I would methinks make myself a neighbourhood. I would first build a village with "a church, and people it with inhabitants of some branch "of trade that was suitable to the country round. I would "then at proper distances erect a number of genteel boxes "of about 1000*l.* a-piece, and amuse myself with giving "them all the advantages they could receive from taste. "These would I people with a select number of well-chosen "friends, assigning to each annually the sum of 200*l.* for "life. The salary should be irrevocable, in order to give "them independency. The house of a more precarious tenure, that, in cases of ingratitude, I might introduce "another inhabitant."

Ib. p. 344. At the end of the second volume, we find an accurate and well-written description of the Leasowes, the seat of Mr. Shenstone, by Mr. Dodsley. According to this gentleman's account of the place, which we make no doubt is an exact one, there cannot be upon earth a more delicious situation, or one more capable of suggesting poetical ideas to a mind formed like Mr. Shenstone's for the enjoyment of rural happiness.

SHERIDAN (Dr. THOMAS) a friend of dean Swift's, an excellent schoolmaster in Ireland, a man of learning, a punster, a quibler, a fidler, and a wit, was born in the county of Cavan, where his father kept a public house. A gentleman who observed some indications of genius in him, was at the expence of his education at the college of Dublin. But we cannot give a better account, nor convey a truer idea of the singular character of this gentleman, than by quoting the history of the second Solomon from the works of Dean Swift lately published.

The

The HISTORY of the ſecond SOLOMON *.

* Dr. Sheridan.

" He became acquainted with a perſon diſtinguiſhed for " poetical and other writings, and in an eminent ſtation, " who treated him with great kindneſs on all occaſions, and " he became familiar in this perſon's houſe †. In three † Dean " month's time, Solomon, without the leaſt provocation, Swift. " writ a long poem, deſcribing that perſon's muſe to be dead, " and making a funeral ſolemnity with aſſes, owls, &c. and " gave the copy among all his acquaintance.

" Solomon became acquainted with a moſt deſerving lady, " an intimate friend of the above perſon's §, who enter- § Stella. " tained him alſo as ſhe would a brother; and, upon giving " him a little good advice, in the moſt decent manner, with " relation to his wife, he told her, ſhe was like other wo- " men, as bad as ſhe was, and that they were all alike: " although his wife be, in every regard except gallantry, " (which no creature would attempt) the moſt diſagreeable " beaſt in Europe.

" He lets his wife (whom he pretends to hate as ſhe de- " ſerves) govern, inſult, and ruin him as ſhe pleaſes. Her " character is this: her perſon is deteſtably diſagreeable; a " moſt filthy ſlut; lazy and ſlothful, and luxurious; ill- " natured, envious, ſuſpicious; a ſcold, expenſive on her- " ſelf, covetous to others: ſhe takes thieves and whores, " for cheapneſs, to be her ſervants, and turns them off every " week: poſitive, inſolent, an ignorant, prating, over- " weening fool; a lover of the dirtieſt meaneſt company: " an abominable tatler, affecting to be jealous of her huſ- " band with ladies of the beſt rank and merit, and merely " out of affectation for public vanity.

" Solomon has no ill-deſign upon any perſon but him- " ſelf, and he is the greateſt deceiver of himſelf on all occa- " ſions. His thoughts are ſudden, and the moſt unreaſonable " always comes uppermoſt; and he conſtantly reſolves and " acts upon his firſt thoughts, and then aſks advice, but ne- " ver once before.

" The perſon above-mentioned, whom he lampooned in " three months after their acquaintance, procured him a " good preferment from the lord lieutenant: upon going " down to take poſſeſſion, Solomon preached, at Cork, a

" ſermon

" ſermon on king George's birth day on this text, *Sufficient*
" *to the day is the evil thereof.* Solomon having been famous
" for a high Tory, and ſuſpected as a Jacobite, it was a
" moſt difficult thing to get any thing for him: but that
" perſon being an old friend of lord Carteret, prevailed
" againſt all Solomon's enemies, and got him made likewiſe
" one of his excellency's chaplains. But, upon this ſermon,
" he was ſtruck out of the liſt, and forbid the caſtle, until
" that ſame perſon brought him again to the lieutenant, and
" made them friends.

" A fancy ſprung in Solomon's head, that a houſe near
" Dublin would be commodious for him and his boarders,
" to lodge in on Saturdays and Sundays: immediately, with-
" out conſulting with any creature, he takes a leaſe of a
" rotten houſe at Rathfarnham, the worſt air in Ireland,
" for 999 years, at twelve pounds a year; the land, which
" was only a ſtrip of ground, not being worth twenty ſhil-
" lings a year. When the ſame perſon whom he lampooned
" heard the thing, he begged Solomon to get a clauſe of ſur-
" render, and at laſt prevailed to have it done after twenty-
" one years; becauſe it was a madneſs to pay eleven pounds
" a year for a thouſand years, for a houſe that could not
" laſt twenty. But Solomon made an agreement with his
" landlady that he ſhould be at liberty to ſurrender his leaſe
" in ſeven years; and, if he did not do it at that time,
" ſhould be obliged to keep it for 999 years. In the mean
" time, he expends about one hundred pounds on the houſe
" and garden wall; and, in leſs than three years, contracts
" ſuch a hatred to the houſe, that he lets it run to ruin: ſo
" that, when the ſeven years are expired, he muſt either
" take it for the remainder of the 999 years, or to be ſued
" for waſte, and loſe all the money he laid out: and now
" he pays twelve pounds a year for a place he never ſees.

" Solomon had an eſtate of about thirty-five pounds per
" annum, in the county of Cavan; upon which, inſtead
" of receiving one penny rent, he hath expended above
" thirty pounds per annum, in buildings and plantations,
" which are all gone to ruin.

" Solomon is under-tenant to a biſhop's leaſe: he is bound
" by articles to his lordſhip to renew and pay a fine, when-
" ever the biſhop renews with his landlord, and to raiſe his
" rent as the landlord ſhall raiſe it to the biſhop. Seven years
" expire: Solomon's landlord demands a fine, which he
" readily

"readily pays; then aſks for a leaſe: the landlord ſays, he may "have it at any time. He never gets it. Another ſeven "years elapſe: Solomon's landlord demands another fine, "and an additional rent: Solomon pays both; aſks to have "his leaſe renewed: the ſteward anſwers, he will ſpeak to "his maſter. Seventeen years are elapſed: the landlord "ſends Solomon word that his leaſe is forfeited, becauſe he "hath not renewed and paid his fines according to articles; "and now they are at law upon this admirable caſe.

"It is Solomon's great happineſs, that when he acts in "the common concerns of life againſt common ſenſe and "reaſon, he values himſelf thereupon as if it were the mark "of a great genius, above little regards or arts, and that his "thoughts are too exalted to deſcend into the knowledge of "vulgar management; and you cannot make him a greater "compliment than by telling inſtances to the company, be-"fore his face, how careleſs he was in any affair that re-"lated to his intereſt and fortune.

"He is extremely proud and captious, apt to reſent as "an affront and indignity, what was never intended for "either. He is allured as eaſily by every new acquaintance, "eſpecially among women, as a child is by a new play-thing, "and is led at will by them to ſubject and quarrel with his "beſt friends, of whom he hath loſt the greateſt part, for "want of that indulgency which they ought to allow for "his failings. He is a generous, honeſt, good-natured "man; but his perpetual want of judgment and diſcretion, "makes him act as if he were neither generous, honeſt, "nor good-natured.

"The perſon above-mentioned, whom he lampooned, "and to whom he owes his preferment, being in the coun-"try and out of order; Solomon had appointed to come "for him with a chaiſe, and bring him to town. Solomon "ſent him word that he was to ſet out on Monday, and "did accordingly, but to another part of the kingdom, "thirty miles wide of the place appointed, in compliment "to a lady who was going that way; there ſtaid with her "and her family, a month, then ſent the chaiſe, in the "midſt of winter, to bring the ſaid perſon, where Solomon "would meet him, declaring he could not venture himſelf "for fear of the froſt: and upon the ſaid perſon refuſing to "go in the chaiſe alone, or to truſt to Solomon's appoint-"ment, and being in ill health; Solomon fell into a formal

"quar-

"quarrel with that person, and foully misrepresented the "whole affair to justify himself.

"Solomon had published a humorous ball, called, "*Balyspellin*, whither he had gone to drink the waters, "with a new favourite lady. The ballad was in the man- "ner of Mr. Gay's on Molly Mogg, pretending to contain "all the rhymes of Balyspellin. His friend, the person so "often mentioned, being at a gentleman's house in the "neighbourhood, and merry over Solomon's ballad, they "agreed to make another in dispraise of Balyspellin-wells, "which Solomon had celebrated, and with all new rhymes "not made use of in Solomon's. The thing was done, "and all in a mere jest and innocent merriment. Yet Solo- "mon was prevailed upon by the lady he went with, to re- "sent this as an affront on her and himself; which he did "accordingly, against all the rules of reason, taste, good- "nature, judgment, gratitude, or common manners.

"He will invite six or more people of condition to dine "with him on a certain day, some of them living five or "six miles from town. On the day appointed he will be "absent, and know nothing of the matter, and they all "go back disappointed: when he is told of this, he is pleased "because it shews him to be a genius, and a man of learn- "ing.

"Having lain many years under the obloquy of a high "Tory and Jacobite, upon the present queen's birth day, "he writ a song, to be performed before the government, "and those who attended them, in praise of the queen and "king, on the common topics of her beauty, wit, family, "love of England, and all other virtues, wherein the king "and royal children were sharers. It was very hard to "avoid the common topics, which were mentioned in "abundance. A young collegian, who had done the same "job the year before, got some reputation on the account "of his wit: Solomon would needs vie with him, by which "means he lost all the esteem of his old friends the Tories, "and got not the least interest with the whigs; for they are "now too strong to want advocates of that kind; and there- "fore one of the lords justices, reading the verses in some "company, said, *Ah doctor, this shall not do.* His name "was at length in the title page; and he did this without "the knowledge or advice of one living soul, as he him- "self confesseth.

"His

"His full conviction of having acted wrong, in an hundred instances, leaves him as positive in the next instance "as if he had never been mistaken in his life: and if you "go to him the next day, and find him convinced in the "last, he hath another instance ready, wherein he is as "positive as he was the day before.

He was deeply versed in the Greek and Roman languages, and in their customs and antiquities, says lord Orrery. Life of Dr. Swift.

He died in the year 1738, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. One of the volumes of Swift's Miscellanies consists almost entirely of letters between him and the dean. He published a prose translation of Persius; to which he added the best notes of the editors of this intricate satyrist, together with many judicious notes of his own. This work was printed in London, 12mo, 1739.

SHOVEL (Sir CLOUDESLEY) born about the year 1650, of parents in midling circumstances, and put apprentice to some mean trade, which he applied himself to for some years; but finding no appearance of raising his fortune in that way, he betook himself to sea, under the protection of Sir Christopher Mynns; with whom, and it is to his honour to relate it, he went as a cabin-boy; but applying himself very assiduously to the study of navigation, he soon became an able seaman, and quickly arrived at preferment. Campbell's Lives of the Admirals, v. 4. Burchet's Naval Hist.

In 1674, our merchants in the Mediterranean being very much distressed by the pyratical state of Tripoly, a strong squadron was sent into those parts under the command of Sir John Narborough, who arrived before Tripoly in the spring of the year, and found all things in good order for his reception.

Being, according to the nature of his instructions, desirous to try negociation rather than force, he thought proper to send Mr. Shovel to demand satisfaction for what was past, and security for the time to come. He went on shore, and delivered his message with great spirit. But the Dey despising his youth, treated him with much disrespect, and sent him back with an indefinite answer. Mr. Shovel, on his return to the admiral, acquainted him with some remarks he had made on shore: Sir John sent him back with another message, and well furnished him with proper rules for conducting his enquiries and observations. The Dey's behaviour was worse the second time. When he returned, he assured the admiral it was very practicable to burn the ships in the har-

harbour, notwithſtanding their lines and forts; accordingly in the night on the fourth of March, lieutenant Shovel, with all the boats in the fleet, filled with combuſtible matter, went boldly into the harbour, and met with more ſucceſs in deſtroying the enemies ſhips than could have been expected; of which Sir John Narborough gave ſo honourable an account in all his letters, that the next year Mr. Shovel had the command given him of the Saphire, a fifth rate, from whence he was not long after removed into the James Gally, a fourth rate, in which he continued till the death of king Charles the Second. There were ſome reaſons which engaged king James to employ captain Shovel, though he was a man far from being in his favour; accordingly he was preferred to the Dover, in which ſituation he was, when the revolution took place.

He was in the firſt battle, I mean that of Bantry-bay, in the Edgar, a third rate, and ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his courage and conduct, that when king William came down to Portſmouth, he was pleaſed to confer on him the honour of knighthood.

In 1690 he was employed in conveying king William and his army into Ireland, who was ſo highly pleaſed with his diligence and dexterity, that he did him the honour to deliver him a commiſſion of rear admiral of the blue with his own hand.

Juſt before the king ſet out for Holland, in 1692, he made him rear admiral of the red, and at the ſame time appointed him commander of the ſquadron that was to convoy him thither. On his return from thence, he joined admiral Ruſſel with the grand fleet, and had a great ſhare in the glory of the famous victory at La Hogue. In 1720 he was ſent to bring the ſpoils of the Spaniſh and French fleets from Vigo. In 1703 he commanded the grand fleet up the Streights; where he protected our trade, and did all that was poſſible to be done for the relief of the proteſtants then in arms in the Cevennes; and countenanced ſuch of the Italian powers as were inclined to favour the allies.

In 1704 he was ſent with a powerful ſquadron to join Sir George Rooke, who commanded a grand fleet in the Mediterranean, and had his ſhare in the glorious action off Malaga; and upon his return was preſented to the queen, by prince George, as lord high admiral, and met with a very gracious reception; and was next year employed as commander in chief.

In

In 1705, when it was thought neceſſary to ſend both a fleet and army to Spain, Sir Cloudeſley accepted the command of the fleet jointly with the earls of Peterborough and Monmouth, which ſailed to Liſbon, and from thence to Catalonia, and arrived before Barcelona on the twelfth of Auguſt, and it was chiefly through his activity in furniſhing guns for the batteries and men to play them, and aſſiſting with his advice, that the place was taken.

After the unſucceſsful attempt upon Toulon, in which Sir Cloudeſley performed all in his power, he bore away for the Streights; and ſoon after reſolved to return home. He left Sir Thomas Dilkes at Gibraltar, with nine ſhips of the line for the ſecurity of the coaſts of Italy, and then proceeded with the remainder of the fleet, conſiſting of ten ſhips of the line, four fire-ſhips, a ſloop, and a yacht, for England.

On the twenty-ſecond of October he came into the ſoundings and had ninety fathom water. About noon he lay by; but at ſix in the evening he made ſail again, and ſtood away under his courſes, believing, as it is ſuppoſed, that he ſaw the light on Scilly. Soon after which ſeveral ſhips of his fleet made the ſignal of diſtreſs as he himſelf did; and ſeveral periſhed beſides the admiral's; there were on board the Aſſociation with him, his ſons in law, and many young gentlemen of quality. Sir Cloudeſley's body was thrown aſhore the next day upon the iſland of Scilly, where ſome fiſhermen took him up, and having ſtolen a valuable emerald ring from his finger, ſtripped and buried him. This coming to the ears of Mr. Paxton, who was purſer of the Arundel, he found out the fellows, declared the ring to be Sir Cloudeſley Shovel's, and obliged them to diſcover where they had buried the body; which he took up and carried on board his own ſhip, in which it was tranſported to Portſmouth, conveyed from thence by land to London, and buried from his houſe in Soho-ſquare in Weſtminſter Abbey, with great ſolemnity, where a monument was afterwards erected to his memory by the queen's direction.

Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, was at the time of his death, rear-admiral of England, admiral of the white, and commander in chief of her majeſty's fleet, and one of the council to prince George of Denmark, as lord high admiral of England. He married the widow of his patron Sir John Narborough, by whom he left two daughters coheireſſes.

SIMP-

General Magazine, October 20, 1764.

SIMPSON (THOMAS) late profeſſor of mathematics at his majeſty's academy at Woolwich, fellow of the royal ſociety, and member of the royal academy at Stockholm, was born at Market-Boſworth, in Leiceſterſhire, Auguſt the twentieth, O. S. 1710. His father was a ſtuff-weaver in that town; and though in tolerable circumſtances, yet, intending to bring up his ſon Thomas to his own buſineſs, he took ſo little care of his education, that he was only taught to read Engliſh.

In the year 1724, the eleventh of May, there happened a great eclipſe of the ſun, which proved total in ſeveral parts of England, this phænomenon, ſo aweful to many who are ignorant of the cauſe of it, ſtruck the mind of young Simpſon with a ſtrong curioſity to enter into the reaſon of it, and ſo be able to predict the like ſurpriſing events. It was, however, five or ſix years before he could obtain his deſire, which at length was gratified by the following accident.

Being at the houſe of a relation, where he had reſided ſome time, a pedlar came that way, and took a lodging at the ſame houſe. This man, to his profeſſion of an itinerant merchant, had joined the more profitable one of a fortune-teller, which he performed by dint of judicial aſtrology. Every one knows with what regard perſons of ſuch a caſt are treated by the inhabitants of country villages: It cannot be ſurpriſing therefore that an untutored lad of nineteen ſhould look upon this man as a prodigy, and, regarding him in this light, ſhould endeavour to ingratiate himſelf into his favour; in which he ſucceeded ſo well, that the ſage was no leſs taken with the quick natural parts and genius of his new acquaintance. The pedlar intending a journey to Briſtol fair, left in the hands of young Simpſon, who had now taught himſelf to write, an old edition of Cocker's arithmetic, to which was ſubjoined a ſhort appendix on algebra, and a book of Partridge the almanack maker, on genitures. Theſe he had peruſed to ſo good purpoſe, during the abſence of his friend, as to excite his amazement upon his return: in conſequence of which he ſet himſelf about erecting a genethliacal Type, in order to a preſage of Thomas's future fortune.

The poſition of the heavens the wizard having very maturely conſidered, *ſecundum artem*, did, with much confidence, pronounce, that *within two years time* Simpſon *would turn out a greater man than himſelf!*

It was not long after this that Mr Simpſon, being pretty well

well qualified to erect a figure himſelf, did, by the advice of his friend, make an open profeſſion of caſting nativities; from whence he derived a pretty pittance, ſo that he quite neglected his weaving, to which indeed he had never manifeſted any very great attachment, and ſoon became the oracle of Boſworth and its environs. Scarce a courtſhip advanced to a match, or a bargain to a ſale, without previouſly conſulting the infallible Simpſon about the conſequences. Helping folks to ſtolen goods, he always declared above his match; and that as to life and death he had no power. All thoſe called lawful queſtions he readily reſolved, provided the perſons were certain as to the horary data of the horoſcope: and I have heard him ſay, more than once, with ſuch ſucceſs, that if, from very cogent reaſons, he had not been thoroughly convinced of the vain foundation and fallaciouſneſs of his art, he never ſhould have dropt it, as he then thought himſelf in conſcience bound to do, and accordingly abandoned it at once.

Together with his aſtrology he had furniſhed himſelf with enough arithmetic, algebra, and geometry to qualify him for looking into the Ladies diary, (of which he had afterwards the direction) whereby he came to underſtand that there was ſtill a higher branch of mathematical knowledge than any he had been yet acquainted with; and this was the method of fluxions: nevertheleſs our young analyſt was altogether at a loſs to diſcover any Engliſh author who had written on the ſubject, except Mr. Hayes; and his work being a folio, and then pretty ſcarce, exceeded his ability of purchaſing: however, an acquaintance lent him Mr. Stone's fluxions, which is a tranſlation of the marquis de l'Hoſpital's *Analyſe des infinitemens Petits*: by this one book, and his own penetrating talents, he was, as we ſhall preſently ſee, enabled in a very few years to compoſe a much more accurate treatiſe on that ſubject than any that had before appeared in our language.

After he had bid adieu to aſtrology and its emoluments, he was driven to hardſhips for the ſubſiſtence of his family, having married a widow with two children, who ſoon brought him two more. He came up to London, and for ſome time wrought at his buſineſs in Spittalfields, and taught mathematics when he had any ſpare time. His induſtry turned to ſo good account, that he went home and brought up his wife and children to ſettle in London.

The number of his ſcholars increaſing, and his abilities becoming in ſome meaſure known to the public, he put forth propoſals for publiſhing by ſubſcription, *A new Treatiſe of Fluxions, wherein the Direct and Inverſe Method are demonſtrated after a new, clear, and conciſe Manner; with their Application to Phyſics and Aſtronomy. Alſo the Doctrine of infinite Series and reverting Series univerſally, and amply explained; fluxionary and exponential Equations ſolved, &c.*

When Mr. Simpſon firſt propoſed his intentions of publiſhing ſuch a work, he did not know of any Engliſh book founded on the true principles of fluxions, that contained any thing material, eſpecially the practical part; and though there had been ſome very curious things done by ſeveral learned and ingenious gentlemen, the principles were nevertheleſs left obſcure and defective, and all that had been done by any of them in *infinite Series*, very inconſiderable.

The book was not publiſhed till 1737; the author having been frequently interrupted from furniſhing the preſs ſo faſt as he could have wiſhed, through his unavoidable attention to his pupils for his immediate ſupport. The principles of fluxions therein treated of, are demonſtrated in a method exactly true and genuine, not eſſentially different from that of their great inventor, being altogether expounded by finite quantities. In the firſt and ſecond parts are given a great many new, and ſome very curious examples in the ſolutions of problems, rendered plain to ordinary capacities.

The ſecond part treats of *Infinite Series*, where nothing is propoſed without demonſtration, and every thing illuſtrated by eaſy examples. A ſet of new rules are laid down for finding the forms of ſeries, without taking in any of the ſuperfluous terms.

The third part contains a familiar method of finding and comparing fluents, illuſtrated with ſome uſeful and eaſy applications.

In the fourth part is ſhewn the uſe of fluxions in ſome of the ſublimeſt branches of phyſics and aſtronomy; where, beſides ſeveral things done in a method quite different from any thing to be met with in other authors, there are ſome very uſeful ſpeculations relating to the *doctrine of pendulums* and *centripetal forces*.

To this is added, *A Supplement*, being a collection of miſcellaneous problems, independent of the foregoing four parts; and containing, among other matters, an inveſtigation of the areas of *ſpherical triangles*; the *curve* of *purſuit*; the

paths

paths of *ſhadows*; the motion of *projectiles* in a medium; and the manner of finding the attractive force of bodies in different forms, acting according to a given law.

In 1740, Mr. Simpſon publiſhed *A Treatiſe on the Nature and Laws of Chance, in 4to. to which is annexed, full and clear Inveſtigations of two important Problems added in the ſecond Edition of Mr. De Moivre's Book on Chances, and two new Methods for ſumming of Series.*

His next performance was a quarto volume of *Eſſays on ſeveral curious and uſeful Subjects in ſpeculative and mixed Mathematics. Dedicated to Francis Blake, Eſq; ſince Fellow of the Royal Society, and his very good Friend and Patron. Printed in the ſame Year* 1740.

The firſt of theſe eſſays ſhews the theory of the apparent place of the ſtars (commonly called their *Aberration*) ariſing from the progreſſive motion of light, and of the earth in its orbit, with practical rules for computing the ſame, communicated by Dr. Bevis.

The ſecond treats of a motion of bodies affected by projectile and centripetal forces; wherein the moſt conſiderable matters in the firſt book of *Newton's Principia* are clearly inveſtigated.

The third is a ſolution of Kepler's problem, with a conciſe practical rule.

The fourth is of the motion and paths of projectiles in reſiſting mediums; determining the moſt important things, upon this head, in the ſecond book of the *Principia*.

The fifth conſiders the reſiſtances, velocities, and times of vibration of pendulous bodies in mediums.

The ſixth contains a new method of ſolution of all kinds of algebraical equations in numbers, more general than any before given.

The ſeventh is about the method of *Increments*, with examples.

The eighth is a ſhort inveſtigation of a theorem for finding the ſum of a ſeries of quantities, by means of their differencies.

The ninth is a general way of inveſtigating the ſum of a recurring ſeries.

The tenth is a new and general method for finding the ſum of any ſeries of powers, whoſe roots are in arithmetical progreſſion; and applicable to ſeries of other kinds.

The eleventh concerns angular ſections, with ſome remarkable properties of the circle.

The twelfth ſhews an eaſy and expeditious method of reducing a compound fraction to ſimple ones.

The thirteenth and laſt, containing a general quadrature of hyperbolical curves, is a problem that had exerciſed the ſkill of ſeveral great mathematicians; none of the ſolutions then publiſhed extended further than to particular caſes, except one in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, without demonſtration, by M. Klingenſtierna, profeſſor of mathematics at Upſal. This, Mr. Simpſon has here inveſtigated by two different methods, and rendered the general conſtruction extremely eaſy, ſimple, and fit for practice.

Mr. Klingenſtierna appears to have been well pleaſed with what Mr. Simpſon had done; for being afterwards appointed ſecretary to the royal academy at Stockholm, as a mark of his eſteem, he procured a diploma to be tranſmitted to him, whereby he was conſtituted a member of that learned body.

The Doctrine of Annuities and Reverſions deduced from general and evident Principles: with uſeful Tables ſhewing the Values of ſingle and joint Lives, &c. at different Rates of Intereſt, &c. 8*vo.* 1742. This in 1743 was followed by *An Appendix, containing ſome Remarks on a late Book on the ſame Subject (by Mr. Abr. De Moivre, F. R. S.) with Anſwers to ſome perſonal and malignant Repreſentations in the Preface thereof.* Mr. De Moivre never thought fit to reply to it.

In 1743 he publiſhed his *Mathematical Diſſertations on a Variety of Phyſical and Analytical Subjects, in* 4*to.* containing, among other particulars, a demonſtration of the true figure which the earth, or any planet muſt acquire from its rotation about an axis. A general inveſtigation of the attraction at the ſurfaces of bodies nearly ſpherical. A determination of the meridional parts, and the lengths of the ſeveral degrees of the meridian according to the true figure of the earth. An inveſtigation of the height of the tides in the ocean. A new Theory of aſtronomical refractions, with exact tables deduced therefrom. A new and very exact method for approximating the roots of equations in numbers; which quintuples the number of places at each operation. Several new methods for the ſummation of Series. Some new and very uſeful improvements in the inverſe method of fluxions. This work he dedicated to Martin Folkes, Eſq; preſident of the royal ſociety.

His next book was, *A Treatiſe of Algebra, wherein the fundamental Principles are fully and clearly demonſtrated, and applied*

applied to the ſolution of a variety of problems. To which he added, *The conſtruction of a great Number of Geometrical Problems, with the Method of reſolving them numerically.*

This work was deſigned for the uſe of young beginners; inſcribed to William Jones, Eſq; F. R. S. and printed in 1745, 8vo. A new edition appeared in 1755, with additions and improvements. This is dedicated to James earl of Morton, F. R. S. Mr. Jones being dead.

Elements of Geometry, with their Application to Menſuration of Superficies and Solids, to the Determination of Maxima and Minima, and to the Conſtruction of a great Variety of Geometrical Problems. Firſt publiſhed in 1747, in 8vo. A ſecond edition came out in 1760, with large alterations and additions, deſigned for young beginners, particularly for the gentlemen educated at the king's academy at Woolwich, and dedicated to Charles Frederick, Eſq; ſurveyor general of the ordnance.

In 1748 came out his *Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, with the Conſtruction and Application of Logarithms*, 8vo. This little book contains ſeveral things new and uſeful.

Select Exerciſes for young Proficients in the Mathematics. 8vo. 1752. It contains a large variety of algebraical problems with their ſolutions. A ſelect number of geometrical problems, with their ſolutions both algebraical and geometrical. The theory of gunnery, independent of the conic ſections. A new and very comprehenſive method for finding the roots of equations in numbers. A ſhort account of the firſt principles of fluxions. The valuation of annuities for ſingle and joint lives, with a ſet of new tables, far more extenſive than any extant—This laſt was deſigned as a ſupplement to his *Doctrine of Annuities and Reverſions*, but being thought too ſmall to be publiſhed alone, it was inſerted here. The examples given are according to the London mortality bills; but the ſolutions are general, and may be applied with equal facility and advantage, to any table of obſervations. The dedication is to John Bacon, Eſq; F. R. S.

The Doctrine and Application of Fluxions, containing, beſides what is common on the Subject, a Number of new Improvements in the Theory, and the Solution of a Variety of new and very intereſting Problems in different Branches of the Mathematics. Two Volumes, 8vo. 1750.

In the preface the author offers this to the world as a new book, rather than a ſecond edition of that publiſhed in 1737, in which he acknowledges, that, beſides preſs-errors, there

are ſeveral obſcurities and defects, for want of experience, and the many diſadvantages he then laboured under, in his firſt ſally.

The notion and explication here given of the firſt principles of fluxions, are not eſſentially different from what they are in his former treatiſe, though expreſſed in other terms. The conſideration of time introduced into the general definition, will, he ſays, perhaps be diſliked by thoſe who would have fluxions to be mere velocities: but the advantage of conſidering them otherwiſe (not as the velocities themſelves, but the magnitudes *they* would uniformly generate in a given *time*) appears to obviate any objection on that head.

By taking fluxions as *mere velocities*, the imagination is confined, as it were, to a point, and, without proper care, inſenſibly involved in metaphyſical difficulties; but according to this other method of explaining the matter, leſs caution in the learner is neceſſary, and the higher orders of fluxions are rendered much more eaſy and intelligible. — Beſides, tho' Sir Iſaac Newton defines fluxions to be the *velocities of motions*, yet he has recourſe to the increments or moments generated in equal particles of time, in order to determine thoſe velocities; which he afterwards teaches to expound by finite magnitudes of other kinds. This work is dedicated to George earl of Macclesfield.

Mr. Simpſon's *Miſcellaneous Tracts*, printed in 1757 in 4to. was his laſt legacy to the public: a moſt valuable bequeſt, whether we conſider the dignity and importance of the ſubjects, or his ſublime and accurate manner of treating them.

The firſt of theſe papers is concerned in determining *the preceſſion of the equinox*. It was drawn up about the year 1752, in conſequence of another on the ſame ſubject, by M. de Sylvabelle, a French gentleman. Though its author had gone through one part of the ſubject with ſucceſs and perſpicuity, and his concluſions were perfectly conformable to Dr. Bradley's obſervations; he nevertheleſs appeared to Mr. Simpſon, to have greatly failed in a very material, and indeed, the only very difficult part; that is, in the determination of the momentary alteration of the poſition of the earth's axis, cauſed by the forces of the ſun and moon; of which forces, the quantities, but not the effects, are truly inveſtigated.

The ſecond paper contains the inveſtigation of a very exact method or rule; for finding the place of a planet in its orbit,

orbit, from a correction of biſhop Ward's circular hypotheſis, by means of certain equations applied to the motion about the upper focus of the ellipſe. By this method, the reſult, even in the orbit of Mercury, may be found within a ſecond of the truth, and that without repeating the operation.

The third ſhews the manner of transforming the motion of a comet from a parabolic, to an elliptic orbit; being of great uſe, when the obſerved places of a (new) comet, are found to differ ſenſibly from thoſe computed on the hypotheſis of a parabolic Orbit.

The fourth is an attempt to ſhew from mathematical principles, the advantages ariſing from taking the mean of a number of obſervations, in practical aſtronomy; wherein the odds that the reſult, this way, is more exact, than from one ſingle obſervation, is evinced, and the utility of the method in practice, clearly made appear.

The fifth contains the determination of certain fluents, and the reſolution of ſome very uſeful equations, in the higher orders of fluxions, by means of the meaſures of angles and ratios, and the right and verſed ſines of circular arcs.

The ſixth treats of the reſolution of algebraical equations, by the method of ſurd-diviſors; wherein the grounds of that method, as laid down by Sir Iſaac Newton, is inveſtigated and explained.

The ſeventh exhibits the inveſtigation of a general rule for the reſolution of iſoperimetrical problems of all orders, with ſome examples of the uſe and application of the ſaid rule.

The eighth, and laſt, comprehends the reſolution of ſome general and very important problems in mechanics and phyſical aſtronomy, wherein, among others, the principal parts of the third and ninth ſections of the firſt book of Sir Iſaac Newton's *Principia*, are demonſtrated in a new and conciſe manner. — But what may beſt recommend this excellent tract, is the application of the general equations therein derived, to the determination of the lunar orbit.

According to what Mr. Simpſon had intimated at the concluſion of his *Doctrine of Fluxions*, the greateſt part of this arduous undertaking was drawn up in the year 1750. About that time M. Clairaut, a very eminent mathematician of the Pariſian academy, had ſtarted an objection againſt Sir Iſaac Newton's general law of gravitation. This

was a motive to induce Mr. Simpſon (among ſome others) to endeavour to diſcover whether the motion of the moon's apogee, on which that objection had its whole weight and foundation, could not be truly accounted for, without ſuppoſing a change in the received law of gravitation, from the inverſe ratio of the ſquares of the diſtances. The ſucceſs anſwered his hopes, and induced him to look further into other parts of the theory of the moon's motion, than he had at firſt intended: but before he had compleated his deſign, Mr. Clairaut arrived in England and made Mr. Simpſon a viſit: from whom he learnt that he had a little before printed a piece on that ſubject, a copy of which Mr. Simpſon afterwards received as a preſent, and found in it the ſame things demonſtrated, to which himſelf had directed his inquiry, beſides ſeveral others.

The facility of the method Mr. Simpſon fell upon, and the extenſiveneſs of it, will in ſome meaſure appear from this; that it not only determines the motion of the apogee, in the ſame manner, and with the ſame eaſe, as the other equations, but utterly excludes all that dangerous kind of terms that had embarraſſed the greateſt mathematicians, and would, after a great number of revolutions, intirely change the figure of the moon's orbit. From whence this important conſequence is derived, that the moon's mean motion, and the greateſt quantities of the ſeveral equations will remain unchanged; unleſs diſturbed by the intervention of ſome foreign or accidental cauſe.

Theſe miſcellanies are inſcribed to the earl of Macclesfield, preſident of the royal ſociety.

Several papers of Mr. Simpſon's were read at meetings of the royal ſociety, and printed in their tranſactions: but as moſt, if not all of them, were afterwards inſerted, with alterations or additions, in his printed volumes, it would be needleſs to take any notice of them here.

From Mr. Simpſon's writings, I now return to himſelf. Through the intereſt and ſolicitations of the before mentioned William Jones, Eſq; he was, in 1743, appointed profeſſor of mathematics, then vacant by the death of Mr. Derham, in the king's academy at Woolwich; his warrant bearing date, Auguſt the 25th. Not long after this he was choſen a member of the royal ſociety. The preſident and council, in conſideration of his very moderate circumſtances, were pleaſed to excuſe his admiſſion fees, and likewiſe his giving bond for the ſettled future payments. At the academy he

he exerted his faculties to the utmoſt, in inſtructing the pupils who were the immediate objects of his duty, as well as others, whom the ſuperior offices of the ordnance permitted to be boarded and lodged in his houſe. In his manner of teaching he had a peculiar and happy addreſs, a certain dignity and perſpicuity tempered with ſuch a degree of mildneſs, as engaged both the attention, eſteem, and friendſhip of his ſcholars; of which the good of the ſervice, as well as of the community, was a neceſſary conſequence. Notwithſtanding the applauſe Mr. Simpſon acquired of his ſuperiors in the acquital of his duty at Woolwich, he had the misfortune to find his health decline, through his cloſe manner of living, and the want of converſing with his friends. His weak conſtitution of body was ill adapted to the vigour of his mind, having been framed with originally weak nerves. Exerciſe and a proper regimen were preſcribed him, but to little purpoſe: for he ſunk gradually into ſuch a lowneſs of ſpirits, as often in a manner deprived him of his mental faculties, and at laſt rendered him incapable of performing his duty, or even of reading the letters of his friends; and ſo trifling an accident as the dropping of a tea-cup would flurry him as much as if a houſe had tumbled down.

The phyſicians adviſed his native air for his recovery; and in February, 1761, he ſet out, with much reluctance, (believing he ſhould never return) for Boſworth, along with ſome relations. The journey fatigued him to ſuch a degree, that upon his arrival, he betook himſelf to his chamber, where he grew continually worſe and worſe to the day of his death, May the fourteenth, in the fifty-firſt year of his age.

He left a ſon and a daughter; the former an officer in the royal regiment of artillery. The king, at the inſtances of lord viſcount Ligonier, in conſideration of Mr. Simpſon's great merits, was graciouſly pleaſed to grant a penſion to his widow, together with handſome appartments adjoining to the academy; a favour never conferred on any before.

SIXTUS V. (POPE) was born the thirteenth of December 1521, in the province of La Marca d'Ancona, at a village called Le Grotte, in the ſigniory of Montalto; his father's name was Francis Peretti, who, for his faithful ſervice to a country gentleman in that neighbourhood, with whom he lived as a gardener, was rewarded with his maſter's favourite ſervant maid for a wife. Theſe were the parents of that pontiff, who, from the inſtant of his acceſſion to the papacy, even

Life of pope Sixtus V. tranſlated from the Italian of Gregorio Leti, by Elis Farneworth, A. M. ſol. London, 1754.

even to the hour of his death, made himſelf obeyed and feared, not only by his own ſubjects, but by all who had any concern with him. Our pope was their eldeſt child, and named Felix. Though he very early diſcovered a fitneſs and inclination for learning, the poverty of his parents prevented their indulging it; wherefore, at about nine years of age, his father hired him to an inhabitant of the ſame town, to look after his ſheep: but his maſter being on ſome occaſion diſobliged, removed him to a leſs honourable employ, and gave him the care of his hogs.

Providence, however, ſoon releaſed him from this diſagreeable occupation: he had ever manifeſted a particular reſpect for all eccleſiaſtics, and one day, in the beginning of February 1531, "as father Michael Angelo Selleri, a "Franciſcan friar, was going to preach during the Lent "ſeaſon at Aſcoli, a conſiderable town in that province, "he loſt his way near Le Grotte, and coming to four lane "ends, could not tell which to take, but was looking "round for ſome body to direct him; when little Felix, "who was attending his hogs juſt by, ſaw father Michael "in diſtreſs, he ran to ſalute him, making him, at the ſame "time, a tender of his ſervice: the friar chearfully accepted "it, and aſked him the road to Aſcoli; I'll ſoon ſhew you "the way thither, ſaid he, and immediately began to run "before him: as they went along, the anſwers he gave to "father Michael's queſtions were ſo ſmart and pertinent, "and accompanied with ſo much good humour, that every "time the child turned his face to liſten more attentively to "what was ſaid, he was charmed with him, and could not "conceive whence a child that had no higher employment "than looking after hogs, ſhould have ſuch a ſhare of ſenſe "and good manners.

"When Father Michael had got into his road again, he "thanked Felix for the trouble he had given him, and would "have diſmiſſed him with an alms; but he kept running "forwards, without ſeeming to take any notice of what he "ſaid, which obliged the friar to aſk him in a jocoſe manner, "whether he deſigned to go with him quite into the town? "*Yes*, ſays Felix, *not only to Aſcoli, but to the end of the "world, with a great deal of pleaſure*, and upon this took "occaſion to tell him, that *the poor circumſtances of his pa-"rents would not allow them to ſend him to ſchool, as he de-"ſired*; *that he earneſtly wiſhed ſomebody belonging to a con-"vent, would take him as a waiting boy, and he would ſerve*

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" *him to the utmoſt of his power, provided he would teach him* " *to read.*

" To try the boy a little farther, he aſked him if he " would take upon him the habit of the order? Felix, who " was in very good earneſt, anſwered, that he would; and " though the other ſet forth to him, in a long detail, and " very frightful colours, all the mortifications and auſte- " rities he would be obliged to undergo in that courſe of life, " he boldly replied, *He would ſuffer the pains of purgatory* " *itſelf, if he would make him a ſcholar:* the prieſt, ſurprized " at his courage and reſolution, thought there muſt be ſome- " thing extraordinary in ſuch a call, and reſolved to take " him along with him." This he accordingly did, and pre- ſented him to the fraternity he was going to; at the ſame time acquainting them by what accident he had picked him up, and with what extraordinary zeal he had followed him thither: upon which the warden of the convent ſent for him, and aſked him ſeveral queſtions, his anſwers to which were no leſs pleaſing and amazing to the warden than they had been to father Michael; inſomuch, that with the unani- mous approbation of the community, he was received among them, and inveſted with the habit of a lay-brother, and was placed under " the ſacriſtan, to aſſiſt in ſweeping the church, " lighting the candles and ſuch little offices, who, in return " for his ſervices, was to teach him the reſponces, and ru- " diments of grammar."

Such was Felix's introduction to greatneſs. By a ready comprehenſion, ſtrong memory, and unwearied application, he made ſuch a ſurpriſing progreſs in learning, that on the twenty-fifth of September, 1534, he was thought fit to re- ceive the cowl, and enter upon his noviciate; and on the firſt of November, 1535, was admitted to make his pro- feſſion, being no more than fourteen years old: when, con- trary to the uſual practice of the religious, he refuſed to change his baptiſmal name, and deſired he might be called brother Felix. He purſued his ſtudies with ſo much aſſiduity, that in the year 1539 he was accounted equal to the beſt diſ- putants. Having been admitted to deacon's orders, he preached his firſt ſermon on the day of the annunciation, be- fore an uncommonly numerous congregation, in which were many prelates; one of the moſt eminent of whom was ſo well pleaſed with his diſcourſe, that he ſent for him after dinner, and entering into a long converſation upon the ſubject

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of his ſermon, ſaid to him at his going away, "If I was "pope, you ſhould ſoon be a cardinal."

In June 1545, he was ordained prieſt, and aſſumed the name of Father Montalto; in the ſame year he took his batchelor's degree, and in about two years after was created doctor, and was pitched upon to keep a divinity act before the whole chapter of the order, that was ſoon to be aſſembled at Aſſiſe: at this time he ſo effectually recommended himſelf to cardinal Di Carpi, and cultivated ſo cloſe an intimacy with Boſſius, his ſecretary, that they were both of them ever after his ſteady friends.

Frequent were the occaſions he had for their interpoſition on his behalf, for the impetuoſity of his temper, and his impatience of contradiction, had already ſubjected him to ſeveral inconveniencies, and in the ſubſequent part of his life involved him in many more difficulties. While all Italy was delighted with his eloquence, he was perpetually embroiled in quarrels with his monaſtic brethren: however, he had the good fortune to form two new friendſhips at Rome, which were afterwards of ſignal ſervice to him; one with the Colonna family, who thereby became his protectors; the other with father Ghiſilieri, by whoſe recommendation he was appointed inquiſitor-general at Venice, by Paul IV, ſoon after his acceſſion to the papacy in 1555. But the ſeverity with which he executed his office, was ſo offenſive to a people jealous of their liberties, as the Venetians were, that he was obliged to be indebted, for his preſervation, to a precipitate flight from that city.

After his retreat from Venice, we find him acting in many public affairs at Rome, and as often engaged in diſputes with the conventuals of his order; till he was appointed to attend, as chaplain and conſultor of the inquiſition, cardinal Buon Compagnon, afterwards Gregory XIII. who was then legate de latere to Spain. Here Montalto had great honours paid him; he was offered to be made one of the royal chaplains, with a table and an apartment in the palace, alſo a ſtipend of one hundred piſtoles a year, if he would ſtay there; but having centered his views at Rome, he declined accepting theſe favours, and only aſked the honour of bearing the title of his majeſty's chaplain wherever he went.

While things were thus circumſtanced at Madrid, news was brought of the death of Pius IV. and the elevation of cardinal Alexandrino to the holy ſee, with the title of Pius V. Montalto was greatly tranſported at this news, the

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new pontiff having ever been his ſteady friend and patron, viz. the above-mentioned father Ghiſilieri, who had been promoted to the purple by Paul IV. predeceſſor to the deceaſed pope.

Montalto's joy at the promotion of his friend was not ill founded, nor were his expectations diſappointed; for the new pope, even in the firſt week of his pontificate, appointed him general of his order, an office that he executed with his accuſtomed ſeverity. In 1568 he was made biſhop of St. Agatha, and on the ſeventeenth of May, 1570, was honoured with a red hat and a penſion. During this reign he had likewiſe the chief direction of the papal councils, and particularly was employed to draw up the bull of excommunication againſt our queen Elizabeth.

Being now in poſſeſſion of the purple, he began to aſpire to the papacy. With this view 'he became humble, pa-'tient, and affable, ſo artfully concealing the natural im-'petuoſity of his temper, that one would have ſworn this 'gentleneſs and moderation was born with him. There 'was ſuch a change in his dreſs, his air, his words, and all 'his actions, that his neareſt friends and acquaintance ſaid, "He was not the ſame man." A greater alteration, or a 'more abſolute victory over his paſſions, was never ſeen in 'any one; nor is there an inſtance, perhaps, in all hiſtory, 'of a perſon ſupporting a fictitious character in ſo uniform 'and conſiſtent a manner, or ſo artfully diſguiſing his foi-'bles and imperfections for ſuch a number of years.' To which may be added, that while he endeavoured to court the friendſhip of the ambaſſadors of every foreign power, he very carefully avoided attaching himſelf to the particular intereſt of any one, nor would he accept favours that might be preſumed to lay him under peculiar obligations.

He was not leſs ſingular in his conduct to his relations, to whom he had heretofore expreſſed himſelf with the utmoſt tenderneſs; but as ſoon as he was inveſted with his new dignity, he behaved very differently, 'knowing that diſin-'tereſtedneſs in that point, was one of the keys to the pa-'pacy; ſo that when his brother Antony came to ſee him 'at Rome, he lodged him in an inn, and ſent him back 'again the next day, with only a preſent of ſixty crowns, 'ſtrictly charging him to return immediately to the care 'of his family, and tell them, "That his ſpiritual cares "encreaſed upon him, and he was now dead to his rela-"tions and the world; but as he found old age and infirmi-

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"ties began to approach, he might, perhaps, in a while, "send for one of his nephews to wait on him.'

Upon the death of Pius V. which happened in March 1572, he entered the conclave with the reſt of the cardinals; but, appearing to give himſelf no trouble about the election, he kept altogether in his apartment, without ever ſtirring from it, except to his devotions. He affected a total ignorance of the intrigues of the ſeveral factions, and if he was aſked to engage in any party, he would reply with ſeeming indifference, 'that for his part he was of no manner of conſequence; that as he had never been in the conclave before, he was afraid of making ſome falſe ſtep, and ſhould leave the affair to be conducted wholly by people of greater knowledge and experience.' If any one aſked his opinion, who he thought the fitteſt perſon to ſucceed as pope? he would anſwer, 'They were all ſo worthy men, and ſo thoroughly well qualified to govern the church, that, upon his conſcience, he could not tell; but wiſhed he had as many voices as there were cardinals, that he might vote for every one of them.' Nevertheleſs, this behaviour did not prevent the more diſcerning from ſuſpecting his affection for the papacy, and cardinal Farneſe one day, when he was talking in this ſtrain, plainly ſaid to him, 'Other people may ſwallow this, Sir, but it wont go down with me.'

The election being determined the thirteenth of May, 1572, in favour of cardinal Buon Compagnon, who aſſumed the name of Gregory XIII. Montalto did not neglect aſſuring him, 'that he had never wiſhed for any thing ſo much in his life, and that he ſhould always remember his goodneſs, and the favours he received from him in Spain.' However, the new pope not only ſhewed very little regard to his compliment, but during his pontificate treated him with the utmoſt contempt, and deprived him of the penſion which had been granted to him by Pius V. Nor was he held in greater eſteem by the generality of the cardinals, who conſidered him as a poor, old, doating fellow, incapable of doing either good or harm, and who, by way of ridicule, they were uſed frequently to ſtile, 'the aſs of La Marca.'

Montalto's own conduct contributed much towards this deſpicable opinion that many had conceived of him; for after the indifferent reception his firſt addreſs to Gregory met with, he bought a ſmall houſe near St. Maria Maggiore, where he lived in a very obſcure manner, with a ſlender attendance, ſuit-

ſuitable to the modeſty and humility he profeſſed. When he went to any conſiſtory or congregation, which was but very ſeldom, his behaviour was always meek and ſubmiſſive; and ſo far was he from reſenting the indignities offered him, that he appeared even thankful for them: his patience and clemency was in nothing more conſpicuous, than in his never complaining of, or proſecuting the murtherers of a nephew he had lately ſent for to Rome, and whom he tenderly loved. He extended his complaiſance to every body, but more particularly to thoſe among the religious, who had formerly uſed him worſt; theſe he would treat with ſuch tenderneſs, that many of them, after having taken leave of him, were wont to ſay, 'certainly cardinal Montalto is one of the beſt of 'chriſtians, that can ſo eaſily forget we were once his in-'veterate enemies.'

He ſeldom interfered in, or was preſent at, any public tranſactions; the chief part of his time was employed in works of piety and devotion, and his benevolence to the indigent was ſo remarkable, that when a terrible famine prevailed at Rome, the poor ſaid openly of him, 'that cardinal 'Montalto, who lived upon charity himſelf, gave with one 'hand what he received with the other; whilſt the reſt of 'the cardinals, who wallowed in abundance, contented 'themſelves with ſhewing them the way to the hoſpital.'

However, notwithſtanding this affected indifference to what paſſed in the world, he was never without able ſpies, who informed him from time to time of every the moſt minute particular; and having eſtabliſhed an univerſal character of great ſanctity, as he was before eſteemed a very learned divine, he had now an opportunity of making even religion ſubſervient to his deſigns. To this purpoſe he attended two hours after morning, and as long after evening ſervice, to hear confeſſions; the reſort to him was very numerous, of all ages, ranks, and ſexes, from whom he had the addreſs to draw, not only their own private ſins, but every thing that paſſed amongſt their acquaintance, with whatever elſe they knew of public concerns.

He had aſſumed great appearance of imbecility and all the infirmities of old age, for ſome years before the death of Gregory XIII. in April 1585; when it was not without much ſeeming reluctance, that Montalto accompanied the reſt of the cardinals into the conclave, where he maintained the ſame uniformity of behaviour in which he had ſo long perſiſted. 'He kept himſelf cloſe ſhut up in his chamber,

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'and was no more thought or ſpoke of, than if he had not 'been there. He very ſeldom ſtirred out, and when he 'went to maſs, or any of the ſcrutinies, appeared ſo little 'concerned, that one would have thought he had no 'manner of intereſt in any thing that happened within thoſe 'walls;' and without promiſing any thing he flattered every body.

This method of proceeding was judiciouſly calculated to ſerve his ambition. He was early appriſed that there would be great conteſts or diviſions in the conclave, and he knew it was no uncommon caſe, that when the chiefs of the reſpective parties met with a ſtrenuous oppoſition to the perſon they were deſirous of electing, they would all willingly concur in the choice of ſome very old and infirm cardinal, whoſe life would laſt only long enough to prepare themſelves with more ſtrength againſt another vacancy.

Theſe views directed his conduct, nor was he miſtaken in his expectations of ſucceſs. Three cardinals who were the heads of potent factions, finding themſelves unable to ſecure the election to the particular perſons they reſpectively favoured, all concurred to chuſe Montalto. As it was not yet neceſſary for him to diſcover himſelf, when they came to acquaint him with their intention, 'he fell into ſuch a 'violent fit of coughing, that they thought he would have 'expired upon the ſpot.' When he recovered himſelf, he told them, "that his reign would be but for a few days; "that beſides the continual difficulty with which he drew "his breath, he had not ſtrength enough to ſupport ſuch a "weight; and that his ſmall experience in affairs, made "him altogether unfit for a charge of ſo important a nature, "without he could depend on the aſſiſtance of others:"— Nor would he be prevailed on to accept it on any other terms than that, "they ſhould all three promiſe not to aban- "don him, but take the greateſt part of the weight off his "ſhoulders, as he was neither able, nor could in conſcience "pretend to take the whole of it upon himſelf." The cardinals giving a ready aſſent to his propoſal, he added, "If "you are reſolved to make me pope, it will only be placing "yourſelves on the throne; we muſt ſhare the pontificate; "for my part, I ſhall be content with the bare title; let "them call me pope, and you are heartily welcome to the "power and authority."

The bait was ſwallowed, and in confidence of engroſſing the adminiſtration, they exerted their joint intereſts ſo effectually,

tually, that Montalto was elected. Having thus compaſſed his favourite point, he immediately threw off the maſk he had worn for near fourteen years, with an amazing ſteadineſs and uniformity. As ſoon as ever he found a ſufficient number of votes to ſecure his election, 'he threw the ſtaff with which 'he uſed to ſupport himſelf into the middle of the chapel, 'and appeared taller by almoſt a foot, than he had done for 'ſeveral years, hawking and ſpitting with as much ſtrength 'as a man of thirty years old:' being aſked according to cuſtom, 'Whether he would pleaſe to accept of the papacy,' he replied ſomewhat ſharply, 'It is trifling and impertinent 'to aſk whether I will accept, what I have already accepted; '—however, to ſatisfy any ſcruple that may ariſe, I tell 'you, that I accept it with great pleaſure, and would ac-'cept another, if I could get it; for I find myſelf ſtrong 'enough, by the divine aſſiſtance, to manage two papacies.'

Nor was the change in his manners leſs remarkable than in his perſon; he immediately diveſted himſelf of the humility he had ſo long profeſſed, and laying aſide his accuſtomed civility and complaiſance, he treated every body with reſerve and haughtineſs, but more particularly thoſe who had been moſt inſtrumental to his exaltation. Theſe were more eſpecially aſtoniſhed at the ſudden alteration; but as diſſimulation could be of no further ſervice to him, the new pope very ſoon convinced them that he did not intend to divide his power with any of them; for when one of the cardinals who had very earneſtly intereſted himſelf in Montalto's preferment, reminded him of his former profeſſions that he ſhould want their aſſiſtance, his anſwer was, 'Very true, I 'believe I might ſay ſo, and I thought ſo at that time; but 'now I perceive myſelf ſtrong enough, by God's aſſiſtance, 'to govern without any other help. If I told you a ſtory, 'you muſt e'en make the beſt of it. I ſhall give my con-'feſſor a power to abſolve me from that ſin. You made me 'pope for your own intereſts, and I accept that honour to 'do the church a ſervice.'

The deluded cardinals were not leſs vexed at their diſappointment, than at their being made dupes to the diſſimulation of Montalto; who from hence muſt be diſtinguiſhed by the name of Sixtus V. They were ſincerely ſorry for their determination, and frequently expreſſed their diſcontent and reſentment in mutual upbraidings of each other; which coming to the ears of our newly exalted pope, 'he ſent for them, 'and ſharply ſaid, "We are informed that you repent of

"your choice— we would have you to know, that we do "not think ourselves in the least obliged to you for the pa- "pacy, but to divine providence alone, and our own pru- "dent conduct."

The lenity of Gregory's government had introduced a general licentiousness among all ranks of people; which, though somewhat restrained from appearing publickly while he lived, broke out into open violence the very day after his death. Riots, rapes, robberies, and murders, were, during the vacancy of the see, daily committed in every part of the ecclesiastical state; the banditti, not content with plundering all the neighbouring country and villages, entered into the towns and cities, where they lived in the greatest security, in a continued scene of rapine and debauchery; and being frequently made subservient to the pleasures or resentment of the rich, they were assisted and supported by the governors and magistrates, who ought to have suppressed them. The religious were not less abandoned than the laity; nor was even the city of Rome free from these flagrant outrages.

The reformation of abuses, both in church and state, was the first and principal care of Sixtus: this he very early signified; for when in his passage from the conclave immediately after his election, 'the people cried out, *Long live the pope*, 'and added, according to custom, *plenty, holy father, plenty* '*and justice*, he replied, *pray to God for plenty, and I'll give* '*you justice.*' To this purpose he was so impatient to exercise the sovereignty, that he ordered the crown to be brought directly; nor was it without the utmost difficulty that he was prevailed on to defer his coronation a few days: nothing but an assurance that his authority was as full and extensive before as after that ceremony, could have procured his consent to the delaying it.

The first days of his pontificate were employed in receiving the congratulations of the Roman nobility, and in giving audience to foreign ministers; and though he received them with seeming chearfulness and complaisance, yet he soon dismissed them, desiring to be excused, 'for he had something 'else to do than to attend to compliments.'

It having been customary with many preceeding popes to order the prison doors to be set open, for the release of prisoners, on the day of their coronation, many of the banditti and other delinquents were wont to surrender themselves after the pope was chosen; several offenders judging of Montalto's disposition by his humane behaviour while he was a cardinal,

dinal, came voluntarily to the prisons, not making the least doubt of a pardon: but they were fatally disappointed; for when the governor of Rome and the keeper of St. Angelo's castle, waited on his holiness to know his intention upon this matter, Sixtus replied, in an angry manner, 'You certainly either do not know your proper distance, or are very impertinent. What have you to do with pardons and acts of grace, and releasing of prisoners? Don't you think it sufficient, that our predecessor has suffered the judges to lie idle and unemployed these thirteen years? Would you have us likewise stain our pontificate with the same neglect of justice? We have too long seen with inexpressible concern, the prodigious degree of wickedness that reigns in the ecclesiastical state, to think of granting any pardon. God forbid we should entertain such a design. So far from releasing any prisoners, it is our express command, that they be more closely confined. Let them be brought to a speedy trial, and punished as they deserve, that the prisons may be emptied, and room made for others; and that the world may see, that divine providence has called us to the chair of St. Peter to reward the good and to chastize the wicked; "that we bear not the "sword in vain, but are the minister of God, and a re-"venger to execute wrath upon them that do evil." 'It is our pleasure, therefore, that four of the most notorious of them be tried to-morrow, and publickly executed at different places, two by the ax, and two by the halter, at the very time of our coronation; which will likewise take off most of those disorderly people, that always occasion so much tumult and disturbance at that ceremony.

As a proof that he was in earnest in the orders that he gave, he sent word about two hours after, by a master of the ceremonies, to the governor and keeper of the castle, 'that it behoved them to look well to their prisoners; for 'if any escaped, they themselves should be punished in their 'stead; that he expected to hear of at least four of them 'being condemned the next day, and to have a particular 'account of all the rest as soon as possible; that they ought 'now, by their diligence, to make amends for the shame-'full neglect of their duty in the late reign, out of com-'plaisance, as he supposed, to the childish and ill-timed 'mercy of his predecessor.'

Many of the cardinals, ambassadors, and nobles, having either relations, friends or dependents, that had fled for the

commiſſion of ſome crime, or had aſſociated with the banditti, they had adviſed them to ſurrender, upon aſſurance of their being pardoned; but when the pope's order came to be promulgated, ſuch of the cardinals, &c. as intereſted themſelves in the preſervation of thoſe offenders, went immediately to his holineſs, and demanded an audience of him, in the name of the whole college; when being admitted, they repreſented the indecency of ſo ſanguinary a proceeding, eſpecially on ſo ſolemn a day, which had always been devoted to mirth and rejoicing, and uſed every argument to prevail on him to retract his reſolution; but ſo far where their endeavours from ſucceeding, that the pope plainly told them, 'he 'was above meaſure ſurpriſed at the inſolence of their re'preſentations; for that when Jeſus Chriſt committed the 'government of his church to St. Peter, he could not any 'where find that he had appointed the apoſtles to be his tu'tors and pædagogues; and that if they thought to be ſo to 'him, who was called by divine providence to preſide over 'the faithful (as he hoped) for their good, they would find 'themſelves egregiouſly miſtaken.'—To which he afterwards added, 'that he was determined not only to puniſh the cri'minals themſelves with the utmoſt ſeverity, but to make 'a ſtrict enquiry after all their encouragers, and treat them 'in the ſame manner:' and in a few days afterwards he ac'quainted them, 'that it would be in vain to ſolicit him 'for any man's pardon.'

In order to hinder all conteſts between foreign miniſters, and other perſons of ſuperior rank, concerning precedency, as well as to prevent tumults and diſorders among the lower ſort of people, both which had been uſual at former coronations, Sixtus publiſhed ſome well judged orders to be obſerved on that day; and to ſhew that he was reſolved to be obeyed, he directed the governor to provide twelve executioners, of different nations, whom 'he commanded to pa'rade round the city the day before, and the very morning 'of the coronation, and once a week afterwards, two by 'two, with each of them an ax in one hand and an halter 'in the other.—A baker happening to throw a ſtone, which 'hit one of them upon the head as they walked their rounds 'that day, Sixtus ordered him to be ſeverely whipped on the 'ſpot, and ſent to the gallies, but the latter part of his ſen'tence was afterwards remitted.'— In conſequence of theſe regulations, tho' the ſpectators were as numerous as had been known, and the proceſſion the moſt ſplendid that had ever been

been seen, every thing was conducted with decency and order: no disturbance of any kind was attempted, not an abusive word heard, nor a blow given.

In conformity to the resolution he had taken of putting an early stop to the prevailing profligacy of the people, his first attention was directed to the punishment of offenders; in which he conducted himself with an unexampled severity, without the least respect to persons. The following instance may serve as a specimen of our pontiff's disposition with respect to this particular.

'As the pope was going one day to his devotions, there 'was, according to custom, so great a croud to see him, 'that nobody could pass, which obliged the Swiss guards, 'that always attended upon his holiness, when he stirs out, 'to make way with their halberts. There was unluckily 'among the crowd, a Spanish gentleman, lately arrived at 'Rome, with his uncle, who was a learned and eminent 'divine. This unfortunate person being one of the fore-'most, was pushed back a little roughly by one of the 'guard, with the staff of his halbert, which he thought so 'great an affront, that he vowed revenge. The poor Swiss, 'going one day soon after to mass at St. Peter's, had quite 'forgot the affair, when the Spaniard, who just came in, 'perceiving him upon his knees before the altar, thought it 'a proper opportunity to gratify his resentment; and taking 'up a pilgrim's staff that reared against one of the pillars, 'gave him so violent a stroke on the head, that he imme-'diately dropped down dead, without speaking a word. 'The murderer endeavoured to make his escape, by flying 'to the Spanish ambassador's house, who had a friendship 'for him, upon his uncle's account; but was stopped by 'two other Swiss, that were witnesses of the fact.

'When Sixtus heard of it, he was extremely enraged, 'and said, "We thought our character had been too well "known for any one to presume to commit so flagrant an "action; but if it is not, we will soon make it." And im-'mediately sent for the governor of the city, who having 'been informed of the transaction, was already come on 'foot to inquire into it, to shew his zeal and diligence in 'the execution of his office. As soon as he appeared, the 'pope accosted him in this manner: "Well, Sir, what do "you think of a murder committed in the house of God, "and almost before our face? It is your business to see "that strict justice be done directly, and a proper punish-

"ment inflicted upon the offender, for so daring an insult "on our authority."—"The governor answered, He had "given orders, as he came into the palace, to have informations taken, and a process to be commenced against him "speedily."— "A process, said Sixtus, what occasion is "there for a process in such a case as this?" 'The governor happening to say, "that he thought it had been "necessary to observe the usual forms of the law, as the "criminal was nephew to a person of consideration, and "under the protection of his catholic majesty's ambassador," 'the pope answered in a very furious manner, "Do not "talk to us of forms and ceremonies; it is our pleasure that "he shall be hanged before we sit down to dinner, and we "intend to dine early to-day, being somewhat hungry."

'As soon as the governor knew his holiness's pleasure, he 'immediately gave directions to hasten the execution; and 'as he went out, the pope ordered him to have the gallows 'erected where he himself could see him hanged out of his 'window, from which he never stirred till he saw him quite 'dead; and then turning round to those in the room with 'him, said, "Let them serve up dinner, we shall eat heartily now, for this piece of justice has served for a whet to "our appetite."

'Whilst dinner was coming up, he entertained the company with a discourse concerning the necessity of doing 'prompt justice in such cases, and seemed much pleased 'at his morning's work; repeating with great satisfaction, 'that passage in the psalms, "I shall soon destroy all the "ungodly that are in the land, that I may root out all the "wicked doers from the city of the lord." After dinner 'was over, he said grace himself, and rising from the table, 'added "thanks be to God, we have eat very heartily "to-day."

In the place of such judges as were inclined to lenity, he substituted others of a more austere disposition, and appointed commissaries to examine not only their conduct, but also that of other governors and judges for many years past; promising rewards to those who could convict them of corruption, or of having denied justice to any one at the instance or request of men in power.—'An advocate of Orvieto, 'who was privy to a piece of injustice which the governor 'of that town had been guilty of, for the sake of a sum of 'money, and would not inform against him, because he 'was his particular friend, and had been out of office

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'five years, was not only excommunicated, but ſent to 'priſon, and put in irons, where he lay for a long time, 'and was not releaſed till he had paid a conſiderable fine.

'All the nobility and perſons of the higheſt quality were 'ſtrictly forbid, on pain of diſpleaſure, to aſk the judges 'any thing in behalf of their neareſt friends or dependants;' at the ſame time the judges were to be fined in caſe they liſtened to any ſollicitation.—'He further commanded every 'body, on pain of death, not to terrify witneſſes by threats, 'or tempt them by hopes or promiſes.—He ordered the ſyn-'dics and mayors of every town and ſigniory, as well thoſe 'that were actually in office, as thoſe who had been for the 'laſt ten years, to ſend him a liſt of all the vagrants, com-'mon debauchees, looſe and diſorderly people in their 'diſtricts, threatening them with the ſtrapado and impri-'ſonment, if they omitted or concealed any one.'—In con-'ſequence of which ordinance, the ſyndic of Albano, leav-'ing his nephew, who was an incorrigible libertine, out of 'the liſt, underwent the ſtrapado in the public market place, 'tho' the Spaniſh ambaſſador intereceded ſtrongly for him.'

He particularly directed the legates and governors of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, to be expeditious in carrying on all criminal proceſſes, declaring, 'he had rather have the gibbets 'and gallies full, than the priſons.' He alſo intended to have ſhortened all other proceedings in law.

It had been uſual, and was pleaſing to the people, as often as his holineſs paſſed by, to cry out *long live the pope*; but Sixtus having a mind to go often unexpectedly to the tribunals of juſtice, convents, and other public places, forbad this cuſtom in regard to himſelf, and puniſhed two perſons, who were ignorant of this edict, with impriſonment, for crying out, *Long live pope Sixtus.*

Adultery he puniſhed with death, nor was he leſs ſevere to thoſe who voluntarily permitted a proſtitution of their wives, a cuſtom at that time very common in Rome.

The female ſex, eſpecially the younger part, attracted, in a very particular manner, the attention of Sixtus: not only the debauching any of them whether by force or artifice, but even the attempting it, or offering the leaſt offence againſt modeſty, was very ſeverely puniſhed.

It has already been obſerved in what manner Sixtus rendered the communications he received in confeſſions uſeful to his exaltation: no ſooner was he in poſſeſſion of the pontificate, than ſeveral of his former penitents became early ex-

amples of his juſtice, for crimes they had themſelves acknowledged under that preſumed ſeal of ſecrecy; and not content with the diſcoveries he had himſelf made by this means, he obliged the oldeſt confeſſors, and ſuch as were moſt followed, to acquaint him with any thing extraordinary that had or ſhould be imparted to them; whereby many poor wretches were brought to puniſhment, for offences, the memory of which they imagined totally obliterated.

For the more effectual prevention, as well of private aſſaſſinations, as public quarrels, he forbad all perſons on pain of death, to draw a ſword, or to carry arms ſpecified in the edict; nor would he be prevailed on to ſpare any who tranſgreſſed this order: even to threaten another with an intended injury, was ſufficient to entitle the menacer to a whipping and the gallies; eſpecially if the nature of their profeſſion furniſhed the means of carrying their threats into execution.—The puniſhment of a barber, who in a quarrel had lifted up his fiſt at another man in a threatening manner, and ſaid, 'if ever you come under my hands, I'll do your buſineſs for 'you,' was ſomewhat ſingular. All the barbers in Rome were obliged to appear (on a penalty of being fined one hundred crowns, and baniſhed the city) on a certain day, and at a particular place for that purpoſe appointed; when being placed in two rows, the offender was whipped three times through them, and was alſo ordered to the gallies for three years; but the latter part of the ſentence was afterwards remitted.

The banditti, who were very numerous when Sixtus was advanced to the papacy, were rendered ſtill more ſo by the junction of many looſe and diſorderly people, who, conſcious of their demerits, and terrified at the ſeverities they daily ſaw practiſed, had fled from juſtice. Their inſolence increaſed with their numbers, inſomuch, that no one could live in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate with ſafety to his perſon or fortune, nor could ſtrangers travel without imminent danger of being robbed or murdered. The public ſecurity more eſpecially required the extirpation of theſe plunderers, which by the prudence, vigilance, and reſolution of our pope, was ſo effectually performed, that, 'in leſs than ſix months they 'were all either taken, or diſappeared, and ſuch a terror 'ſtruck into the people, that every one being afraid any 'little particular quarrel might make him paſs for a diſturber 'of the peace, made haſte to agree with his adverſary; diſ-'ferences that had paſſed for many years were compoſed in

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'a moment; and people that had long been the bitterest 'enemies, now lived in friendship and amity.'

He obliged the nobility of Rome, and the country round it, to an exact payment of their debts. A gentleman (who had for a considerable time stood indebted to a draper in a large sum of money, and, instead of discharging it, upon application to him for that purpose, was wont to say to his creditor, 'that gentlemen never paid their debts, but when 'they pleased,') was sent for by his holiness, together with the draper; when Sixtus not only compelled him to pay the money down immediately, but sent him to prison, and ordered a process against him, for having neglected doing it before. 'He at the same time commanded all the mer-'chants and tradesmen to bring him in a list of their debts, 'with the names of the people that owed them, which he 'paid off, and took upon himself. This gave such an alarm, 'that many who were indebted to the merchants, went to 'pay them that very night, begging of them, for God's 'sake, to cross their names out of their books, and give 'them such receipts as might shew as if they had been paid 'long ago, lest the pope should come to know it.'

Among other measures of our pontiff, we must not omit his 'abolition of quarters and other immunities, in the 'houses of ambassadors, cardinals, nobles or prelates.' To this purpose, he sent for all the ambassadors then at Rome, and ordered them to acquaint their respective masters, "that "he was determined nobody should reign in Rome but him-"self; that their should be no privilege or immunity of "any kind there, but what belonged to the pope, nor any "sanctuary or asylum, but the churches, and that only, "at such times, and upon such occasions as he should think "proper; that his intention was to have justice strictly ob-"served, and rigorously executed, in all places, as well in "the palaces of princes, cardinals and ambassadors, as the "houses of private persons:" and very soon afterwards he published a bull to the same effect, signifying that all such offenders "should be deemed usurpers of the sovereign au-"thority,—guilty of *læsæ majestatis, ipso facto* excommu-"nicated, and not to be absolved by any, but the pope "himself, except in the article of death."— The same attempt had been made by his predecessors, and was imitated by some of his successors, but ineffectually; they wanted this pope's resolution: Sixtus would be obeyed.

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Thus far we have beheld his holiness acting in his civil capacity; and if we take a view of his conduct as a politician: in his transactions with foreign powers, we find him maintaining the same degree of firmness as in his treatment of his own subjects. 'Before he had been pope two months, 'he quarrelled with Philip II. of Spain, Henry III. of France, 'and Henry king of Navarre.' His intreagues in some measure may be said to have influenced, in his day, all the councils of Europe.

'Sixtus had caused the vulgate Latin edition of the bible 'to be published, which occasioned a good deal of clamour; 'but nothing like what their was upon his printing an 'Italian version of it. This set all the roman catholic part 'of Christendom in an uproar. Count Olivares, and some 'of the cardinals, ventured to expostulate with him pretty 'freely upon it, and said, "It was a scandalous as well as a "dangerous thing, and bordered very nearly upon heresy." 'But he treated them with contempt, and only said "We "do it for the benefit of you that does not understand "Latin."

Though our pope's behaviour, in some particulars, may not command an universal applause, yet it is certain, the holy see was under very great obligations to him: his impartial, though rigorous administration of justice, had a very happy effect; 'he strenuously defended the rights of the 'poor, the widow, and the orphan; he refused audience to no-'body, ordering his masters of the ceremonies to introduce 'the poorest to him first: but was more particularly ready to 'hear any accusation against the magistrates; the same con-'duct he observed between the clergy and their superiors, 'always applying quick and effectual, tho' mostly severe re-'medies.—In short, he had wrought such a reformation, 'that the governor told him one day, the place of a judge 'was now become a perfect sine cure.'

At his accession to the papacy, he found the apostolic chamber, or treasury, not only exhausted, but in debt; he left it not only clear but enriched it with five million of gold; he also augmented the revenue to double its former amount.

To him the city of Rome was obliged for several of its greatest embellishments, particularly the Vatican library; and to him its citizens were indebted for the introduction of trade into the ecclesiastical state.

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Tho' he was naturally an enemy to profuſion, he was never ſparing in expence, to relieve ſuch as were really neceſſitous, eſpecially thoſe whoſe modeſty would not let them make their wants known; and among many other noble charities, his appropriation of three thouſand crowns a year for the redemption of chriſtian ſlaves out of the hands of the infidels, will hardly be reckoned the leaſt meritorious.

In reſpect to his private character, it appears, from ſeveral inſtances, that he was, as well in his habit as diet, generally temperate and frugal; that he remembered, and gratefully rewarded, every ſervice that was conferred upon him, when he was in an inferior ſtation; nor did his elevation make him unmindful of his former poverty: his ſiſter once intimating, that it was unbecoming his dignity to wear patched linnen, he ſaid to her, 'tho' we are exalted through the divine 'providence, to this high ſtation, we ought not to forget, 'that ſhreds and patches are the only coat of arms our family 'has any title to.'

The behaviour of Sixtus to his relations, previous to his exaltation, has been already taken notice of; ſoon after his acceſſion to the pontificate, he ſent for his family to Rome, with expreſs orders, that they ſhould appear in a decent and modeſt manner. Accordingly his ſiſter Camilla, accompanied by her daughter and two grandſons, and a niece, came thither. Our pope's reception of them was as ſingular as any other part of his conduct; for ſome of the cardinals, to ingratiate themſelves with his holineſs, went out to meet her, dreſſed her in a very ſuperb manner, and introduced her with great ceremony to the Vatican. When Sixtus 'ſaw her, 'he pretended not to know her, and aſked two or three 'times who ſhe was: upon which one of the cardinals, 'who handed her in, "ſaid it is your ſiſter, holy father." "My ſiſter!" (replied Sixtus with a frown) "I have but "one ſiſter, and ſhe is a poor woman at Le Grotte: if you "have introduced her in this diſguiſe, I declare I do not "know her; and yet I think I ſhould know her again, if I "was to ſee her in ſuch cloaths as ſhe uſed to wear." After which he retired immediately, and left the cardinals in great confuſion: one of whom ſaid to another, 'He was ſure 'ſomething was amiſs, and that it was well if they were not 'in a wrong box.'

Their conductors now thought it expedient to ſend the pope's relations to a common inn, where they were diſrobed of their finery. When this was done, Sixtus ſent two of his

his ordinary coaches for them, and being introduced a ſecond time, the pope embraced them tenderly, and ſaid to Camilla, "Now we ſee it is our ſiſter indeed: nobody ſhall make a princeſs of you but ourſelves."

The terms Sixtus ſtipulated with his ſiſter, as the conditions of her advancement, were, 'not to aſk any favour in 'matters of government, or make the leaſt interceſſion for 'criminals, or otherwiſe interfere in the adminiſtration of 'juſtice,' aſſuring her that every ſuit of that kind would meet with a refuſal not leſs mortifying to her than painful to himſelf.

This being ſettled, he made, indeed, a princely proviſion, not only for his ſiſter, who took care punctually to obey his orders, but alſo for all the family. His eldeſt nephew we have already ſeen inveſted with the purple, upon whom he alſo ſettled 'one hundred thouſand crowns a year, 'in eſtate and eccleſiaſtical benefices, beſides two hundred 'and fifty thouſand crowns in houſes, rich furniture, plate 'and jewels.' For his other nephew he purchaſed a principality, and gave him an eſtate of 'ſixty thouſand crowns a 'year, with two ſuperb palaces, one in the country, and 'the other at Rome: and it was computed, that at the death 'of his uncle, he was worth, in ready money and jewels, 'three hundred thouſand crowns.' To his two nieces he gave very large fortunes, and married them into two of the nobleſt, as well as moſt opulent families in Italy.

Our pope's ſeverity could not exempt him from ſeveral poignant ſatires, tho' we have only one inſtance, wherein he thought them worth his reſentment, and that related to his ſiſter. 'Paſquin was dreſſed one morning in a very naſty 'ſhirt, and being aſked by Marforio, Why he wore ſuch 'dirty linnen? anſwered, "He could get no other, for the "pope had made his waſherwoman a princeſs:" meaning 'Camilla, who had formerly been a laundreſs.'

His holineſs ordered ſtrict ſearch to be made for the author, and promiſed to give him one thouſand piſtoles, and his life, provided he would diſcover himſelf; but threatned to hang him, if he was found out by any body elſe; and offered the thouſand piſtoles to the informer.

'The author, though he had truſted no other perſon with 'the ſecret, was ſo tempted with the promiſe of a thouſand 'piſtoles, that he was ſimple enough to make a full con-'feſſion of it to the pope, demanding the money, and to 'have his life ſpared. Sixtus was ſo aſtoniſhed at his

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'folly and impudence, that he could not ſpeak for ſome 'time, and at laſt ſaid, "It is true, we did make ſuch a "promiſe, and we ſhall not be worſe than our word; we "give you your life, and you ſhall have the money imme-"diately;" ordering the money to be inſtantly paid 'down.'

'When he had received the money, Sixtus aſked him if 'he was ſatisfied? and he anſwering that he was, Sixtus 'ſaid, "We promiſed you your life, and one thouſand piſ-"toles; you have received both, and ſay you are ſatisfied: "but we reſerved to ourſelves the power of cutting off your "hands, and boring your tongue through, to prevent your "being ſo witty for the future:" which was directly exe-'cuted, Sixtus declaring, that he did not deſerve the puniſh-'ment ſo much for the paſquinade, as for being ſo audacious 'to avow it.'

This great man, who was an encourager of arts as well as arms, died, not without a ſuſpicion of having been poiſoned by the Spaniards, on Monday the 27th of Auguſt, 1590, having enjoyed the papacy little more than five years.

SLOANE (Sir HANS) baronet, founder of the Britiſh Muſæum, and an eminent phyſician and naturaliſt, was born at Killileagh in the North of Ireland, in the year 1660, of Scotiſh extraction. The very firſt bent of his genius diſcovered itſelf towards the knowledge of nature, and this was encouraged by a proper education. He choſe phyſic for his profeſſion; and in order to attain a perfect knowledge of the ſeveral branches of it, he repaired to London. Here he attended all the public lectures of anatomy and phyſic; learned chymiſtry from the eminent Stafforth, and ſtudied botany at Chelſea garden. His turn to natural hiſtory introduced him to the acquaintance of Mr. Boyle and Mr. Raye; which he carefully cultivated by communicating to them every curious or uſeful obſervation which he made. Biog. Brit.

Having ſpent four years in London in the ſevereſt application to his ſtudies, he went to Paris for further improvement. Here he attended the hoſpitals, heard the lectures of Mr. Tournefort, the celebrated botaniſt; of Du Verney, the famous anatomiſt, and other eminent maſters. Having obtained letters of recommendation from Mr. Tournefort, he went to Montpelier, and was introduced by Mr. Chirac, then chancellor and profeſſor of that univerſity, to all the learned men of the province, but particularly to Mr. Magnol,

nol, who introduced him to an acquaintance with the ſpontaneous productions of nature in that happy climate, and taught him to claſs them in their proper order. He ſpent a whole year in collecting plants in this place, and travelled through Languedoc with the ſame view. At the latter end of the year 1684, he returned to London with an intent to ſettle and follow his profeſſion.

He immediately tranſmitted to Mr. Raye, a great variety of plants and ſeeds, which he hath deſcribed with proper acknowledgments in his *Hiſtoria Plantarum*. About this time he became acquainted with Dr. Sydenham, who took him into his houſe, and recommended him in the warmeſt manner to practice. In a ſhort time he was choſen a fellow of the royal ſociety, and of the college of phyſicians. But a proſpect of making new diſcoveries in natural productions, induced him to take a voyage to Jamaica, in quality of phyſician to Chriſtopher, duke of Albemarle, then governor of that Iſland. His whole ſtay at Jamaica was ſcarce fifteen months, yet he brought together ſuch a variety of plants as greatly ſurpriſed Mr. Raye, not thinking there had been ſo many to be found in both the Indies. He now applied himſelf cloſely to his profeſſion, and became ſo eminent that he was choſen phyſician to Chriſt's hoſpital on the firſt vacancy. What is ſingular, he applied the money which he received from his appointment, to the relief of thoſe who were the greateſt objects of compaſſion in the hoſpital, being not willing to enrich himſelf by the gains he made of giving health to the poor.

He was choſen ſecretary to the royal ſociety in the year 1693, and immediately revived the publication of the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, which had been omitted for ſome time: he continued to be editor of them till the year 1712, and the volumes which were publiſhed in this period, containing many pieces written by himſelf, are monuments of his induſtry and ingenuity.

As he had from his earlieſt days a ſtrong appetite for natural knowledge, he had made a great collection of rarieties, and enriched his cabinet with every thing that was curious in art or nature. But this received a great augmentation by a bequeſt of William Courten, Eſq; a gentleman who had employed all his time, and the greateſt part of his fortune, in collecting curioſities. The ſenſe which the public entertained of his merit, is evidently ſhewn by the following honours conferred upon him. He was created a baronet by king

king George the First, chosen a foreign member of the royal academy at Paris, president of the college of physicians, and president of the royal society on the death of Sir Isaac Newton. Having faithfully discharged the respective duties of the places he enjoyed, and answered the high opinion which the public had conceived of him, at the age of fourscore, in the year 1740, he retired to Chelsea to enjoy, in a peaceful tranquillity the remains of a well-spent life. Here he continued to receive the visits of people of distinction, and of all learned foreigners; and admittance was never refused to the poor, who came to consult him concerning their health. At the age of sixteen he had been seized with a spitting of blood, which confined him to his chamber for three years, and he was always more or less subject to it; yet by his sobriety, temperance and moderation, and an occasional use of the bark, he protracted life far beyond the common measure of humanity, without even feeling the infirmities of old age.

After a short illness of three days, he died January 11, 1752, in his ninety-first year. In his person he was tall and well proportioned; in his manners, easy and engaging, and in his conversation sprightly and agreeable. He was every way a liberal benefactor to the poor. He was a governor of almost every hospital about London; to each he gave an hundred pounds in his life-time, and at his death a sum more considerable. Whatever proposal had for its object the public good, commanded his most zealous endeavours to promote it. He laid the plan of a dispensatory, where the poor might be furnished with proper medicines at prime cost; which, with the assistance of the college of physicians, was afterwards carried into execution. He gave the company of the apothecaries the entire freehold of their botanical garden at Chelsea; in the center of which, a marble statue of him is erected admirably well executed by Mr. Rysbrack, and the likeness striking. He did all he could to forward the establishment of the colony in Georgia in 1732, of the foundling hospital in 1739, and formed the plan for the bringing up the children.

He was the first in England who introduced into general practice, the use of the bark, not only in fevers, but in a variety of other distempers, particularly in nervous disorders, in mortifications, and in violent hæmorrhages. His efficacious receipt for distempers in the eyes, and his remedy for the bite of a mad dog, are well known, and warranted

by

by expetienced ſucceſs. His cabinet of curioſities, which he had taken ſo much pains to collect, he bequeathed to the public, on condition that the ſum of twenty thouſand pounds ſhould be paid to his family, which ſum, though large, was not near half the original coſt, and ſcarce more than the intrinſic value of the gold and ſilver medals, the ores and precious ſtones that were found in it. Beſides theſe, there was his library, conſiſting of more than fifty thouſand volumes; three hundred and forty-ſeven of which, were illuſtrated with cuts finely engraven and coloured from nature; three thouſand five hundred and ſixty-ſix manuſcripts, and an infinite number of rare and curious books.

He publiſhed, *The Natural Hiſtory of Jamaica, in 2 vol. folio*, the firſt in the year 1707, the ſecond in 1725.

This elaborate work, ſays Dr. Freind in his *Hiſtory of Phyſic, p.* 389, *5th Edition*, 1758, greatly tends to the honour of our country, and the enriching of the *Materia Medica*.

SOLON, one of the ſeven ſages of Greece, was born at Athens about the thirty-fifth Olympiad. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf very early by the greatneſs of his courage, and the brightneſs of his parts, which advantages raiſed him to the government of his country. Dracon, who had been legiſlator before him, had made ſome laws extremely ſevere, theſe he repealed, and enacted others more mild in their room. He reſtrained luxury, aboliſhed a great many ſuperſtitious ceremonies, and permitted thoſe Athenians, who had no children, to leave their fortunes to whom they pleaſed. He made no laws againſt parricides, becauſe he could not think human nature capable of the crime.

Salamis, from whence he was originally ſprung, was a very convenient place for the Athenians, but they were forbid, on pain of death, to ſpeak of recovering it from the Megarians, who were now maſters of it, on account of the loſſes they had ſuſtained in attempting to reduce it. Solon, on this account feigned himſelf mad, and having repeated ſome verſes to the Athenians, he perſuaded them to take up arms to recover this iſland, in which they ſucceeded beyond expectation. Some time after this, Piſiſtratus became tyrant of Athens: Solon oppoſed him as much as he could, but when he found it was to no purpoſe, he retired abroad. It is ſaid that he travelled into Egypt and Lydia, where he met with Crœſus. Crœſus ſhewing himſelf to Solon

Solon in all his ſplendor and magnificence, aſked him if he ever ſaw any thing finer? yes, ſays he, cocks, pheaſants and peacocks; for their finery is their own, but yours is borrowed. He would not ſuffer any man to be pronounced happy before his death, conſidering the viciſſitudes of human life. He ſaid, that laws were like cobwebs, which catched only flies; for they puniſhed only little people, the great could eaſily break through them.

He died at the age of fourſcore. It is ſaid, that he wrote a treatiſe of laws, of eloquence, of elegies, of Iambic verſe; and that he either inſtituted or improved the famous Areopagus at Athens.

STANHOPE (Dr. GEORGE) was born at a village called Hartſhorn in Derbyſhire. His father was the reverend Mr. Thomas Stanhope, rector of that place, and vicar of St Margaret's church in Leiceſter, and chaplain to the earls of Cheſterfield and Clare. His mother's name was Alleſtry, of a good family in the ſame county. He was put to ſchool, firſt at Uppingham in Rutland, then at Leiceſter; afterwards removed to Eton, and thence choſen to King's College in Cambridge, of which he was ſcholar and fellow. Upon his removal from thence he was preferred to the rectory of Tewing in Hertfordſhire, which, after ſome time he quitted. He was eight and thirty years vicar of Lewiſham, and ſix and twenty at Deptford, both in the county of Kent.

Preface to Dr. Stanhope's tranſlation of biſhop Andrews's Greek devotions, by the revd. Mr. Hutton, 1730, 8vo.

In the year 1703, he was made dean of Canterbury; and was thrice choſen prolocutor of the lower houſe of convocation. His uncommon diligence and induſtry, aſſiſted by his excellent parts, enriched him with a large ſtock of polite, ſolid, and moſt uſeful learning. His diſcourſes from the pulpit were equally pleaſing and profitable, a beautiful intermixture of the cleareſt reaſoning with the pureſt diction, attended with all the graces of a juſt elocution. The good chriſtian, the ſolid divine, and the fine gentleman, in him were happily united. His converſation was polite and delicate, grave without preciſeneſs, facetious without levity. His piety was real and rational, his charity great and univerſal, fruitful in acts of mercy, and in all good works.

He died March the eighteenth, 1728, aged ſixty-eight years, and was buried in the chancel of the church at Lewiſham. We cannot but lament, that we are not furniſhed with ſufficient materials to do juſtice to the memory of this

worthy man. His writings, which are an inestimable treasure of piety and devotion, are

Paraphrase and Comment upon the Epistles and Gospels, 4 *vols.* 8*vo.*
Sermons at Boyle's Lectures, 4*to.*
Twelve Sermons on several Occasions, 8*vo.* 1727.
Fifteen Sermons, 1700.
St. Augustine's Meditations, 8*vo.*
Thomas a Kempis, 8*vo.*
Epictetus, 8*vo.*
Parsons's Christian Directory, 8*vo.*

Masters's History of Corpus Christi College, part 2d. page 381.

STUKELEY (WILLIAM) was descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire, and was born at Holbech in that county, November the seventh, 1687. After having had the first part of his education in the free-school of that place, he was admitted into Bennet College in Cambridge, in 1703, and chosen a scholar of it the year following.

Whilst an under graduate, he often indulged a strong propensity to drawing and designing; but he made physic his principal study, and with that view took frequent perambulations through the neighbouring country along with the famous doctor Hales, then fellow of the college, in search of plants; and he made great additions to Mr. Ray's *Catal. Plantarum circa Cantab.* which, with a map of the county, he was solicited to print. He studied anatomy under Mr. Rolfe the surgeon, and went to lectures in chymistry with Seigneur Vigani; and taking the degree of M. B. in 1709, he made himself acquainted with the practical part of medicine under the great doctor Mead of St. Thomas's hospital.

He first began to practice at Boston in his native country, where he strongly recommended the Chalybeate waters of Stainfield near Folkingham. In 1717 he removed to London, where, on the recommendation of his friend Dr. Mead, he was soon after elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and was one of the first who revived that of the Antiquaries, in 1718, as well as their secretary for many years, during his residence in town. He took his degree of M. D. at Cambridge, in 1719, and was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians in the year following, about which time he published *Arthur's Oon* in Scotland, and *The Roman Vallum*, with copper plates in 4to. In the year 1722, he was appointed to read the *Gulstonian lecture*, in which he gave a description and history of the spleen: and printed it in folio, together with some anatomica

tomical obſervations on the diſſection of an elephant, and many plates coloured in imitation of nature.

Conceiving there were ſome remains of the Eleuſinian myſteries in free-maſonry, he gratified his curioſity, and was conſtituted maſter of a lodge, to which he preſented an account of a Roman amphitheatre at Dorcheſter, 4to.

He was greatly afflicted with the gout, which uſed generally to confine him the winter months, on account of which, for the recovery of his health, he uſed to take ſeveral journies in the ſpring, in which he indulged his innate love of antiquities, by tracing out the footſteps of Cæſar's expedition in this iſland, his camps, ſtations, &c. The fruit of his travels was his *Itinerarium Curioſum; or, an Account of the Antiquities and Curioſities in Travels through Great Britain, Centuria* I. adorned with elegant plates, and publiſhed in folio, London, 1724.

In 1729 he went into holy orders by the encouragement of archbiſhop Wake, and ſoon after was preſented by lord chancellor King to the living of All Saints, in Stamford. At the time of his entering on his parochial cure, doctor Rogers of that place had juſt invented his *Oleum Arthriticum*, which Dr. Stukeley ſeeing others uſe with admirable ſucceſs, he was induced to do the like, and with equal advantage; for it not only ſaved his joints, but with the addition of a proper regimen, and leaving off the uſe of fermented liquors, he recovered his health and limbs to a ſurpriſing degree, and ever after enjoyed a firm and active ſtate of body, beyond any example in the like circumſtances, to a good old age. This occaſioned him to publiſh an account of the ſucceſs of the external application of theſe oils in innumerable inſtances, in a letter to Sir Hans Sloane, 1733; and the year after he publiſhed alſo, *A Treatiſe on the Cauſe and Cure of the Gout, from a new Rationale*; which, with an abſtract thereof, has paſſed through ſeveral editions.

In the year 1736 he printed an explanation, with an engraving of a curious ſilver plate of Roman workmanſhip in baſſo relievo, and found under ground at Riſley Park in Derbyſhire; wherein the traces of its journey thither, from the church of Bourges, to which it had been given by Exſuperius, called St. Swithen, biſhop of Thouloufe, about the year 205. He publiſhed alſo the ſame year, his *Palæographia Sacra, N.* I. *or Diſcourſes on the Monuments of Antiquity, that relate to Sacred Hiſtory, in* 4to. In this work he undertakes to ſhew, how heathen mythology is derived from ſacred hiſtory; and that the Bacchus in the poets is no other than the Jeho-

vah in the ſcripture, the conductor of the Iſraelites through the wilderneſs

Collinſon's account, &c. In the year 1741 he became one of the founders of the Egyptian ſociety, which brought him acquainted with the benevolent duke of Montague, one of the members, who prevailed on him to leave Stamford, and then gave him the living of St. George the Martyr, in Queen Square, in 1747. From thence he frequently went to a pretty retirement he had at Kentiſh-Town. Returning from thence on Wedneſday, the 27th of February, 1765, to his houſe in Queen-Square, according to his uſual cuſtom, he lay down on his couch, where his houſe keeper came and read to him; but ſome occaſion calling her away, on her return, he, with a chearful look, ſaid, 'Sally, an accident has happened ſince you 'have been abſent;' "Pray what is that, Sir?" No leſs than 'a ſtroke of the palſy: ſhe replied, "I hope not ſo, Sir;" and began to weep.— 'Nay do not trouble yourſelf, ſaid he, 'but get ſome help to carry me up ſtairs, for I never ſhall 'come down again but on men's ſhoulders.' Soon after his faculties failed him, but he continued quiet and compoſed, as in a ſleep, until Sunday following, the third of March, 1765, and then departed, in his ſeventy-eighth year, which he attained by his remarkable temperance and regularity.

By his particular directions he was conveyed in a private manner to Eaſt-Ham in Eſſex, and was buried in the church-yard, ordering the turf to be laid ſmoothly over him, without any monument. This ſpot he particularly fixed on, in a viſit he paid ſome time before to the clergyman of that pariſh when walking with him one day in the church-yard.

Thus ended a valuable life, daily ſpent in throwing light on the dark remains of antiquity.

His great learning and profound ſkill in thoſe reſearches, enabled him to publiſh many elaborate and curious works, and to leave many ready for the preſs.

In his phyſical capacity, his *Diſſertation on the Spleen* was well received. His *Itinerarium Curioſum*, the firſt fruits of his juvenile excurſions, preſaged what might be expected from his riper age, when he had acquired more experience.

The curious in theſe ſtudies were not diſappointed, for with a ſagacity peculiar to his great genius, with unwearied pains and induſtry, and ſome years ſpent in actual ſurveys, he inveſtigated and publiſhed an account of thoſe ſtupendous works of the remoteſt antiquity, Stonehenge and Abury, in

1743,

1743, and hath given the moſt probable and rational account of their origins and uſe, aſcertaining alſo their dimenſions with the greateſt accuracy.

So great was his proficiency in druidical hiſtory, that his familiar friends uſed to call him, 'The arch druid of this age.' His works abound with particulars that ſhew his knowledge of this celebrated Britiſh prieſthood.

In his *Carauſius* he has ſhewed much learning and ingenuity in ſettling the principal events of that emperor's government in Britain.

To his intereſt an application we are indebted for recovering from obſcurity Richard of Cirenceſter's hiſtory of Roman Britain, entitled, *Britannicarum Gentium, &c. Hauniæ*, 1757. The ſame year, for the benefit of the Engliſh reader, with his uſual ſkill and erudition, he publiſhed an illuſtration of theſe choice remains of antiquity, with a map, and the manner how they came to be diſcovered.

His diſcourſes, or ſermons, under the title of *Palæographia Sacra*, 1763, on the vegetable creation, &c. beſpeak him a botaniſt, philoſopher, and divine, replete with ancient learning, and excellent obſervations.

He cloſed the laſt ſcenes of his life with compleating a long and laborious work on ancient Britiſh coins, in particular of Cunobelin, on which he felicitated himſelf to have from them diſcovered many remarkable, curious, and new anecdotes, relating to the reign of that Britiſh king. This, with many other extraordinary performances, are left ready for publiſhing, with which, it his hoped, his executors will enrich the common wealth of learning.

SUTTON (THOMAS, Eſq;) founder of the Charter-houſe, was born at Knaith in Lincolnſhire, in the year 1532, of an ancient and genteel family by his father's ſide, and his mother was a Stapleton of Yorkſhire, a ſtock which may vie with moſt for honour and antiquity. He was educated at Eaton ſchool, and probably at Cambridge, and ſtudied the law in Lincoln's Inn. But this profeſſion not ſuiting his diſpoſition, he travelled into foreign parts, and made ſo conſiderable a ſtay in Holland, France, Spain, and Italy, as to acquire the languages of theſe various nations. During his abſence, his father died and left him a conſiderable fortune. On his return home, being a very accompliſhed gentleman, he became ſecretary to the earl of Warwick, and his brother the earl of Leiceſter.

Hiſtorical Account of Thomas Sutton, Eſq; and of the Foundation in Charter-houſe, 1737. 8vo.

By the former of theſe noblemen, in 1569, he was appointed maſter of the ordnance at Berwick; and diſtinguiſhing himſelf in that ſituation greatly on the rebellion, which at that time broke out in the North, he obtained a patent for the office of maſter-general of the ordnance for that diſtrict for life. He is named as one of the chief of thoſe 1500 men, who marched into Scotland by the order of queen Elizabeth, to the aſſiſtance of the regent, the earl of Morton, 1573; and he commanded one of the five batteries, which obliged the ſtrong caſtle of Edinburgh to ſurrender to the Engliſh. He purchaſed of the biſhop of Durham, the manors of Gateſhead and Wickham, which producing coal-mines, became to him a ſource of extraordinary wealth. In the year 1580, he was reputed to be worth fifty thouſand pounds.

Camden's and Stow's Annals for 1573.

Soon after this he married a rich widow, who brought him a conſiderable eſtate; and taking up the buſineſs of a merchant, riches flowed in with every tide to him. He is ſaid to have had no leſs than thirty agents abroad. Mr. Sutton was likewiſe one of the chief victuallers of the navy, and ſeems to have been maſter of the barque, called Sutton, in the liſt of volunteers attending the Engliſh fleet againſt the Spaniſh armada. And it is very probable that he was a principal inſtrument in the defeat of it, by draining the bank of Genoa, of that money with which Philip intended to equip his fleet, and thereby hindering the invaſion for a whole year.

Welwood's memoirs, p. 9. 10.

He is likewiſe ſaid to have been a commiſſioner for prizes under lord Charles Howard, high admiral of England; and going to ſea with letters of marque, he took a Spaniſh ſhip worth 20,000l. Mr. Sutton's whole fortune, at the time of his death, appears to be in land, 5,000l. per annum, in money upwards of 60,000l. pounds, the greateſt eſtate in the poſſeſſion of any private gentleman, till theſe preſent times.

He lived with great munificence and hoſpitality; but loſing his lady in the year 1602, he retired from the world, leſſened his family, and lived in a private frugal manner; and having no iſſue, reſolved to make friends with the mammon of unrighteouſneſs by ſome important charity. Accordingly he purchaſed of the earl of Suffolk, Howard Houſe, or the late diſſolved Charter-houſe, near Smithfield, for the ſum of 13,000, where he founded the preſent hoſpital in the year 1611, for the relief of poor men and children. Before he had fixed upon this deſign, the court endeavoured to divert

vert him from his purpoſe, and to engage him to make Charles the Firſt, then duke of York, his heir, by conferring on him a peerage. But being free from ambition, and now near his grave, the luſtre of the coronet could not tempt him to change his plan. He lived to the age of ſeventy-nine years, and died the 11th of December, 1611, at Hackney. His body was conveyed with the moſt ſolemn proceſſion to Chriſt-Church in London, and there depoſited, till the year 1614, when it was removed to the Charter-Houſe, and interred in a vault on the north ſide of the chapel, under a magnificent tomb.

SWAMMERDAM, (JOHN) an eminent naturaliſt, was born at Amſterdam in the year 1637. His father, John James Swammerdam, followed the buſineſs of an apothecary in this city, was very ſtudious of natural hiſtory, and diligently improved every opportunity of cultivating it, which his ſituation in life afforded. His father intended him for the church, and with this view took care to procure him early inſtructions in Latin and Greek; but our author, after ſerious examination of his own diſpoſition and talents, thought himſelf unequal to ſo important a taſk, and brought his father to change his former intention, who thereupon conſented to his ſon's applying himſelf to phyſic; but as he he kept him at home till he ſhould be properly qualified to engage in that ſtudy, he frequently employed him in cleaning his curioſities, and putting every thing in its proper place. This occupation inſpired him in a manner from his childhood, with a taſte for natural hiſtory, ſo that, not content with the ſurvey of thoſe curioſities that his father had purchaſed, he ſoon began to make a collection of his own, by catching ſome, and buying or bartering for others, all which he diſpoſed in certain claſſes; and compared with the accounts given of them by the beſt writers. However, when grown up, he very ſeriouſly attended to his anatomical and medical ſtudies, but all the while with a mind bent on attempts of the greateſt importance. Accordingly he ſpent both day and night in diſcovering, catching, and examining, the flying inſects proper to thoſe two different times, not only in the province of Holland, but in that of Gueldres, and in the province of Utrecht. Life by Boerhaave.

Thus initiated in natural hiſtory, he came to Leyden in the year 1651, to purſue his ſtudies in the Dutch univerſity; and his progreſs was ſo anſwerable to his diligence, that on

the 11th of October 1663, he was admitted a candidate of phyſic, after undergoing the examinations preſcribed on that occaſion. On his arrival at Leyden, he contracted a friendſhip with that great anatomiſt Nicholas Steno, and ever after lived with him in the greateſt intimacy.

The curioſities of anatomy now began to make a conſiderable impreſſion on our author; he immediately began to conſider how the parts of the body, prepared by diſſection, could be preſerved and kept in conſtant order and readineſs for anatomical demonſtration; and herein he ſucceeded, as he had done before, in his nice contrivances to diſſect and otherwiſe manage the minuteſt inſects. After this he made a journey into France, where he ſpent ſome time at Saumur, in the houſe of Tanaquil Faber, and made a variety of obſervations upon inſects. Among other things, during his ſtay in the neighbourhood of the Loire, he obſerved and deſcribed the flying inſect called Libella or Dragon-fly, and likewiſe ſome hemerobia or day flies. From Saumur he went to Paris, where he lived in the ſame houſe, and in the greateſt friendſhip with Steno. He likewiſe contracted an intimacy with Melchiſedec Thevenot, a very worthy gentleman, and formerly the French king's miniſter at Genoa, who moſt hoſpitably received and entertained him and Steno. Thevenot moreover ſtrenuouſly recommended our author's ſkill to that great man Conrad Van Beuningen, a ſenator and burgomaſter of Amſterdam, and at that time that republic's miniſter at the court of France; who obtained leave for Swammerdam, at his return home, to diſſect the bodies of ſuch patients as ſhould happen to die in the hoſpital of that city.

He came back to Leyden to take out his degrees: and took occaſion of his ſtay there to cultivate a moſt intimate friendſhip with the famous Van Horne, who had been formerly his preceptor in the ſtudy of anatomy. It was at this time, and on the 22d of January 1667, that, in Van Horne's own houſe, Swammerdam firſt injected the uterine veſſels of a human ſubject with ceraceous matter, which moſt uſeful attempt he afterwards improved and perfected.

The 22d of February of the ſame year, he was admitted to his degrees as doctor of phyſic, after having publicly maintained his diatriba or theſis on reſpiration; which was then conceived but in ſhort and contracted arguments, but appeared the March following with conſiderable additions, in a volume from the printing-houſe of Gaſbekios, with a dedica-

dication to the illuſtrious Thevenot, and adorned with a frontiſpiece of a moſt elegant figure of the reciprocal copulation of the hermaphrodite houſe-ſnail. It was thus our author cultivated anatomy with the greateſt art and labour, in conjunction with the celebrated Van Horne; but a quartan ague, which attacked him this year, brought him ſo very low, that he found himſelf under a neceſſity of diſcontinuing his anatomical ſtudies, which, on his recovery, he entirely neglected, in order to give himſelf up to the ſtudy of inſects.

In the year 1668, the grand duke of Tuſcany being then in Holland with Mr. Thevenot, in order to ſee the curioſities of the country, came to view thoſe of our author and his father, and ſurveyed them with the greateſt delight, and his uſual taſte and attention for natural hiſtory. On this occaſion Swammerdam made ſome anatomical diſſections of inſects in the preſence of that great prince, who was both a lover and a moſt ſkilful judge of ſuch things, and who was ſtruck with admiration at his great ſkill in managing them, eſpecially at his proving, that the future butterfly lay with all its parts neatly folded up in a caterpillar, by actually removing the integuments that covered the former, and extricating and exhibiting all its parts, however minute, with incredible ingenuity, and by means of inſtruments of an inconceivable fineneſs. On this occaſion his ſerene highneſs offered our author 12,000 florins for his ſhare of the collection, on condition of his removing them himſelf into Tuſcany, and coming to live at the court of Florence; but Swammerdam, who hated a court life above all things, rejected his highneſs's propoſal; beſides he could not put up with the leaſt reſtraint in religious matters, either in point of ſpeech or practice. He made the nature and properties of inſects his chief ſtudy, and purſued it with infinite diligence, and without the leaſt relaxation; ſo that in the year 1669 he publiſhed a general hiſtory of them, a work equally remarkable for the author's great boldneſs in the attempt, and happy ſucceſs in the execution. Our author's father began to take offence at his proceedings, and omitted no opportunity of reproving his ſon for this his thoughtleſs way of acting; would have had him change it for the practice of phyſic: but his father, ſeeing no probability of his ſon's accompliſhing his purpoſe, would neither ſupply him with money or cloaths.

Our

Our author therefore, though exhauſted with continual labours, and afflicted with a continual bad ſtate of health, at laſt conſented to take his father's advice; but his bad health rendered him quite unfit to bear the fatigues uſually attending the practice of phyſic, ſo that he thought it was proper that he ſhould retire into the country for ſome time, in order to recover his ſtrength, and with a view of returning to his buſineſs with new force and ſpirits. But he was ſcarce ſettled in his country retirement, when, in the month of June, 1670, he relapſed into his former occupation. Thevenot, in the mean time, informed by his correſpondents in Holland of the diſagreement between our author and his father, did all that lay in his power to engage the former to retire into France. But whatever impreſſion this propoſal might have upon the ſon, the father forbad him to accept of it.

The ſon upon this, to oblige and appeaſe his incenſed father, made an accurate ſurvey of every curioſity in the latter's grand and numerous collection, put all things in their proper places, and compoſed a moſt exact catalogue of them, with infinite pains and labour, and a conſiderable loſs of time, which he after ſeverely regretted.

He formerly uſed to treat with great harſhneſs thoſe who contradicted his ſentiments; but happening to read ſome books which the then famous Antonia Bourignon had a little before publiſhed, they made ſo great an impreſſion upon him, that a ſtrict compliance with all the duties of a good Chriſtian was now become his principal concern. He began more particularly to ſuppreſs the unruly paſſions of the mind. All this time Antonia Bourignon happened to be in Holſtein, accompanied by John Tielens, a native of Amſterdam, with whom Swammerdam had been long acquainted. He therefore writ to his friend the eighteenth of March, 1673, to beg he might procure him Antonia's good will, and leave to write to her on his ſpiritual concerns: he accordingly wrote to her the 29th of April following, and received an anſwer to his letter dated the 17th of Auguſt. Her advice wrought ſo great a change in him, that at that time he thought of nothing but obtaining from God a holy peace of mind, ſincerely grieving, that he had loſt ſo much time in the ſervice of the world. After this he wrote many more letters to Antonia, who very graciouſly anſwered them.

This year our author finiſhed his treatiſe on bees, which proved ſo fatiguing a performance, that he never after recovered even the appearance of his former health and vigour.

After

After this Swammerdam grew almoſt altogether careleſs of the arts he had been hitherto fondeſt of. He had conceived this diſtaſte for worldly affairs above two years before, though he had ſtruggled againſt it in favour of his book on bees; but now he could no longer allow his mind any other occupation beſides that of loving and adoring the ſovereign good. He therefore reſolved to withdraw himſelf intirely from all converſation of the world; but had firſt the prudence ſeriouſly to examine, what would be neceſſary to maintain him in his retirement. This he found to amount yearly to four hundred Dutch florins or gilders, without having any thing but his curioſities to raiſe ſuch an income by. Theſe, therefore he immediately reſolved to ſell, in hopes the produce of them put out to intereſt, would be ſufficient to anſwer his demands.

The firſt he applied to on this occaſion was Thevenot, whom he requeſted to publiſh and forward the ſale of theſe things. Thevenot did all in his power to ſerve his friend, but to no purpoſe. This made Swammerdam apply to Nicholas Steno, who, having renounced the religion of his country, was become a member of the church of Rome, and obtained a biſhopric as a reward for his change, to induce him to continue in it, and now lived at the court of Florence. Swammerdam wrote to him, to know if the grand duke was as willing as he had formerly been to purchaſe his curioſities. In anſwer to this letter, the new convert's zeal made him uſe every argument he could think of, to make our author, after his own example, conform to the church of Rome, and remove with his collection into Tuſcany; promiſing him for certain, that the great duke would let him have for his curioſities the price of 12,000 florins, which his highneſs had formerly offered, and let him want for nothing, that could make life eaſy and agreeable. But he looked upon theſe conditional offers as the greateſt indignity that could be offered him, and accordingly bitterly reproached his friend Steno, for endeavouring to prevail upon him in a manner he utterly deteſted, telling him withal, that his ſoul was not venal; and Bourignon, being conſulted on the occaſion, adviſed him by all means to reject Steno's propoſals.

Our author, agitated by ſuch a ſeries of hopes and diſappointments, made uſe of the little leiſure that remained on his hands, in arranging and adorning his curioſities. While thus employed he publiſhed at Amſterdam, 1675, his *Hiſtory of the Ephemerus*. This was the laſt offspring of our author's great

great genius and application, after which he entirely renounced all thoughts of human affairs, to think of nothing but his ſpiritual concerns, which he imagined he could not ſo well promote in any other manner, as by going to confer perſonally with Bourignon. Accordingly, having firſt obtained her leave for that purpoſe, he ſet out the autumn following from Amſterdam for Sleſwick in Holſtein, where ſhe then reſided, arrived there the 30th of September, and ſpent ſome time in her houſe. On his coming home, he had the mortification of finding, that his father's diſpleaſure at his paſt conduct, inſtead of being appeaſed, was grown more violent, on account of his late undertakings. Another, and greater ſubject of affliction was, the marriage of his ſiſter Joanna, who had hitherto kept houſe for her father, ſince he had buried his wife; for the father, on this occaſion, had reſolved to break up houſe keeping, and to live for the future with his ſon-in-law.

Our author, therefore, now found himſelf under the ſad neceſſity of ſhifting for himſelf by the month of May following. How great, alas! muſt have been his diſtreſs! He had neither money, nor any thing of value except his muſeum, which he had already ſo often endeavoured, in vain to diſpoſe of; and his father did not propoſe to allow him more than two hundred florins a year. On this occaſion he formed a deſign of retiring into the country, and flattered himſelf with the hopes of being able to provide for himſelf that way. But his father dying this year put an end to his troubles, by leaving him a ſufficiency to live in a manner ſuitable to his own inclinations; for now he ſaw himſelf freed from all buſineſs but that of ſerving God, which alone he delighted in. But his joy was ſoon interrupted, when the father's fortune came to be divided, and his muſeum to be diſpoſed of, the ſiſter claiming more of the inheritance than came to her ſhare, and the chief direction of the ſale, while Swammerdam, for the ſake of peace and quietneſs, and in order to get the ſooner into his long-wiſhed-for retirement, ſubmitted to her unjuſt pretenſions. Nevertheleſs, the vexation attending this family ſtrife, joined to the uninterrupted fervour of his devotion, brought a tedious diſorder upon him. This was a double tertian ague, which afterwards continued without intermiſſion, and then changed in different manners. Whilſt this fit of ſickneſs continued, he got up but ſeldom in the day time.

As

As the things he formerly took moſt delight in, were now become odious to him, he wrote to his friend Thevenot, who had again invited him to his houſe, that he would accept of his kind offer, provided he would immediately diſpoſe of his curioſities for him, and permit him to live quite unknown and retired. But here, too, our author was again diſappointed, ſo that at laſt, he advertiſed a fixed day in the month of May following, 1680, for the ſale of his curioſities, article by article. But whilſt he was taken up in this manner, his old diſorder broke out anew, with worſe ſymptoms. Thevenot, informed of the languiſhing condition he was in, offered him the jeſuit's bark, then greatly talked of for its efficacy in curing fevers; and Swammerdam deſired he might ſend him ſome of it, and ſome ſpecific againſt the dropſy, if he knew of any. But at laſt, finding himſelf grow worſe and worſe, he made his will the 25th of January, 1680, and left Melchiſedeck Thevenot, formerly the French king's miniſter at Genoa, all his original manuſcripts belonging to the natural and anatomical hiſtory of bees and butterflies, with fifty-two copper-plates belonging to them; and ordered all thoſe valuable papers, then laid up in the houſe of Herman Wingendorp at Leyden, to be delivered to the legatee within a year after his death: but earneſtly recommended, that his *Treatiſe on Bees* ſhould be publiſhed in Dutch as well as Latin; as diſplaying the wiſdom and power of God in ſo particular a manner.

The little portion of life, that he enjoyed after this diſpoſal of his worldly concerns, he gave entirely to his ſpiritual ones, ſpending his whole time in acts of love, and adoration of the ſupreme being; and thus ended his courſe the 17th of February following. The great Gaubius gave a tranſlation of all his works from the original Dutch into Latin; from which they were tranſlated into Engliſh, in folio, 1758, illuſtrated with fifty-three copper-plates.

SYNGE (EDWARD) the late pious and learned archbiſhop of Tuam in Ireland, was the ſecond and youngeſt ſon of Edward biſhop of Cork, &c. and was born April the ſixth, 1659, at Iniſhonane, of which pariſh his father was then vicar. He was educated at the grammar ſchool at Cork; and from thence was admitted a commoner in Chriſt-Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of batchelor of arts. Harris's edition of Sir James Ware's works, v. 3d.

On

On his father's death he returned to Ireland, and finiſhed his ſtudies in the univerſity of Dublin. His firſt preferment was two ſmall pariſhes in the dioceſe of Meath, both together of about the yearly value of one hundred pounds. Theſe he exchanged for the vicarage of Chriſt-Church in the city of Cork, of about the ſame value, but one of the moſt painful and laborious cures in Ireland. This he ſerved for above twenty years, moſtly without any aſſiſtant; and preached twice every Sunday, catechiſed and diſcharged all the other duties of his function. Some eccleſiaſtical preferments, tenable with his great cure, were given him at different times, by the biſhops of Cork and Cloyn, which at laſt increaſed his income to near four hundred pounds per annum. He was choſen proctor for the chapter in the convocation called 1703. Soon after, the duke of Ormond, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, gave him the crown's title to the deanery of St. Patrick's in Dublin; but this title being conteſted and and found defective, on a compromiſe of the diſpute, he ſucceeded to the chancellorſhip of that cathedral, and was afterwards appointed vicar-general to the archbiſhop.

He was promoted to the ſee of Raphoe 1714. His great zeal for the Hanover ſucceſſion, was the cauſe of his immediate advancement, when that happy event took place; and he was made archbiſhop of Tuam in the year 1716. He preſided over this ſee about twenty-five years, and died at Tuam, 1741, and lies buried in the church-yard of his own cathedral.

It is peculiarly remarkable of this worthy prelate, that he was the ſon of one biſhop, as hath been mentioned; the nephew of another, viz. of George Synge, biſhop of Cloyne in the laſt century; and the father of two biſhops, viz. Edward, biſhop of Elphin, and Nicolas, biſhop of Killaloe. This learned divine, in the courſe of his miniſtry, compoſed and publiſhed ſeveral very excellent treatiſes for the promotion of religion, piety and virtue: they are written in a polite, ſenſible, eaſy, and rational manner; and have been ſo well received by the public, as to go through many editions.

TALBOT

T.

TALBOT (CHARLES) duke of Shrewſbury was born on St James's Eve, in the year 1660, juſt after the reſtoration of the royal family; and had the honour of being the firſt that Charles the Second ſtood god-father to.

By a gentleman that was privy to the moſt material paſſages, 1718.

He was deſcended from the antient and noble family of the Talbots, who were for ſo many ſucceeding ages governors of Guyen and Gaſcoign for the Engliſh, and earls of Shrewſbury ſince the reign of Henry the Fourth.

His father, the earl of Shrewſbury, was a Roman catholic, as the family had always been; and his mother one of the greateſt beauties of that age, a daughter of Brudnal earl of Cardigan, of the ſame religion, in which our young duke was brought up till he arrived to the years of reaſon and diſcretion, to look about and chooſe for himſelf.

In the year 1679 he became acquainted with that eminent divine Dr. Tillotſon, and as he would not enter the liſts of diſputing with him himſelf, he got his grand father, the earl of Cardigan to collect all that the popiſh prieſts could ſay in defence of their religion, and carried it to the doctor for his opinion, and his anſwer he carried back to his grand father; and this he continued for near two years, till at laſt being thoroughly convinced of the errors of the church of Rome, he renounced them, and embraced the proteſtant religion, even at a time when popery began very much to prevail in England; and it is to thoſe converſations, and his converſion, that we owe thoſe eminent pieces againſt popery in doctor Tillotſon's printed works.

When king James aſcended the throne, that Prince, although a papiſt, gave him the command of a regiment of horſe, but popery reigning triumphant at court, and finding himſelf employed to break through the laws of his country, and bring in a deſpotic power, he could not ſtand it; for pretending to go to France, he and Mr. Ruſſel, one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to king James, afterwards earl of Orford, hired a boat privately, and went over to Holland to the prince of Orange, having firſt borrowed 12,000l. upon his eſtate, to ſupport him there, part of which was from father Peters.

In Holland he declared openly for the laws and liberty of his

his country, and was the chief inſtrument of bringing about that glorious revolution which happened ſoon after.

In 1688 he came over with the prince of Orange, and was ſent by that prince, on his landing, to take poſſeſſion of Briſtol.

He was alſo one of the three peers that were ſent to king James, from the prince of Orange, to deſire him to retire from Whitehall; and after that king's abdication, and king William's acceſſion to the throne, was made ſole ſecretary of State, altho' not above twenty-eight years old.

He continued in this ſtation till the king's affairs obliging him to bring in ſome of the tories into the adminiſtration, (for now thoſe names of diſtinction of whig and tory were revived) he would not conſent to a mixt miniſtry, and declaring himſelf a thorough Whig, gave up the Seals of his office, and retired.

During his retreat, he contracted a great intimacy with the earl of Marlborough, and lord Godolphin, and ſeemed to declare againſt ever coming into public buſineſs again, but the king's affairs in parliament wanting the ſupport and aid of the whigs, he was ſolicited in 1695 to come in again, which he declined, and retired into the country; but receiving a letter from king William's queen, enforcing the reaſons of the neceſſity of his coming in, and granting all his demands of bringing in his own people with him, he again accepted of the ſeals, was created a duke, and made knight of the garter; but an unlucky fall from his horſe as he was hunting, who in riſing ſtruck him on the breaſt, brought on ſuch a ſpitting of blood and ſhortneſs of breath, as made him incapable of ſtaying in town, or attending buſineſs, ſo that he was removed from ſecretary of ſtate to be lord chamberlain, and his own private ſecretary, Mr. Vernon, was made ſecretary of ſtate.

At this juncture the parliament made the court very uneaſy about the partition treaty, and he being one of the prime miniſters, it was generally whiſpered, that this illneſs was all pretence, to keep him from having a ſhare in what was then tranſacting; and there were not thoſe wanting, that endeavoured to perſuade the king that it was ſo, but the king knew him too well, to believe any thing of that kind, and ſurpriſing him in his room at Hampton Court, one morning before he was up, ſaw by the ſheet being all over ſpit with blood, that it was but too true. However, the parliament did not put his name among thoſe that were impeached, and

if they had, his intereſt might have thrown out the bill. There were alſo thoſe that joined to ſupineneſs, inclinations to jacobitiſm, and particularly one Smith accuſed him of having diſcovered to him the deſign of aſſaſſination long before any other, and that he ſtifled his information. In this he was ſupported by a peer; and printed a book of his converſations with the duke on that ſubject, which was brought into the houſe of peers, but as the duke had communicated every thing to the king from time to time, as it paſſed, that book was condemned by the houſe of peers to be burnt by the hand of the common hangman.

His ſpitting of blood encreaſing upon him, the moſt eminent phyſicians gave under their hands that nothing could cure him but going to a warmer climate, and Sir Thomas Millington ſpoke to the king to adviſe him to go to Montpellier in France, whereupon he reſigned his ſtaff and key as chamberlain, and prepared to go over at a time when his friends the earl of Orford, lord Sommers and Halliſax, were harraſſed by the parliament: This made thoſe that would not believe his illneſs, treat him as a deſerter; and attributed his leaving the kingdom to cowardice. He retired to his friend Mr. Mackey's houſe at Dover, for two or three days, till the yacht ſhould be ready that was to tranſport him; and he there received the king's ſurpriſing order, from a ſecretary of ſtate, to take Paris in his way to Montpellier, and to viſit the French king.

This did a little ſhock him, for he deſigned to have retired privately ſome warm corner; the argument the king uſed with him was, that it would look as ill manners in a perſon of his quality and diſtinction, to come into a princes country, with whom he had ſo lately concluded a firm friendſhip and peace, not to ſee him; and the duke on the contrary, ſuſpected that this piece of good manners would expoſe him amongſt the people of England, as having a ſhare, and being a carrier on, of thoſe meaſures between the two courts, which were not agreeable in England, and in which he had no hand. However, having the king's command, on his arrival at Paris, he went directly to Verſailles, and was received there as if the French king was in the ſecret, to make mankind believe that he was upon a negociation; for the captain of the guards received him at the head of the ſtairs, the marquis de Torcy, ſecretary of ſtate, at the door of the bed chamber, and the king himſelf at the door of his cloſet, where he entertained him for half an hour about Bagatelles.

As he came out of the French king's cloſet, he met the count de Lauſun, who, after the uſual civilities, aſked him if he would not ſee the Chevalier de St. George, he anſwered, that, 'if he was to ſee him, he would chuſe rather to ſee 'him there than in England.' And he took that care, during the time he ſtayed at Paris, as to avoid every body belonging to that court, even the earl of Middleton, who was married to his mother's ſiſter, and with whom he had for many years been in the moſt intimate and affectionate friendſhip, he would not ſee, nor any belonging to him, not even his aunt, becauſe he would not give the leaſt ſuſpicion of an inclination to that court: I muſt add on this ſubject, that when it was afterwards told him, that the earl of Jerſey had employed people to know if he had ſeen the earl of Middleton; he anſwered, 'that he hoped he was ſo 'well ſerved, as to know he did not.'

He had ſcarce got to Montpellier, when the king of Spain died, and France ſeized upon that monarchy, on which he reaſonably concluded we ſhould be drawn into a new war, and therefore made haſte to get out of France, and retired to Geneva, where he paſſed his time very agreeably for a year, but the fogs from the lake made his diſtemper grow upon him, ſo that he was obliged to get over the Alps and go into Italy.

Naples was the place he deſigned to retire to; but that kingdom being in the poſſeſſion of king Philip, who he foreſaw would ſoon become an enemy, he went to Rome, took a very handſome palace near the capital, and lived there above three years. On queen Ann's acceſſion to the throne, he received letters both from the duke of Marlborough and earl Godolphin, offering him the place of maſter of the horſe to her majeſty, and intreating him to come home and ſhare in the adminiſtration with them; but neither his health nor inclination would permit him to enter into public affairs again, for which he declared an utter abhorrence.

His Enemies in England, who made his diſtemper only a ſtate trick, gave now out that he was a Roman catholick again, and the Engliſh papiſts, overjoyed at the return of ſo conſiderable a branch, joined in the cry, and ſaid that his journey to Rome was purely to reconcile himſelf to their church, for that none but the pope could abſolve him of his abjuration. But he was ſo far from that, that the more he ſaw of popery abroad, the more he was confirmed in the proteſtant religion and intereſt. He has been heard to ſay, that,

that, 'all English men ought to travel, to value the more 'their happy constitution, for the more we saw of the 'popery of the Roman religion, and the oppression in des'potick governments, the more we would support that easy 'and happy government in church and state we are under 'at home;' particularly, he abhorred the processions made to the madona's, and the worshiping of our saviour Jesus Christ in the shape of a wafer, erected on a throne as an earthly king. By the exposing of these follies in his daily conversations, he converted the earl of Cardigan and his brother from popery, even at Rome, nay he was so strict this way, that he would never enter their churches to see any curiosities during the time of any service whatsoever, to avoid any indecency from himself, or scandal to others; and when an Italian abbot, who had the character of envoy to the pope from the house of Hanover, would have visited him, he refused to see him under that character; for he was sure that family had nothing to say to the pope; but as a gentleman he should be welcome: he conversed indifferently with all sorts of people at Rome, especially the Literati, and improved his knowledge in painting and architecture, to which last, he applied assiduously, and made a very good collection of the first.

His evenings he generally passed at the princess Carpigni's, where he first saw the dutchess. She was widow to a count belonging to the late queen of Sweden, and daughter to the marquis Paliotti of Bolognia, by a daughter of Dudley, duke of Northumberland, that eminent mathematician, who lived at Florence, and lineally descended from Dudley duke of Northumberland, whose son married the lady Jane Gray, who succeeded to king Edward the Sixth on the throne of England; as she had a great many engaging qualities, and he of a generous as well as amorous temper, there became a strict friendship between them, which afterwards concluded in a marriage; which however was not celebrated till he got into a protestant country, and she made an abjuration of the Romish faith, which was at Augsburg in Germany, to which place she followed him, after he had made the tour of Lombardy, Venice, Padua, and Verona.

On his arrival in England he was extremely well received by the duke and dutchess of Marlborough, by the earl Godolphin and the court; but he soon perceived a coldness in his old friends the whigs, some for his desertion as they called it, others for his marriage, and others for his going to Rome,

and many for all three: this occaſioned his going down to his countries of Worceſter and Shropſhire; but finding the ſame coldneſs alſo there, he retired to a late purchaſe he had made in Oxfordſhire, called Hetrop, in a fine country near Woodſtock; and there built a moſt noble palace, from a model he had brought from Rome.

During this retirement, the other party left no ſtone unturned to get ſo conſiderable a man unto their ſide, they knew the great regard the queen had for him, the reputation he generally had with the people, and did not fail repreſenting the ingratitude of a party to whom he had been ſo uſeful. Mr. Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford, managed this part for them, and many a meeting they had on Cotſwould Downs at hunting matches, till at laſt he was prevailed upon to return to town.

On his arrival at London, he was viſited by the duke of Buckingham, the late earl of Rocheſter, and all that party, and very ſoon was brought into all their meaſures for pulling down the duke of Marlborough and earl Godolphin: being neglected goes a great way with great ſpirits; and reſentment makes mankind often rebel againſt principle; in ſhort, the lady Maſham having prepared the queen, and the duke of Somerſet, then maſter of the horſe, being alſo diſcontented, and the duke of Argyle, they concerted meaſures againſt the miniſtry, which upon the earl Godolphin's being at a horſe-match at New-Market, they put in execution, by procuring the ſtaff and key of lord chamberlain to the duke of Shrewſbury, while that lord was abſent.

This ſudden ſtep, as was thought, (though it had been long concerting) aſtoniſhed the whole nation, ſtocks fell, the duke of Marlborough abroad, every thing in confuſion; which the duke was ſo ſenſible of, that in a letter to Mr. Benjamin Overton, in anſwer to one of his on that ſubject, 'deſired him to aſſure his friends, that whatever reaſons he 'had to come into the miniſtry then, he would never depart 'from his principles as an Engliſhman, and an aſſertor of 'the rights and liberties of his country.' Another gentleman viſiting him two days after he received the ſtaff, the duke aſked him what the town ſaid? he anſwered, that they ſaid he was opening a door to a tory miniſtry; he replied peeviſhly, 'that he opened no door but what he could 'ſhut when he pleaſed:' and this being told the duke of Marlborough by the ſame gentleman, about ſix weeks after, at Bruſſels, he ſaid, 'In this country of Holland, if a man

'cuts a dike, he does not know how much water may 'break in, and cannot ſtop it when he would;' and ſo it proved with the duke of Shrewſbury, for he not only kept the door open to all the tories to come in, but even preſented all the tory addreſſes himſelf, and never ſtopped till the whole miniſtry was changed.

He never was ſo active in any adminiſtration as in this, yet had no ſhare in adviſing the queen to make that unaccountable declaration to count Galas and Mr. Vrybergh, miniſters of the emperor and ſtates general; and to Sir Gilbert Heathcot from the city, 'that whatever reaſons ſhe 'had to turn out the earl of Sunderland from being ſecre-'tary of ſtate, ſhe would carry the changes no farther, 'nor diſſolve that parliament,' becauſe he knew that in leſs than a month ſhe would do both.

He knew that the miniſtry he had brought in, had not credit enough with the money'd men of the nation, to carry the queen through the war; he therefore entered into all their meaſures for obtaining a peace to conſerve them in the miniſtry.

He was privy to the earl of J—ſey and count Tallard's ſending the abbot Gautier to France, to ſound that court on that ſubject, and to Mr. Prior's following him; he was the firſt to treat with Monſieur Meſnager, whom Prior brought back with him to London; and to the turning out Mackey of Dover, for having diſcovered theſe ſteps of privacy to the whigs; and yet principle got ſo far the better of reſentment on this ſcore, that he often ſent Mr. Mackey ſums of money when he was out, without letting him know from whence they came. In fine, to give the finiſhing ſtroke to the treaty of peace, he accepted of going ambaſſador extraordinary to the French court, to compleat it.

Never miniſter was better received at the court of France than he was; but their was an unlucky but pleaſant incident that made the people of Paris very merry at his entry.

The ancient motto of the family of Shrewſbury, is, *Preſt d'Accomplir*, or, ready to fulfil or accompliſh, and he having this on all his coaches, under his arms, the French ſaid the Engliſh muſt be very fond of peace when their ambaſſador declares it on his coaches.

However, as he was neither to be flattered nor cajoled, and inſiſted upon ſeveral very beneficial articles of commerce, which the French would have declined, he ſoon found a coolneſs in that court towards him, which made him

for ſeveral month's ſolicit his return, before he could obtain the permiſſion.

When he came to England he had hardly time given him to ſettle his private affairs, before they ſent him lord lieutenant of Ireland. They had ſent Sir Conſtantine Phipps before, lord chancellor to Ireland, and deſigned to have given the duke a ſecretary of the ſame ſtamp; but he inſiſting very poſitively on carrying his own ſecretary, Sir John Stanley; the queen, with much ado, agreed to it.

On his arrival at Dublin, the recorder in his ſpeech complimented him on the great ſhare he had in the revolution; and the peers and clergy complimented him on the great ſhare he had in making the peace. No man in his circumſtances, under the influence of ſuch an adminiſtration at court, and tied down to the rules of the lord chancellor, could behave himſelf with more care for the proteſtant intereſt, and the liberties of that country. He could have had Sir Richard Levens, ſet up by the tories, choſen ſpeaker of the houſe of commons inſtead of Mr. Broderick, ſet up by the whigs, if he had pleaſed; but he would neither by bribery nor influence, break in upon that liberty which ought to be ſo ſacred in a parliament's choice of their ſpeaker. When general Stewart at his levee one morning, ſpeaking of an election with joy that the tories had carried, made uſe of the word we, the duke took him up ſhort, and bid him 'not ſpeak in the plural number, for he came not there 'to be of any party, but to adminiſter juſtice impartially to 'all, to ſerve his queen, and protect the ſubjects in their 'liberty.' When the election for the city of Dublin came on, and the tories as a mark of diſtinction wore laurels in their hats, he ordered the yeomen of the guards to deny entrance to every body without diſtinction, that ſhould come to court with that, or any other badge of diſſention. The whigs durſt not truſt him, and the tories ſuſpected him, ſo that you muſt imagine he had a very indifferent game to play; and when he returned to England, the tories had the inſolence to print a ſatyr, and cry it about the ſtreets before he was on ſhip-board, entitled, *Poliphemus; or, Ireland's Eye*, alluding to his one eye.

The duke of Shrewſbury, on his arrival at London, found the miniſtry all to pieces amongſt themſelves: and this diviſion and ſcuffle, in which the earl of Oxford loſt his white ſtaff, threw the queen into fits, of which ſhe died. How-

ever, that the treaſury might not be without a head, the ſtaff muſt be lodged ſomewhere; and accordingly, on her death bed, ſhe delivered it to the duke of Shrewſbury, ſo that at the queen's death, he was lord lieutenant of Ireland, lord high treaſurer of Great Britain, and lord chamberlain, three great employments, never in the hands of one perſon before.

He ſigned the proclamation for proclaiming king George, and was one of the lords appointed by his majeſty to govern the nation till his arrival; he attended cloſe at the treaſury, yet did nothing but in conjunction with the lord Halifax, auditor of the exchequer; and, although there were ſeveral employments vacant in the revenue in his gift, yet he diſpoſed of none, but left all till his majeſty's arrival.

On his majeſty's landing at Greenwich, he ſurrendered his two employments of treaſurer and lord lieutenant of Ireland, the firſt of which his majeſty put in commiſſion, and gave the ſecond to the earl of Sunderland; but he was confirmed in his third employment of lord chamberlain of his majeſties houſhold, and began to form a party in conjunction with the lord Hallifax and ſome others, for a coalition, and mixing the miniſtry. He continued to act in his poſt of lord chamberlain for ſeveral months, and was very well with the king, even after his reſigning of the key, to the laſt. Being out of all employments, he took a country ſeat near London, and his old diſtemper turning into an aſthma, he was often out of order, and in the Chriſtmas holy days, 1717, was ſeized with a fever, which, joined to the other, carried him off.

On the Monday before he died he ſent for all his ſervants up into his room, and telling them, that let the phyſicians ſay what they would, he was ſure he muſt die then, deſired that if death ſhould carry him off ſuddenly, they would do that juſtice to his memory, as to declare as he did, that he died in the communion of the church of England, of which he had been above thirty years, an unworthy member.

On Tueſday he received the ſacrament from the hands of the biſhop of Saliſbury and doctor Clark his pariſh miniſter; and on Wedneſday, Mrs Godiere his houſekeeper, coming into his room, he ſeriouſly aſked her, 'What it was to 'bring a child into the world? ſhe anſwered, a pain that ſurpaſſeth imagination; 'and ſo it is alſo to get out of it, 'ſays he, how vain is this world, and yet what a ſtruggle 'we have to part with it.

He preserved his judgment and senses to the last minute, even the day he died he had the dutchess and physician go to dinner, and come and chat with him when they had done, but before dinner was over he died. He was one of the finest gentlemen of the age he lived in, very handsome in his person, and of an admirable address, a charming way of speaking, the kindest master to his servants, and the justest to his creditors that ever was known. He was a nobleman of great gallantry amongst the ladies when young, of whom the Atalantis mistakes many; he might have had many great matches in his own country, and some he designed himself, if he had not found the ladies facile. He had the misfortune in the several changes and turns of affairs he had been concerned in, not to be thought steady to any party. He died in the fifty-eighth year of his age, and was buried with his ancestors in Shropshire.

TALBOT (CHARLES) lord Talbot, and lord high chancellor of Great Britain, was descended from Sir Gilbert Talbot of Grafton, knight banneret, and knight of the most noble order of the garter, third son of John the second earl of Shrewsbury. He was eldest son of Dr. William Talbot, successively bishop of Oxford, Salisbury and Durham, by Catherine, daughter of —— King, Esq; one of the aldermen of the city of London, and was born on the third of December, 1686.

Birch's heads and characters.

May 31, 1717, he was appointed solicitor-general to his majesty, then prince of Wales, and in the same year was chosen member of parliament for Tregony in Cornwall, and in the two succeeding parliaments one of the representatives of the city of Durham. On April 23, 1726, he was made solicitor-general, and on November 29, 1733, lord high chancellor of Great Britain, and was sworn of the privy-council; and on the fifth of December following, was created a baron of this realm by the title of lord Talbot, baron of Hensol in the county of Glamorgan. He married Cecil, daughter and heir of Charles Matthews of Castle-Menich in Glamorganshire, and great grand-daughter of David Jenkins, Esq; of Hensol, in the same county, one of the justices of South Wales, distinguished for his learning in his profession, and for his steady adherence to the royal cause during the civil wars; and by that lady, who died in the year 1720, he had five sons.

His

His lordſhip died at his houſe in Lincoln's-inn-Fields, on Monday February the 14th, 1736-7, in the fifty-ſecond year of his age, and was interred at Barrington in Gloucesterſhire. His character has been already drawn in another work, from which it will not be improper to tranſcribe it here.

It is a maxim indeed generally received and generally true, that difficult and unquiet times form thoſe great characters in life, which we view with admiration and eſteem. But it is remarkable, that this excellent man obtained the honour and reverence of his country at a ſeaſon, when no foreign or domeſtic occurrences occaſioned any conſiderable events. Therefore as facts cannot be related, from which the reader may himſelf collect a juſt idea of him, words muſt faintly deſcribe thoſe extraordinary qualities, which combined to complete his character. And though future generations may imagine theſe virtues heightened beyond their true proportion, it is a ſuſpicion not to be apprehended from the preſent age. Eloquence never afforded greater charms from any orator, than when the public attention liſtened to his ſentiments, delivered with the moſt graceful modeſty; nor did wiſdom and knowledge ever ſupport it with more extenſive power, nor integrity enforce it with greater weight. In apprehenſion he ſo far exceeded the common rank of men, that he inſtantaneouſly, or by a kind of intuition, ſaw the ſtrength or imperfection of any argument; and ſo penetrating with his ſagacity, that the moſt intricate and perplexing mazes of the law could never involve and darken the truth, as to conceal it from his diſcernment. General Dictionary, v. 9. p. 480.

As a member of each houſe of parliament, no man ever had a higher deference paid to his abilities, or more confidence placed in his inflexible public ſpirit; and ſo excellent was his temper, ſo candid his diſpoſition in debate, that he never offended thoſe whoſe arguments he oppoſed. When his merit, and the unanimous ſuffrage of his country, induced his prince to intruſt him with the great ſeal, his univerſal affability, his eaſineſs of acceſs, his humanity to the diſtreſs, which his employment too frequently preſented to his view, and his great diſpatch of buſineſs, engaged to him the affection and almoſt veneration of all, who approached him: and by conſtantly delivering with his decrees the reaſons, upon which they were founded; his court was a very inſtructive ſchool of equity, and his deciſions were generally attended with ſuch conviction to the parties, againſt whoſe intereſt

intereſt they were made, that their acquieſcence in them commonly prevented any further expence. As no ſervile expedient raiſed him to power, his country knew he would uſe none to ſupport himſelf in it. He was conſtant and regular in his devotions, both in his family and in public. His piety was exalted, rational, and unaffected. He was firm in maintaining the true intereſt and legal rights of the church of England, but an enemy to perſecution. When he could obtain a ſhort interval from buſineſs, the pompous formalities of his ſtation were thrown aſide; his table was a ſcene where wiſdom and ſcience ſhone, enlivened and adorned with elegancy of wit. There was joined the utmoſt freedom of diſpute with the higheſt good breeding, and the vivacity of mirth with primitive ſimplicity of manners.

When he had leiſure for exerciſe, he delighted in field ſports; and even in thoſe trifles ſhewed, that he was formed to excel in whatever he engaged; and had he indulged himſelf more in them, eſpecially at a time, when he found his health unequal to the exceſſive fatigues of his poſt, the nation might not yet have deplored a loſs it could ill ſuſtain. But though he was removed at a ſeaſon of life, when others but begin to ſhine, he might juſtly be ſaid, *ſatis et ad vitam et ad gloriam vixeſſe*; and his death united in one general concern a nation, which ſcarce ever unanimouſly agreed in any other particular; and notwithſtanding the warmth of our political diviſions, each party endeavoured to outvie the other in a due reverence to his memory.

No man was ever more the delight of his country, or had a larger ſhare in the hearts and affections of the people; and yet he never made uſe of any other methods to obtain it, than a conſtant uniform courſe of wiſdom and virtue. The reverence he was held in for his great abilities (and no man ever had greater) was exceeded if it were poſſible, by the love which was borne him for his diffuſive benevolence and humanity. A liſt of one hundred and fifty perſons was found in his ſcrutoir after his death, who were annual penſioners of his unbounded charity. And the poor of all the neighbouring villages ſurrounding his eſtate of Barrington, were by his order, provided with phyſic in ſickneſs: and the indigent aged, who were paſt their labour, provided with the neceſſaries of life. From hence we may ſee with what juſtice and propriety Mr. Pope paid him the following compliment in his epiſtle to lord Bathurſt on the uſe of riches.

The

The ſenſe to value riches, with the art
T'enjoy them, and the virtue to impart,
Not meanly, nor ambitiouſly purſu'd,
Not ſunk by ſloth, nor raiſ'd by ſervitude;
To ballance fortune by a juſt expence;
Join with œconomy, magnificence;
With ſplendor, charity; with plenty, health;
Oh teach us Talbot, thou'rt unſpoil'd by wealth!
That ſecret rare between the extremes to move
Of mad good-nature, and of mean ſelf-love.

Who is it copies Talbot's better part,
To eaſe the oppreſs'd, and raiſe the ſinking heart?
Where'er he ſhines, O Fortune gild the ſcene,
And angels guard him in the golden mean!
At Barrington ſhall Engliſh bounty ſtand,
And Henſol's honour never leave the land.

TAYLOR (Dr. JOHN) a late learned diſſenting teacher, was born near Lancaſter; ſettled firſt at Kirkſtead in Lincolnſhire, where he preached to a very ſmall congregation, and taught a grammar ſchool for the ſupport of his family, near twenty years; but afterwards, his great worth and merit in this obſcure ſituation being known, he was unanimouſly choſen to Norwich, where he preached many years with great acceptance and uſefulneſs. From this city he was invited to Warrington in Lancaſhire, to ſuperintend an academy they had formed there, judging him the fitteſt perſon, as his learning and worth were ſo univerſally known and acknowledged, to give this new inſtitution a proper dignity and reputation in the world. With this invitation, ſo warmly and importunately enforced, he complied, from motives purely diſintereſted, and induced by the fair and flattering proſpect of being greatly uſeful in inſtructing young perſons for the miniſtry. But a few ſilly differences about the formal punctilio of precedency and authority, and the vague and uncertain principles of morals, were kindled into ſuch a flame, as ſoon involved and almoſt endangered the very being of the academy, and ſubjected him to much ſcurrility and ill treatment.

Sermon occaſioned by his death, by E. Harwood. Lond. 1761.

The bad uſage he met with, where he naturally expected the kindeſt, he would often ſay, "would certainly ſhorten "his days." And ſo it proved. He who had the beſt conſtution,

ſtitution, and who had by a courſe of ſteady temperance, preſerved it the beſt of any ſevere ſtudent, was ſoon thrown into a variety and complication of diſorders, which though by gentle, yet repeated ſtrokes, ſoon laid the originally ſtrong and vigorous fabric in ſad and deplorable ruins. "The "laſt time I ſaw him, ſays Mr. Harwood, he bitterly la- "mented his unhappy ſituation, and his being rendered, "(all proper authority, as a tutor being taken from "him) utterly incapable of being any longer uſeful; ſaid "his life was not an object of deſire to him, when his "public uſefulneſs was no more, and repeated with great "emotion ſome celebrated lines to this purpoſe out of "Sophocles.*

He died March the 5th, 1761. He went to bed as well as uſual the night before, only complaining a little of a preſſure he felt on his ſtomach. As to his writings,

The firſt piece he publiſhed, was, *A prefatory Diſcourſe to a Narrative of Mr. Joſeph Rawſon's Caſe*, who was excluded from communion with the congregational church in Nottingham, for aſſerting the unity and ſupremacy of God the Father. A ſecond edition of this has been publiſhed.

In 1740, —— his *Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin*, which has gone through three editions.

In 1745, —— his *Paraphraſe on the Romans*; a third edition of which has been lately printed. In the ſame year he alſo publiſhed a ſmall *Scripture Catechiſm with Proofs*, which has paſſed four editions.

In 1750, —— *A Collection of Tunes in various Airs*, with a ſcheme for ſupporting the ſpirit and practice of pſalmody in congregations.

In 1751, —— without his name, a ſmall pamphlet, entitled, *The Importance of Children; or, Motives to the good Education of Children.*

In 1753, —— his *Scripture Doctrine of Atonement.*

In 1754, —— his great work, the labour of his whole life, *An Hebrew Engliſh Concordance*, in two large volumes in folio, which will remain a monument to all future ages of his indefatigable induſtry and critical ſkill.

* Αιχρον γαρ ανδρα τον μακρου χρηζειν βιου,
Κακοισιν οτις μηδεν εξαλλαξσεται.
Τι γαρ παρ ημαρ ημαρ τερπειν εχει,
Προθυσα καναθυσα του γε κατθανειν;

Sophoc. Ajax. 476.

He

He wrote in the ſame year an excelleut pamphlet, entitled, *The Lord's Supper explained upon Scripture Principles*, in which this ſacred ordinance is placed in a clear light, and its importance well ſtated.

In 1757 he publiſhed his *Covenant of Grace*, in defence of infant-baptiſm.

In 1755, —— *A Charge*, delivered at the ordination of the reverend Mr. Smithſon.

In 1756, —— *A Sermon*, preached at the opening of the new chapel in Norwich.

In 1759, he wrote his *Examination of Dr. Hutcheſon's Scheme of Morality*; a judicious performance, which met with great and deſerved acceptance in the world.

His laſt performance was, *A Sketch of Moral Philoſophy*, which he drew up for the uſe of his own pupils, and as introductory to *Wollaſton's Religion of Nature*. This was publiſhed in 1760.*

From his firſt ſettling at Warrington, as tutor, he ſpent all his leiſure hours in reviewing his concordance, collating paſſages in an alphabetical order, and correcting the Engliſh tranſlation. He had made a conſiderable advance in this uſeful work, when death ſeized him.

THEOBALD (Lewis) was born at Sittingburn in Kent, of which place his father, Mr. Peter Theobald, was an eminent attorney. His grammatical learning, he received chiefly under the reverend Mr. Ellis, at Iſleworth in Middleſex, and afterwards applied himſelf to the ſtudy and practice of the law: but finding that ſtudy too tedious and irkſome for his genius, he quitted it for the profeſſion of poetry. He engaged in a paper called the Cenſor, publiſhed in Miſt's Weekly Journal; and by delivering his opinion with too little reſerve, concerning ſome eminent wits, expoſed himſelf to their laſhes and reſentment. Cibber's Lives, v. 5. p. 276, & ſeqq.

Upon the publication of Pope's Homer, he praiſed it in the moſt extravagant terms of admiration; but afterwards thought proper to retract his opinion, for reaſons we cannot gueſs, and abuſed the very performance he had before hyperbolically praiſed. Mr. Pope at firſt made Mr. Theobald the

* The Dr. with great care and correctneſs compoſed, and fairly tranſcribed, a number of diſcourſes on moral, critical, and practical ſubjects, ſufficient to make four volumes in octavo; which he deſigned for the preſs, and intended to be publiſhed after his death.

hero

hero of his Dunciad, but afterwards, for reaſons beſt known to himſelf, he thought proper to diſtobe him of that dignity, and beſtow it upon another.

In the year 1726, Mr. Theobald publiſhed a piece in octavo, called *Shakſpear Reſtored*: of this it is ſaid, he was ſo vain as to aver, in one of Miſt's Journals, June the eighth, "that to expoſe any errors in it was impracticable;" and in another, April the 27th, "That whatever care might "for the future be taken, either by Mr. Pope, or any other "aſſiſtants, he would give above five hundred emendations, "that would eſcape them all." During two whole years, while Mr. Pope was preparing his edition, he publiſhed advertiſements, requeſting aſſiſtance, and promiſing ſatisfaction to any who would contribute to its greater perfection. But this reſtorer, who was at that time ſoliciting favours of him, by letters, did wholly conceal that he had any ſuch deſign till after its publication; which he owned in the Daily Journal of November 26, 1728; and then an outcry was made that Mr. Pope had joined with the bookſeller to raiſe an extravagant ſubſcription; in which he had no ſhare, of which he had no knowledge, and againſt which he had publickly advertiſed in his own propoſals for Homer.

Mr. Theobald was not only thus obnoxious to the reſentment of Pope, but we find him waging war with Mr. Dennis, who treated him with more roughneſs, though with leſs ſatire. Mr. Theobald in the Cenſor, vol. II. No. XXXIII. calls Mr. Dennis by the name of Furius. Mr. Dennis in reſentment of this repreſentation made of him, in his remarks on Pope's Homer, p. 9, 10, thus mentions him. "There is a notorious idiot, one Hight Whacum, "who from an under-ſpur-leather to the law, is become "an under-ſtrapper to the play-houſe, who has lately bur-"leſqued the metamorphoſes of Ovid, by a vile tranſla-"tion, &c. This fellow is concerned in an impertinent "paper called the Cenſor." Such was the language of Mr. Dennis, when enflamed by contradiction.

In the year 1720, Mr. Theobald introduced upon the ſtage a tragedy called, *The Double Falſhood*; the greateſt part of which he aſſerted was Shakeſpear's. Mr. Pope inſinuated to the town, that it was all, or certainly the greateſt part, written, not by Shakeſpear, but Theobald himſelf, and quotes theſe lines,

None but thyſelf can be thy parallel.

Which

Which he calls a marvellous line of Theobald, "unleſs (ſays "he) the play called *The Double Falſhood*, be (as he would "have it thought) Shakeſpear's; but whether this is his or "not, he proves Shakeſpear to have written as bad." The arguments which Mr. Theobald uſes to prove the play to be Shakeſpear's are indeed far from ſatisfactory. This *Double Falſhood* was vindicated by Mr. Theobald, who was attacked again in the art of ſinking in poetry. Here Mr. Theobald endeavoured to prove falſe criticiſms, want of underſtanding Shakeſpear's manner, and perverſe cavilling in Mr. Pope: he juſtifies himſelf and the great dramatic poet, and eſſays to prove the tragedy in queſtion to be in reality Shakeſpear's, and not unworthy of him. Mr. Theobald, beſides his edition of Shakeſpear's plays, in which he corrected, with great pains and ingenuity, many faults which had crept into that great poet's writing, is the author of ſeveral other dramatic pieces.

THEODORE, I. king of Corſica, baron Niewhoff, grandee of Spain, baron of England, peer of France, baron of the holy empire, prince of the papal throne: for thus he ſtiled himſelf. "A man whoſe claim to royalty (ſays an "ingenious author) was as indiſputable as the moſt ancient "titles to any monarchy can pretend to be; that is, the "choice of his ſubjects: the voluntary election of an injured "people, who had the common right of mankind to free-"dom, and the uncommon reſolution of determining to be "free." Bibliotheca Biographi.

It was on March the 15th, 1736, whilſt the Corſican malecontents were ſitting in council, that an Engliſh veſſel from Tunis, with a paſſport from our conſul there, arrived at a port, then in poſſeſſion of the malecontents. A ſtranger on board this veſſel, who had the appearance of a perſon of diſtinction; no ſooner went on ſhore, but he was received with ſingular honours by the principal perſons, who ſaluted him with the titles of excellency, and viceroy of Corſica. His attendants conſiſted of two officers, a ſecretary, a chaplain, a few domeſtics and Moroccо ſlaves. He was conducted to the biſhop's palace: called himſelf lord Theodore: whilſt the chiefs knew more about him than they thought convenient to declare. From the veſſel that brought him, were debarked ten pieces of cannon, 4000 fire-locks, 3000 pair of ſhoes, great quantity of proviſions, and coin to the amount of 200,000 of ducats.

Two

Two pieces of cannon were placed before his door, and he had four hundred ſoldiers poſted for his guard. He created officers, formed twenty four companies of ſoldiers, diſtributed among the malecontents, the arms and the ſhoes he had brought with him, conferred knighthood on one of the chiefs, appointed another his treaſurer; and profeſſed the Roman catholic religion. Various conjectures were formed in different courts concerning him; the eldeſt ſon of the pretender, prince Ragotſki, the duke de Ripperda, comte de Bonneval, were each in their turns ſuppoſed to be this ſtranger; all Europe was puzzled; but the country of our ſtranger was ſoon diſcovered: he was in fact a Pruſſian, well known by the name of Theodore Anthony, baron of Niewhoff.

Theodore was a knight of the Teutonic order, had ſucceſſively been in the ſervice of ſeveral German princes, had ſeen Holland, England, France, Portugal; gained the confidence of the great at Liſbon, and paſſed there for a charge des affaires, from the emperor. This extraordinary man, with an agreeable perſon, had reſolution, ſtrong natural parts, and was capable of any enterprize. He was about fifty years of age. Upon his firſt landing, the chiefs of the Corſicans publickly declared to the people, that it was to him they were to be indebted for their liberties, that he was arrived in order to deliver the iſland from the tyrannical oppreſſion of the Genoeſe. The general aſſembly offered him the crown, not as any ſudden act into which they had been ſurpriſed, but with all the precaution that people could take to ſecure their freedom and felicity under it. Theodore, however, contented himſelf with the title of governor-general. In this quality he aſſembled the people and adminiſtred an oath for preſerving eternal piece among themſelves; and ſeverely did he exact obedience to this law.

He was again offered the title of king: he accepted it, Sunday April the 15th, 1736, was crowned king of Corſica, and received the oath of fidelity from his principal ſubjects, and the acclamations of all the people. The Genoeſe, alarmed at theſe proceedings, publickly declared him and his adherents guilty of high treaſon; cauſed it to be reported that he governed in the moſt deſpotic manner, even to the putting to death many principal inhabitants, merely becauſe they were Genoeſe; than which nothing could be more falſe, as appears from his manifeſto, in anſwer to the edict. Theodore, however, having got together near 25,000 men,

men, found himself master of a country where the Genoese durst not appear; he carried Porto Vecchio, and on May the third, blocked up the city of Bastia, but was soon obliged to retire. He then separated his force, and was successful in his conquests, and came again before Bastia, which soon submitted to him. His court became brilliant, and he conferred titles of nobility upon his principal courtiers.

Towards the month of July, murmurs were spread of great dissatisfactions arising from the want of Theodore's promised succours: on the other hand, a considerable armament sailed from Barcelona, as was supposed in his favour. At the same time France and England strictly forbad their subjects to assist in any way the malecontents. September the second, Theodore presided at a general assembly, and assured his subjects anew of the speedy arrival of the so much wanted succours. Debates ran high, and Theodore was given to understand, that before the end of October, he must resign the sovereign authority, or make good his promise. Theodore, in the mean time received large sums, but nobody knew from whence they came: he armed some barques, and chased those of the Genoese which lay near the island. He now instituted the order of the deliverance, in memory of his delivering the country from the dominion of the Genoese. The moneys he had received he caused to be new coined, and his affairs seemed to have a promising aspect; but the scene presently changed.

In the beginning of November he assembled the chiefs, and declared that he would not keep them any longer in a state of uncertainty, their fidelity and confidence demanding of him the utmost efforts in their favour: that he had determined to find out in person the succours he had so long expected. The chiefs assured him of their determined adherence to his interests. He named the principal among them to take the government in his absence, made all the necessary provisions, and recommended to them union in the strongest terms. The chiefs, to the number of forty-seven, attended him with the utmost respect on the day of his departure, to the water-side, and even on board his vessel; where, after affectionately embracing them, he took his leave and they returned on shore, and went immediately to their respective posts, which he had assigned them: a demonstrative proof this, that he was not forced out of the island, did not quit it in disgust, or leave it in a manner inconsistent with his royal character.

Thus ended the reign of Theodore; who arrived in a few days diſguiſed in the habit of an Abbé, at Livonia, and from thence, after a ſhort ſtay, conveyed himſelf nobody knew whither. The next year, however, he appeared at Paris; was ordered to depart the kingdom in forty-eight hours; he precipitately embarked at Rouen, and arrived at Amſterdam, attended by four Italian domeſtics; took up his quarters at an inn, and there two citizens arreſted him, on a claim of 16,000 Florins. But he ſoon obtained a protection, and found ſome merchants who engaged to furniſh him with a great quantity of ammunition for his faithful iſlanders. He accordingly went on board a frigate of fifty-two guns, and 250 men; but was ſoon afterwards, with two of his relations, ſeized at Naples, in the houſe of the Dutch conſul, and ſent priſoner to the fortreſs of Cueta.

This unhappy monarch, whoſe courage had raiſed him to a throne, not by a ſucceſſion of bloody acts, but by the free choice of an oppreſſed nation, for many years ſtruggled with fortune, and left no means untried, which indefatigable policy, or ſolicitation of ſuccours could attempt, to recover his crown: at length he choſe for his retirement a country, where he might enjoy the participation of that liberty, which he had ſo vainly endeavoured to fix to his Corſicans; but his ſituation here, by degrees grew wretched, and he was reduced ſo low, as to be ſeveral years before his death, a priſoner for debt in the King's-bench.

Theodore, told a friend of his in London, as an inſtance of the ſuperſtition of mankind, that there was a very high mountain in Corſica, which was carefully avoided, from a long received opinion, that, whoever aſcended it, would be unhappy and unſucceſsful in all his future undertakings. Theodore, in order to convince them of the weakneſs of ſuch a belief, in ſpite of all their remonſtrances, inſiſted on climbing the fatal mountain; on the top of which he found a beautiful plain, and a great quantity of game, and ſo tame, that he could take them in his hands. However fooliſh ſuch opinions are, this king's future life, did not, I believe, cure the Corſicans of their credulity.

To the honour of ſome private perſons, a charitable contribution was ſet on foot for him in 1753. And in 1757, at the expence of a gentleman, a marble was erected to his memory in the church yard of St Anne's Weſtminſter, with the following inſcription:

Near

Near this place is interred
Theodore king of Corſica,
Who died in this pariſh Dec. 11,
1756,
Immediately after leaving
The King's-bench priſon
By the benefit of the act of inſolvency:
In conſequence of which,
He regiſtered his kingdom of Corſica
For the uſe of his creditors.

The grave, great teacher, to a level brings,
Heroes and beggars, gally ſlaves, and kings;
But Theodore this moral learn'd e'er dead,
Fate pour'd it's leſſon on his living head,
Beſtow'd a kingdom, and deny'd him bread.

THOMAS (Mrs.) known to the world by the poetical name of Corinna, was the child of an ancient, and infirm parent, who gave her life when he was dying himſelf, and to whoſe unhappy conſtitution ſhe was ſole heireſs. From her very birth, which happened in 1675. ſhe was afflicted with fevers and defluxions, and being over-nurſed, her conſtitution was ſo delicate and tender, that had ſhe not been of a gay diſpoſition, and poſſeſſed of a vigorous mind, ſhe muſt have been more unhappy than ſhe actually was.

Memoirs of Mrs. Thomas's life, prefixed to a volume of letters between her and Mr. Gwynnet. Cibber's lives, v. 4. 146, & ſeq.

Her father dying when ſhe was ſcarce two years old, and her mother not knowing his real circumſtances, as he was ſuppoſed from the ſplendour of his manner of life to be very rich, ſome inconveniencies were incurred, in beſtowing upon him a pompous funeral, which in thoſe times was faſhionable. The mother of our poeteſs, in the bloom of eighteen, was condemned to the arms of this man, upwards of ſixty, upon the ſuppoſition of his being wealthy, but in which ſhe was ſoon miſerably deceived. She diſpoſed of two houſes her huſband kept, one in town, the other in the county of Eſſex, and retired into a private, but decent, country lodging. The houſe where ſhe boarded was an eminent clothworker's in the county of Surry, but the people of the houſe proved very diſagreeable. The lady had no converſation to divert her; the landlord was an illiterate man, and the reſt of the family brutiſh, and unmannerly. At laſt Mrs. Thomas attracted the notice of Dr. Glyſſon, who obſerving her at church very ſplendidly dreſſed, ſollicited her acquain-

tance. He was a valuable piece of antiquity, being then, 1683, 100 years of age. His perſon was tall, his bones very large, his hair like ſnow, a venerable aſpect, and a complection, which might ſhame the bloom of fifteen. He enjoyed a ſound judgment, and a memory ſo tenacious, and clear, that his company was very engaging. His viſits greatly alleviated the ſolitude of this lady. The laſt viſit he made to Mrs Thomas, he drew on, with much attention, a pair of rich Spaniſh leather gloves, emboſt on the backs and tops with gold embroidery, and fringed round with gold. The lady could not help expreſſing her curioſity, to know the hiſtory of thoſe gloves, which he ſeemed to touch with ſo much reſpect. He anſwered, "I do reſpect them, for the laſt "time I had the honour of approaching my miſtreſs, queen "Elizabeth, ſhe pulled them from her own royal hands, "ſaying, here Glyſſon, wear them for my ſake. I have "done ſo with veneration, and never drew them on, but "but when I had a mind to honour thoſe whom I viſit, "as I now do you; and ſince you love the memory of my "royal miſtreſs, take them, and preſerve them carefully "when I am gone." The doctor then went home, and died in a few days.

This gentleman's death left her again without a companion, and an uneaſineſs hung upon her, viſible to the people of the houſe; who gueſſing the cauſe to proceed from ſolitude, recommended to her acquaintance another phyſician, of a different caſt from the former. He was denominated by them a conjurer, and was ſaid to be capable of raiſing the devil. This circumſtance diverted Mrs. Thomas, who imagined that the man whom they called a conjurer, muſt have more ſenſe than they underſtood. The doctor was invited to viſit her, and appeared in a greaſy black grogram, which he called his ſcholar's coat; a long beard; and other marks of a philoſophical negligence. He brought all his little mathematical trinkets, and played over his tricks for the diverſion of the lady, whom, by a private whiſper, he let into the ſecrets as he performed them, that ſhe might ſee there was nothing of magic in the caſe. The two moſt remarkable articles of his performance were, firſt lighting a candle at a glaſs of cold water; performed by touching the brim before with phoſphorus, a chymical fire which is preſerved in water and burns there; and next reading the ſmalleſt print by a candle of ſix in the pound, at 100 yards diſtance in the open air, and darkeſt night. This was performed by

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a large concave glaſs, with a deep pointed focus, quick-ſilvered on the backſide, and ſet in tin, with a ſocket for a candle, ſconce faſhion, and hung up againſt a wall. While the flame of the candle was diametrically oppoſite to the centre, the rays equally diverging, gave ſo powerful a light as is ſcarce credible; but on the leaſt variation from the focus, the charm ceaſed.

The lady diſcerning in this man a genius which might be improved to better purpoſes than deceiving the country people, deſired him not to hide his talents, but to puſh himſelf in the world by the abilities of which he ſeemed poſſeſſed. "Madam, ſaid he, I am now a fiddle to aſſes, but I am "finiſhing a great work which will make thoſe aſſes fiddle "to me." She then aſked what that work might be? he replied, "His life was at ſtake if it took air, but he found "her a lady of ſuch uncommon candour, and good ſenſe, "that he ſhould make no difficulty in committing his life "and hope to her keeping." All women are naturally fond of being truſted with ſecrets; this was Mrs. Thomas's failing: the doctor found it out, and made her pay dear for her curioſity. "I have been, continued he, many years in "ſearch of the philoſopher's ſtone, and long maſter of "the ſmaragdine-table of Hermes Triſmegiſtus; the green "and red dragons of Raymond Lully have alſo been obedient "to me, and the illuſtrious ſages themſelves deign to viſit me; "yet it is but ſince I had the honour to be known to your "ladyſhip, that I have been ſo fortunate as to obtain the "grand ſecret of projection. I tranſmuted ſome lead I pul-"led off my window laſt night into this bit of gold." Pleaſed with the ſight of this, and having a natural propenſion to the ſtudy, the lady ſnatched it out of the philoſopher's hand, and aſked why he had not more? He replied, "it was all the "lead he could find." She then commanded her daughter to bring a parcel of lead which lay in the cloſet, and giving it to the chymiſt, deſired him to tranſmute it unto gold on the morrow. He undertook it, and the next day brought her an ingot which weighed two ounces, which, with the utmoſt ſolemnity, he avowed was the very individual lead ſhe gave him, tranſmuted to gold.

She began now to engage him in ſerious diſcourſe; and finding by his replies, that he wanted money to make more powder, ſhe enquired how much would make a ſtock that would maintain itſelf? he replied fifty pounds, after nine months, would produce a million. She then begged the

ingot of him, which he proteſted had been tranſmuted from lead, and fluſhed with the hopes of ſucceſs, hurried to town to know whether the ingot was true gold, which proved fine beyond the ſtandard. The lady now fully convinced of the truth of the empyric's declaration, took fifty pounds out of the hands of a banker, and intruſted him with it. The only difficulty which remained, was, how to carry on the work without ſuſpicion, it being ſtrictly prohibited at that time. He was therefore reſolved to take a little houſe in another county, at a few miles diſtance from London, where he was to build a public laboratory, as a profeſt chymiſt, and deal in ſuch medicines as were moſt vendible, by the ſale of which to the apothecaries, the expence of the houſe was to be defrayed during the operation. The widow was accounted the houſe-keeper, and the doctor and his man boarded with her; to which ſhe added this precaution, that the laboratory, with the two lodging rooms over it, in which the doctor and his man lay, was a different wing of the building from that where ſhe and her little daughter, and maid-ſervant reſided; and as ſhe knew ſome time muſt elapſe before any profit could be expected, ſhe managed with the utmoſt frugality. The doctor mean time acted the part of a tutor to miſs, in arithmetic, latin, and mathematics, to which ſhe diſcovered the ſtrongeſt propenſity.

All things being properly diſpoſed for the grand operation, the vitriol furnace was ſet to work, which requiring the moſt intenſe heat for ſeveral days, unhappily ſet fire to the houſe; the ſtairs were conſumed in an inſtant, and as it ſurpriſed them all in their firſt ſleep, it was a happy circumſtance that no life periſhed. This unlucky accident was 300l. loſs to Mrs. Thomas: yet ſtill the grand project was in a fair way of ſucceeding in the other wing of the building. But one misfortune is often followed by another, the next Sunday evening, while ſhe was reading to, and inſtructing her little family, a ſudden, and violent report, like a diſcharge of cannon, was heard; the houſe being timber, rocked like a cradle, and the family were all thrown from their chairs on the ground. They looked with the greateſt amazement on each other, not gueſſing the cauſe, when the operator, pretending to revive, fell to ſtamping, tearing his hair, and raving like a madman, crying out undone, undone, loſt and undone for ever. He ran directly to the athanor, when unlocking the door, he found the machine ſplit quite in two; the eggs broke, and the precious amalga-

amalgamum which they contained was ſcattered like ſand among the aſhes. Mrs. Thomas's eyes were now ſufficiently opened to diſcern the impoſture, and with a very ſerene countenance, told the empyric, that accidents will happen, but means might be fallen upon to repair this fatal diſapointment. The doctor obſerving her ſo ſerene, imagined ſhe would grant him more money to complete his ſcheme; but ſhe ſoon diſappointed his expectation, by ordering him to be gone, and made him a preſent of five guineas, leſt his deſperate circumſtances ſhould induce him to take ſome violent means of providing for himſelf.

Whether deluded by a real hope of finding out the philoſopher's ſtone, or from an innate principle of villany, cannot be determined, but he did not yet ceaſe his purſuit, and ſtill indulged the golden deluſion. He now found means to work upon the credulity of an old miſer, who, upon the ſtrength of his pretenſions, gave him his daughter in marriage, and embarked all his hoarded treaſure, which was very conſiderable, in the ſame chimerical adventure. In a word, the miſer's ſtock was alſo loſt, the empyric himſelf, and the daughter reduced to beggary. This unhappy affair broke the miſer's heart, who did not many weeks ſurvive the loſs of his caſh. The doctor alſo put a miſerable end to his life, by drinking poiſon, and left his wife, with two young children, in a ſtate of beggary. But to return to Mrs. Thomas. The poor lady ſuffered on this occaſion a great deal of inward anguiſh; ſhe was aſhamed of having reduced her fortune, and impoveriſhed her child by liſtening to the inſinuations of a madman. Time and patience at laſt overcame it; and when her health, which by this accident had been impaired, was reſtored to her, ſhe began to ſtir amongſt her huſband's great clients. She took a houſe in Bloomſbury, and by means of good œconomy, and an elegant appearance, was ſuppoſed to be better in the world than ſhe really was. Her huſband's clients received her like one riſen from the dead: they came to viſit her, and promiſed to ſerve her. At laſt the duke of Montague adviſed her to let lodgings, which way of life ſhe declined, as her talents were not ſuited for dealing with ordinary lodgers; but, added ſhe, "if I knew "any family who deſired ſuch a conveniency, I would "readily accommodate them." I take you at your word, replied the duke, "I will become your ſole tenant: nay, "dont ſmile, for I am in earneſt, I love a little freedom "more than I can enjoy at home, and I may come ſome-

"times and eat a bit of mutton, with four or five honeſt "fellows, whoſe company I delight in." The bargain was bound, and proved matter of fact, though on a deeper ſcheme than drinking a bottle; and his grace was to paſs in the houſe for Mr. Freeman of Hertfordſhire. In a few days he ordered a dinner for his beloved friends, Jack and Tom, Will and Ned, good honeſt country fellows, as his grace called them. They came at the time appointed; but how ſurpriſed was the widow, when ſhe ſaw the duke of Devonſhire, lords Buckingham and Dorſet, and a certain viſcount, with Sir William Dutton Colt, under theſe feigned names. After ſeveral times meeting at this lady's houſe, the noble perſons, who had a high opinion of her integrity, intruſted her with the grand ſecret, which was nothing leſs than the project for the revolution.

Though theſe meetings were held as private as poſſible, yet ſuſpicions aroſe, and Mrs. Thomas's houſe was narrowly watched; but the meſſengers, who were no enemies to the cauſe, betrayed their truſt, and ſuffered the noblemen to meet unmoleſted, or at leaſt without any dread of apprehenſion.

The revolution being effected, and the ſtate become more ſettled, that place of rendezvous was quitted: the noblemen took leave of the lady, with promiſes of obtaining a penſion, or ſome place in the houſhold for her, as her zeal in that cauſe highly merited; beſides ſhe had a very good claim to ſome appointment, having been ruined by the ſhutting up the exchequer. But alas! court promiſes proved an aerial foundation, and the noble peers never thought of her more. The duke of Montague indeed made offers of ſervice, and being captain of the band of penſioners, ſhe aſked him to admit Mr. Gwynnet, a gentleman who had made love to her daughter, into ſuch a poſt. This he promiſed, but upon theſe terms, that her daughter ſhould aſk him for it. The widow thanked him, and not ſuſpecting that any deſign was covered under this offer, concluded herſelf ſure of ſucceſs: but how amazed was ſhe to find her daughter, whom ſhe had bred in the moſt paſſive ſubjection, and who had never diſcovered the leaſt inſtance of diſobedience, abſolutely refuſe to aſk any ſuch favour of his grace. She could not be prevailed upon neither by flattery, nor threatening, and continuing ſtill obſtinate in her reſolution: her mother obliged her to explain herſelf, upon the point of her refuſal. She told her then, that the duke of Montague had already made

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an attack upon her; that his deſigns were diſhonourable; and that if ſhe ſubmitted to aſk his grace one favour, he would reckon himſelf ſecure of another in return, which he would endeavour to accompliſh by the baſeſt means.

This explanation was too ſatisfactory: who does not ſee the meanneſs of ſuch an ungenerous conduct? he had made uſe of the mother as a tool, for carrying on political deſigns; he found her diſtreſs, and as a recompence for her ſervices, and under the pretence of mending her fortune, attempted the virtue of her daughter, and would provide for her, on no other terms, but at the price of her child's innocence. In the mean time, the young Corinna, a poetical name given her by Mr. Dryden, continued to improve her mind by reading the politeſt authors. We have already ſeen that ſhe was addreſſed upon honourable terms, by Mr. Gwynnet, of the Middle Temple, ſon of a gentleman in Glouceſterſhire. Upon his firſt diſcovering his paſſion to Corinna, ſhe had honour enough to remonſtrate to him the inequality of their fortune, as her affairs were then in a very perplexed ſituation. This objection was ſoon ſurmounted by a lover, eſpecially as his father had given him poſſeſſion of the greateſt part of his eſtate, and leave to pleaſe himſelf.

Mr. Gwynnet no ſooner obtained this, than he came to London, and claimed Corinna's promiſe of marriage: but her mother being then in a very weak condition, ſhe could not abandon her in that diſtreſs, to die among ſtrangers. She therefore told Mr. Gwynnet, that as ſhe had not thought ſixteen years long in waiting for him, he could not think ſix months long in expectation of her. He replied, with a deep ſigh, "Six months at this time, my Corinna, is more "than ſixteen years have been; you put it off now, and "God will put it off for ever." It proved as he had foretold; he next day went into the country, made his will, ſickened, and died April the ſixteenth, 1711, leaving his Corinna the bequeſt of 600l. and adds ſhe, "Sorrow has "been my food ever ſince." Had ſhe providentially married him, ſhe had been ſecure from the inſults of poverty; but her duty to her parent was more prevalent than conſiderations of convenience.

After the death of her lover, ſhe was barbarouſly uſed: his brother ſtifled the will, which compelled her to have recourſe to law; he ſmothered the old gentleman's conveyance deed, by which he was enabled to make a bequeſt, and

and offered a large ſum of money to any perſon who would undertake to blacken Corinna's character; but wicked as the world is, he found none ſo compleatly abandoned, as to perjure themſelves for the ſake of his bribe. At laſt, to ſhew her reſpect to the memory of her deceaſed lover, ſhe conſented to an accommodation with his brother, to receive 200l. down, and 200l. at the year's end. The firſt payment was made, and diſtributed inſtantly amongſt her mother's creditors; but when the other became due, he bid her defiance, ſtood ſuit on his own bond, and held out four terms. He carried it from one court to another, till at laſt it was brought to the bar of the houſe of lords; and as that is a tribunal, where the chicanery of lawyers can have no weight, he thought proper to pay the money without a hearing: the gentlemen of the long robe had made her ſign an inſtrument, that they ſhould receive the money and pay themſelves: after they had laid their cruel hands upon it, of the 200l. the poor diſtreſſed lady received but thirteen pounds ſixteen ſhillings, which reduced her to the neceſſity of abſconding from his creditors, and ſtarving in an obſcure corner, till ſhe was betrayed by a falſe friend, and hurried to jail. Beſides all the other calamities of Corinna, ſhe had ever a bad ſtate of health, occaſioned by a ſurpriſing accident, ſwallowing the middle bone of the wing of a large fowl, being above three inches long. Her uncommon caſe was given into the college of phyſicians, and may be ſeen at large in the books above referred to.

Under all theſe calamities did poor Corinna labour; and it is difficult to produce a life crowded with greater evils. The ſmall fortune which her father left her, by the imprudence of her mother, was ſoon ſquandered: ſhe no ſooner began to taſte of life, than an attempt was made upon her innocence. When ſhe was about being happy in the arms of her amiable lover Mr. Gwynnet, he was ſnatched from her by an immature fate. Amongſt her other misfortunes, ſhe laboured under the diſpleaſure of Mr. Pope, whom ſhe had offended, and who took care to place her in his Dunciad. Mr. Pope once paid her a viſit, in company with Henry Cromwel, Eſq; whoſe letters, by ſome accident, fell into her hands, with ſome of Pope's anſwers. As ſoon as that gentleman died, Mr. Curl found means to wheedle them from her, and immediately committed them to the preſs. This ſo enraged Mr. Pope, that he never forgave her.

Not

Not many months after our poetess had been released from her gloomy habitation, she took a small lodging in Fleet-street, where she died on the third of February, 1730, in the fifty-sixth year of her age, and was two days after decently interred in the church of St Bride's.

Corinna considered as an authoress is of the second rate, she had not so much wit as Mrs. Behn, or Mrs. Manley, nor had so happy a power of intellectual painting; but her poetry is soft and delicate, her letters sprightly and entertaining. Her poems were published after her death, by Curl; and two volumes of letters which passed between her and Mr. Gwynnet.

THORESBY (RALPH) an eminent antiquarian, was born at Leeds in Yorkshire, 1658, and was the son of a reputable merchant there, descended from one of the most ancient families in that county. The father was possessed of a good share of learning, and had a particular turn to the knowledge of antiquities, which being inherited by his eldest son, he employed his leisure hours in visiting remarkable places, copying monumental inscriptions, studying their history, and particularly collecting accounts of protestant benefactions. His father, designing him for his own business, sent him in 1678 to Rotterdam, in order to learn the Dutch and French languages, and to be perfected in mercantile accomplishments. But he was obliged to return in the year following on account of his health; and on the same account to make several excursions for the benefit of exercise, which furnished him with an opportunity of improving his knowledge in local antiquities. On the death of his father, in the year following, he entered on his business; and though merchandize was his profession, yet learning and antiquities were his great delight, and they took so firm a possession of his heart, that contenting himself with a moderate patrimony, he made those researches the great employment of his life. There is a circumstance relating to him in the following unhappy times under James the Second, which we cannot pass over. He had been bred among the presbyterians, but never imbibing any of their rigid principles, he had always occasionally conformed to the established church; and now when popery began to threaten the nation, he more frequently attended its worship, with a view of promoting an union among the protestants for their mutual preservation. His presbyterian pastor was highly displeased with his compliance, Biog. Brit.

pliance, and treated him with very indiſcreet zeal. This prompted Mr. Thoreſby to examine more cloſely the arguments on both ſides, and to apply to his dioceſan and friend archbiſhop Sharp (who by the way had a good taſte for coins and medals, and collected a curious cabinet of them) who treated him very affectionately, and by letters and perſonal converſation ſettled him in full communion with the eſtabliſhed church.

Mr. Thoreſby was well reſpected by the clergy and gentry of his town and neighbourhood, and by all the eminent virtuoſo's and men of learning of his time. It would be almoſt endleſs to enumerate the aſſiſtances which he gave in one way or other to the works of the learned. When Dr. Gibſon publiſhed his new edition of Cambden's Britannia, he wrote notes and additional obſervations on the Weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, for the uſe of it, and tranſmitted above a hundred of his coins to Mr. Obadiah Walker, who undertook that province which related to the Roman, Britiſh and Saxon monies. Mr. Thomas Hearne often acknowledged in print the favour of his correſpondence. He communicated to Mr. Strype ſome original letters in his collection. He imparted to Dr. Edward Calamy memoirs of ſeveral northern divines for his abridgment of *Baxter's Life and Times*, as he did alſo of the worthy royaliſts to Mr. Walker, for his *Sufferings of the Clergy*, which was publiſhed as an antidote to Dr. Calamy's book; eſteeming good men of all parties worthy to have their names and characters tranſmitted to poſterity. His ſkill in heraldry and genealogy rendered him a very ſerviceable correſpondent to Mr. Arthur Collins in his *Peerage of England*.

By theſe kindneſſes, ſweetned with the eaſineſs of acceſs to his own cabinet, he always found the like eaſy admiſſion to thoſe of others, which gave him frequent opportunities of enlarging his collection far beyond what could have been expected from a private perſon, not wealthy. He commenced an early friendſhip with the celebrated naturaliſt Dr. Martin Liſter: to this friend he ſent an account of ſome Roman antiquities he had diſcovered in Yorkſhire, which being communicated by him and Dr. Gale, dean of York, to the royal ſociety, obtained him a fellowſhip of that learned body in 1697; and the great number of his papers, in their tranſactions, relating to Roman and Saxon monuments of antiquity in the North of England, with notes upon them,

and

and the inſcriptions of coins, &c. ſhew how deſerving he was of that honour.

He died October the 16th, 1725, in the ſixty eighth year of his age, and was interred among his anceſtors in the chancel of St. Peter's church at Leeds. His character for learning is beſt ſeen in the books he publiſhed, which ſhew him to have been a great maſter of the hiſtory and antiquities of his own country; to attain which, it became neceſſary for him to become ſkilled, as he was, in genealogy and heraldry. He appears from theſe books to have been alſo an induſtrious biographer. But that which ſets his reputation the higheſt as a ſcholar, was his uncommon knowledge of coins and medals. And he was poſſeſſed of more valuable accompliſhments than theſe, for he was truly a good man, temperate, humble, juſt, charitable and pious, and highly exemplary in every relation of life. He had long formed a deſign of doing honour to his native town and its environs, by writing the hiſtory thereof, and had accumulated a vaſt quantity of materials for the work, which was publiſhed in the year 1714, under the title of *Ducatus Leodienſis*; *or, The Typography of Leedes and the Parts adjacent.* To which is ſubjoined, *Muſæum Thoreſbeianum*; *or, a Catalogue of the Antiquities, &c. in the Repoſitory of Ralph Thoreſby, Gent. &c.* In the former piece he frequently refers to the hiſtorical part intended for giving a view of the ſtate of the northern parts of the kingdom, during the dark and more remote ages of the Britons and Romans; and of the alterations afterwards made by the Saxons, Danes and Normans; and he proceeded ſo far, as to bring his narration in a fair copy nearly to the end of the ſixth century, illuſtrating and confirming his hiſtory by his coins.

This curious unfiniſhed manuſcript is inſerted in the Biographia Britannica in order to excite ſome able hand to carry it on, and compleat the noble deſign of the author. His advancement in years hindering him from compleating this work, he contented himſelf with committing to the preſs, his *Vicaria Leodienſis:* or, *The Hiſtory of the Church of Leedes*, &c. which was publiſhed at London in 1724, 8vo.

The ſubject of this work being narrow and confined, he has enriched it with obſervations on the original of parochial churches, and the ancient manner of building them, as alſo on the old way of paſſing eſtates by delivery of pledges, ſubcription of golden croſſes, pendant ſeals, &c. and beſides the memoirs of many worthy divines ſucceſſively vicars of Leedes,

Leedes, he hath added the lives of the doctors, Matthew Hutton, Edwyn Sandys, Tobie Matthew, John Thoresby, archbishops of York, and of Henry earl of Huntingdon.

Birch's heads and characters.

THURLOE (JOHN Esq;) secretary of state to the two protectors, Oliver and Richard Cromwell, was son of the reverend Mr. Thomas Thurloe, rector of Abbots-Roding in the county of Essex, where he was born in the year 1616, and baptized on June 12. He was educated to the study of the law, and afterwards recommended to the patronage of Oliver St. John, Esq; a person of great eminence in that profession, and successively solicitor-general to king Charles I. and lord chief justice of the common pleas; by whose interest Mr. Thurloe, in the latter end of January 1644-5 was appointed one of the secretaries to the parliament commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge. In 1647 he was admitted of Lincoln's-Inn; and in March 1647-8 made receiver, or clerk, of the cursitor fines, worth at least 350l. a year, under the earl of Kent, lord Grey of Werke, Sir Thomas Widdrington, and Bulstrode Whitelock, Esq; commissioners of the great seal. Though his attachments were intirely on the side of the parliament, yet with regard to the death of king Charles I. he declares himself, that he was altogether a stranger to that fact, and to all the counsels about it, having not had the least communication with any person whatsoever therein. However, after that extraordinary event, and the establishment of the new common-wealth, he was diverted from the prosecution of his employments in the law, and engaged in public business. In March 1650-1, he attended the lord chief justice St. John and Walter Strickland, Esq; ambassadors to the states of the united provinces, as their secretary, with whom he returned to England in 1651; and about the beginning of April the year following, he was preferred to the office of secretary to the council of state; and upon Oliver Cromwell's assuming the protectorship in December 1653, became secretary of state. February 10, 1653-4, he was chosen one of the masters of the upper bench of the society of Lincoln's-Inn; and on August 21, 1655, had the care and charge of the postage, both foreign and inland, committed to him by the protector. In September 1656, he was chosen member of parliament for the Isle of Ely; and in April the year following, received the thanks of the parliament for his care and vigilance in detecting the plot of general Harrison, and others of the fifth monarchy-men, and for his many other

Whitelocke's Memorials, p. 127.

State papers, v. 7. p. 914.

ther great ſervices to the public. July 13, of the ſame year, he was ſworn one of the privy-council to the protector, according to the "humble petition and advice;" and November the 2d following, was elected one of the governors of the Charter-houſe, in the room of Dr. Laurence Wright, deceaſed. Feb. 4. 1657-8, he was made chancellor of the univerſity of Glaſgow; and in June following, concurred with Whitelocke in adviſing the protector to leave the perſons, who had been detected in a plot to be proceeded againſt in the ordinary courſe of trials at the common law, and not by an high court of juſtice; it being always his opinion, that the forms and rules of the old conſtitution ſhould, on every occaſion, be inviolably adhered to, eſpecially in the adminiſtration of juſtice. Upon the death of the protector, Oliver, he was continued in the poſt of ſecretary and privy counſellor to his ſucceſſor Richard Cromwell, though he was very obnoxious to the principal perſons of the army, to whoſe intereſts, whenever they interfered with thoſe of the civil government, he was a declared enemy. And their reſentments againſt him on that account were carried to ſo great an height, that they accuſed him as an evil counſellor, and one who was juſtly formidable by the aſcendant which he had gained over the new protector.

For this reaſon, about the beginning of November 1558, he deſired leave to retire from public buſineſs, in hopes, that this might be a means to quiet things, and faciliate the protector's affairs with the army. But he was prevailed upon ſtill to continue in his employment; and on December 31, the ſame year, was choſen member of parliament for the univerſity of Cambridge by 123 ſuffrages, a greater number than was ever known upon the like occaſion. He was returned likewiſe for the town and borough of Wiſbech, and for the borough of Huntingdon; but made his election for Cambridge. In April 1659, he uſed his utmoſt efforts to diſſuade the protector from diſſolving the parliament; a ſtep which proved fatal to his authority, though, upon his quitting it, Mr. Thurloe ſtill continued in his office of ſecretary till January 14, 1659-60, when it was conferred on Thomas Scott, Eſq; but on February 27 following, upon a report of the council of ſtate, the parliament reſolved, That Mr. Thurloe ſhould be again made one of the ſecretaries of ſtate, and John Thompſon, Eſq; the other. In April 1660, he made an offer of this ſervice for the reſtoration of king Charles II. as appears from a letter of the lord chancellor Hyde

State papers, p. 490.

State papers, p. 897. Hyde to Sir John Granville, wherein his lordship observes, that Mr Thurloe's offers were very frank, and accompanied with many great professions of resolving to serve his majesty not only in his own endeavours, but likewise by the services of his friends; but that these offers were mixed with somewhat of curiosity in Mr. Thurloe, who was very inquisitive to know, whether his majesty had any confidence in general Monck, or had approached him in the right way; which he desired to know, only to finish what was left undone, or be able the better to advise his majesty what he was to do therein. The king returned such answers as were proper, and desired to see some effects of his good affection, and that then he would find his services more acceptable.

However, May 15 following, he was committed by the house of commons to the custody of their serjeants at arms upon a charge of high treason; though it was not long before he was released, and retired to Great Milton in Oxfordshire, where he generally resided, except in term-time, when he came up to his chambers at Lincoln's-Inn. He was of great use occasionally to the lord chancellor Clarendon, by the instructions which he gave him with respect to the state of foreign affairs; of which there is a very remarkable instance among his state papers; in the recapitulation, which he drew up of all the negotiations between England, France, and Spain, from the time of Oliver Cromwell's taking upon him the protectorship till the restoration. He was likewise often solicited by king Charles II. to engage in the administration of public business; but thought proper to decline those offers. He died suddenly at his chambers at Lincoln's-Inn, February 21, 1667-8, at the age of fifty one, and was interred under the chapel there with an inscription over his grave. He was twice married, first to a lady of the family of Peyton, by whom he had two sons, who died before him; and secondly to Anne, third daughter of Sir John Lytcott of East Moulsey in Surry, by whom he had four sons and two daughters.

Appendix, vol. 1.

He was a man of a very amiable character in private life; and, in the height of his power, exercised all possible moderation towards persons of every party. His manner of writing is remarkable above most of his contemporaries for its conciseness, perspicuity, and strength. But the most authentic testimony of his abilities in that vast collection of his state-papers, in 7 vols. in folio, now in the hands of the public; which

which place the history of Europe in general, as well as that of Great Britain and its dominions, during that remarkable period, in the clearest light; and shew at the same time his astonishing industry and application in the management of so great a variety of important affairs, which passed intirely through his hands, with a secrecy and success, not to be paralleled under any other government.

TRALLIAN (ALEXANDER) one of the Greek writers on Physick, was a native of Tralles, a city in Lydia, and flourished about the middle of the sixth century, or about the year 550. His father's name was Stephanus, a practitioner in physick, who took care to instruct his son in the principles of his profession: who made such a considerable progress in his studies, and was so noted for his application to letters, that he was scarcely arrived to years of manhood, before he had the title of *Sophister*, conferred upon him. As he grew up in years a desire of improving himself farther in his profession increased likewise. Not contented therefore with what instructions he could procure in his own native climate, but ambitious to pry into the state of physic as it stood in other countries, he travelled through Greece, Gaul, Spain and several other places. Dr. Freind in his history of physic, vol. 1. p. 89. stiles him one of the most valuable authors since the time of Hippocrates. His works are divided into twelve books, in which he treats of distempers as they occur from head to foot; beginning with the falling off of the hair, &c. headach, phrensy, lethargy, epilepsy, palsy, melancholy, then going on to the diseases of the eyes, ears, nose, teeth, throat, breast, stomach, liver, intestines, kidneys, and so on to the gout, and the different kinds of fevers, with which he concludes. This is his general method of ranging diseases, and which several systematical writers in physic since his time, as Sennertus Riverius, &c. have thought fit to follow, as of all others the most agreeable to the nature of such an undertaking. Nor is the order again which he observes in speaking to each particular distemper by itself less suitable to the design of a practical writer. Thus, he generally ushers in a disease with such a description as is sufficient to raise a just idea of it.

In the next place he usually inquires into its cause, laying it down for a rule; that it is impossible for any one, who is ignorant either of the nature or cause of a disease, ever to effect the cure of it. After this he commonly proceeds to the diagnosticks, or signs which teach how to distinguish any par-

ticular diſtemper from all others; then to the cure which he generally begins with adjuſting the regimen, telling us what particular exerciſe or diet ſhould be made choice of or avoided; and at laſt, to the uſe of medicines, always preſcribing firſt ſuch as are ſimple, and then thoſe that are more compound. He was the firſt that opened the jugular veins: and the firſt that ever uſed cantharides by way of bliſter for the gout. Tho' upon the whole he appears to have been a rational and regular phyſician, yet we find ſome things in him, which ſavour of the empiric and the man of ſuperſtition. What for inſtance can be more ſuperſtitious, than his adviſing a piece of an old ſail-cloth, taken from a ſhipwrecked veſſel, to be tyed to the right arm for ſeven weeks together, for the epilepſy? then the heart of a lark tyed to the left thigh for a cholic? than carrying a piece of load-ſtone, or a line of Homer engraved on a plate of gold, when the moon is in Libra, for the gout? His works have been printed at Baſil, at Paris, and at London.

Mr. TULL (JETHRO) the firſt Engliſhman, perhaps the firſt writer, ancient or modern, who has attempted with with any tolerable degree of ſucceſs to reduce agriculture to certain and uniform principles, was a gentleman of an ancient family in Oxfordſhire, had a competent paternal eſtate, and a liberal univerſity education, which he improved by applying himſelf to the ſtudy of the law, not as a profeſſion, but to inveſtigate the true principles of the conſtitution of his country, in which he hoped, one day or other, to make no inconſiderable figure. After being admitted a barriſter in the temple, he made what is called the grand tour, viſited the ſeveral courts of Europe, and in every country through which he paſſed, was a diligent obſerver of the ſoil, culture, and vegetable productions natural to each; and of the different methods of plowing, ſowing, planting and reaping; and the various inſtruments made uſe of in various countries for that purpoſe.

Upon his return home he ſettled upon his eſtate in Oxfordſhire, married a lady of a genteel family, and being naturally inclined to an active life, occupied a farm of his own, and applied himſelf to the management of it in the way that he thought moſt rational. *

In obſerving the vineyard culture in the moſt fruitful parts of France, he diſcovered, or thought he diſcovered one gene-

* Here it was that he wrote his book on horſe-hoeing huſbandry, and where many of his latter experiments were tried.

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ral method of cultivating all land to advantage in all countries; he obſerved, that where the vines flouriſhed the beſt, the vineyards were moſt regular planted, and the ſoil moſt carefully dreſt; that by frequently plowing, hoeing, and ſtirring, the ground was kept fine and light, the weeds deſtroyed, and the ſoil enriched: That where this care was taken, the cluſters were large and full, and the juice rich and high-flavoured; but where the vines were ſuffered to grow promiſcuouſly, and all culture neglected, ſave pruning, the cluſters were comparatively lean and meagre, the juice poor and flat, and the annual ſhoots far leſs luxuriant than in the vineyards properly managed. From theſe obſervations he concluded that a regular method of planting or ſowing every kind of vegetable was the way to propagate it to moſt advantage, and he began with experiments upon corn and graſs to confirm or diſprove his new hypotheſis.

The ſucceſs of the experiments he made in his garden encouraged him to extend them into his field, and he now firſt began to contrive inſtruments to facilitate the labour, and to render the whole buſineſs of huſbandry as expeditious in his new way, as it was, after long practice, in the old.

Novelty always excites curioſity; many gentlemen came from different parts on the fame of this new method of farming; ſome of whom were perſuaded by the weight of Mr. Tull's arguments to go hand in hand with him in the courſe of his experiments; while others, who thought themſelves more wiſe, and more diſcerning, took every occaſion of ridiculing the practice, and of repreſenting it as a fanciful project, that after a great expence would end in nothing but the ruin of the projector. In general, the whole body of farmers and huſbandmen pronounced the man a conjuror who by ſowing a third part of his land, could make it produce a quantity equal to that of ſowing the whole.

While the project engroſſed the converſation of the neighbourhood for many miles round, Mr. Tull employed himſelf aſſiduouſly in training of ſervants, and in accommodating the inſtruments proper for his new huſbandry to their limited capacities: And this work he found much harder to accompliſh then he at firſt expected, it was leſs eaſy to drive the ploughman out of his way, then to teach the beaſts of the field to perform the work. The late lord Ducie Moreton, who followed Mr. Tull, or rather accompanied him in this laborious and vexatious buſineſs, has very frequently, to correct the aukwardneſs of his plowmen, or overcome their obſtinacy,

ſtinacy, ſtript himſelf of his dignity, and put his hand to the plow himſelf; and yet with all this condeſcenſion in his lordſhip, and with all the vigilance, activity, and ingenuity of Mr. Tull, who was a moſt excellent mechanick, they were both forced at laſt, after a world of money expended to very little effect, to relinquiſh the project, and to content themſelves with farming their lands in the ordinary way, except ſome ſmall portions of it, which they reſerved for further experiments.

Some time after this, Mr. Tull by intenſe application, vexatious toil, and too frequently expoſing himſelf to the viciſſitudes of heat and cold in the open fields, contracted a diſorder in his breaſt, which not being found curable in England, obliged him a ſecond time to travel, and to ſeek a cure in the milder climates of France and Italy. Here he again attended more minutely to the culture of thoſe countries, and, having little elſe to do, he employed himſelf during three years reſidence abroad, to reduce his obſervations to writing, with a view of once more endeavouring to introduce them into practice, if ever he ſhould be ſo happy as to recover his health, and be able to undergo the fatigues of a ſecond attempt. From the climate of Montpelier, and the waters of that ſalutary ſpring, he found in a few months that relief which all the power of phyſic could not afford him at home; and he returned to appearance perfectly repaired in his conſtitution; but greatly embarraſſed in his fortune.

Part of his paternal eſtate in Oxfordſhire he had ſold, and before his departure had ſettled his family on his farm at Proſperous, on the borders of Berkſhire, where he returned with a firm reſolution to perfect his former undertaking, having as he thought deviſed means during his abſence to obviate all difficulties, and to force his new huſbandry into practice by the ſucceſs of it, in ſpite of all the oppoſition that ſhould be raiſed by the lower claſs of huſbandmen againſt it.

He reviſed and rectified all his old inſtruments, and contrived new ones proper for the different ſoils of his new farm; and he now went on pretty ſucceſsfully, though not rapidly, nor much leſs expenſively in the proſecution of his new ſyſtem. He demonſtrated to all the world the good effects of his horſe-hoeing culture; and by raiſing crops of wheat without dunging for thirteen years together in the ſame field, equal in quantity, and ſuperior in quality to thoſe of his neighbours in the ordinary courſe, he demonſtrated the truth

truth of his own doctrine, that labour and arrangement would supply the place of dung and fallow, and would produce more corn at an equal or less expence. But though Mr. Tull was successful in demonstrating that this might be done, he was not so happy in doing it himself. His expences were enhanced various ways; but chiefly by the stupidity of workmen in constructing his instruments. And in the awkwardness and wickedness of his servants, who because they did not, or would not comprehend the use of them, seldom failed to break some essential part or other, in order to render them useless. These disadvantages were discernible only to Mr. Tull himself; the advantages attending the new husbandry were now visible to all the world; and it was now that Mr. Tull was prevailed upon by the sollicitations of the neighbouring gentlemen who were witnesses of its utility, to publish his theory, illustrated by a genuine account of the result of it in practice, which he engaged to do, and faithfully performed at no trivial expence.

Not led by vanity, nor encouraged by the hope of gain, to commence author, he at first thought only of methodizing his thoughts, and classing his observations into some order for the use of his friends; but when he was once engaged, the subject ripened in his hands, and, like the vegetables under his culture, grew more full and perfect by a nice and orderly arrangement.

A genius, and a man zealous for his own reputation and the public service, cannot handle a favourite subject superficially. He entered into the vegetable properties of plants, their production and nutrition, with the precision of a philosopher; and he laid down the methods by which they were to be propagated with the knowledge of an old experienced husbandman. The instruments, which, after various trials, he had found to answer the best, he caused to be carefully constructed, and he had them drawn and accurately described by good artists, under his own inspection; they were not filched, like later instruments from one invention under pretence of supplying the defects of another, with a view to acquire the reputation of a mechanic, but were all the genuine production of his own invention, tried and altered again and again till they actually performed with accuracy and facility the work they were intended to complete. Such are the instruments which Mr. Tull has exhibited, and which have been altered and disjointed, rendered imperfect, and utterly useless by pretended improvers both at home and abroad, who perhaps

haps never ſaw the originals, and who had not genius to comprehend the drawings, much leſs to improve and render them more uſeful.

TURENNE (Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, Vicomte de) ſecond ſon of Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, duke de Bouillon, and Elizabeth of Naſſau, prince of Orange, born at Sedan, Sept. 11, 1611. After having received an education worthy of his birth, he was ſent into Holland to learn the art of war under prince Maurice of Naſſau, his maternal uncle, who juſtly paſſed for one of the greateſt generals of his time. He, at firſt, made him ſerve as a common ſoldier. Being arrived to the degree of a captain, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the ſieges of Groll and Bolduc. In 1630, ſome family affairs calling him to France, where his reputation had been already ſpread, they gave him a regiment of infantry. He was made marſhal de camp at twenty-three years of age, although this was then next in rank to marſhal of France, and was of great ſervice to the French in their retreat from Mentz in 1636. He gave his horſe to a ſoldier, whom hunger and fatigue had made fall at the bottom of a tree, and from that time the ſoldiers began to look upon him as their father. The year following he took Saverne, where he had like to have loſt an arm, and hindered Galeas the emperor's general, from taking quarters in Franche-Compte. During the campaign of 1637, he took Landrecy and the caſtle of Soire, which was obliged, after an attack of four hours, to ſurrender at diſcretion. The ſoldiers brought to him a woman of very great beauty, as the moſt precious part of the ſpoil, and which they thought would be the moſt acceptable preſent to him, he ſeemed not to penetrate into their deſign, and after having praiſed them as if they only intended to ſave her from the brutality of their comrades, he reſtored her to her huſband. In 1638 he took Breſac. In 1643, at the age of thirty-two he was made a marſhal of France, and took upon him the command of the army in Germany, which he found in a very bad ſtate. After remounting the cavalry, and cloathing the infantry at his own expence, he paſſed the Rhine with 7000 men, and defeated the brother of general Merci. In 1648 he gained the battle of Zumerſhauſen againſt the duke of Bavaria, who had broke the peace, and he drove him entirely out of his territories. This ſame year the civil war being kindled in France, the duke de Bouillon, his brother, angry that cardinal Mazarine ſhould retard,

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from day to day, the exchange of Sedan, engaged him to take part with the parliament, but his troops leaving him, he retired into Holland, and did not return to court till after the treaty made between the king and parliament; by an article of which it was promiſed, to ſatisfy the houſe of Bouillon, and to have regard to the merit of the viſcount Turenne, in diſpoſing of the command of the armies. He arrived at the time that Mazarine and the prince of Conti began to be at variance.

The refuſal they made him of the command of the army in Germany, which was deſirous of having him for their general, and his natural inclination to ſuccour thoſe he thought perſecuted or unfortunate, made him take part with the princes, whom he was on the point of getting out of the caſtle of the Vincennes. But unfortunate circumſtances having obliged him to retreat, and marſhal du Pleſſis Pralin having followed him with ſuperior forces, he was defeated near Rhetel, after having done in this fight every thing in his power. He made his peace 1651, and returned to Paris. The exchange of Sedan having paſſed in parliament in 1652, he attached himſelf to the court. He would not ſuffer his troops to paſs the Loire over the bridge of Gergeau, and marſhal d'Hoquincourt, with whom he commanded, having ſuffered his quarters to be taken from him at Gien, although he had adviſed him of the danger of their being ſo far aſunder, he ſaved the king by a deſperate piece of military ſkill, and in his relation of this fight, he made mention of the advice he had given to marſhal Hoquincourt; and being informed that the marſhal laid all the fault upon him, he ſhewed no reſentment, ſaying, that a man under ſo much affliction as this marſhal was ought at leaſt to have the liberty of complaining. He undertook afterwards the ſiege of Etampes, where the duke of York, afterward king of Great Britain, went to learn under him the art of war: but the arrival of the duke of Lorrain in the neighbourhood of Paris, and declaring for the princeſs, made him raiſe the ſiege. The marſhal, on his return to court, was made governor of Limoſin, miniſter of ſtate, and he married, toward the end of the winter of 1653, mademoiſelle de la Force, only daughter of the marſhal of that name, in whom the endowments of her mind ſurpaſſed the advantages of fortune.

The raiſing of the ſiege of Arras in 1654 is one of the moſt ſhining actions of viſcount Turenne, having forced thoſe lines which were thought a ne plus ultra, and were

defended by the prince of Condé. In 1658 he gained great honour by the famous battle of Dowes, and the taking of Dunkirk, Oudenarde, Ypres, and almost all Flanders, which obliged the Spaniards to make, in 1660, the peace of the Pyrannees. He generously opposed the ambition of Mazarine, who wanted the marshal to send him a letter, acknowledging in it, that he had, at least, finished the plan of operations of this campaign, in order that the cardinal might make the world believe so; however, this did not hinder his being created marshal of the camps and armies of the king as a recompence for his services. They even gave him a glimpse of a higher dignity (that of constable) if he would quit the reformed religion. But as the offer of the first dignity of the crown did not prevail on him to quit this religion, while he thought it the best, so no consideration could retain him in it, when he thought the contrary. Upon the breaking out of the war again with Spain, in 1667, the king put him at the head of his armies in Flanders, and was desirous to learn under him. Turenne abjured the protestant religion, and then intended to retire from public business, if the king did not hinder it.

The war against Holland called him again to the head of the armies in 1672. They took forty cities in a few weeks, and the king having nominated him generalissimo of his troops when the inundation of the country had obliged him to retire, he passed the Rhine at Wesel, and went to meet the elector of Brandenburg, who was coming to the assistance of the Dutch with 35,000 men. He pursued him to his very capital, contrary to the orders of the court, and obliged him to sue for peace. During a march, his soldiers having found him near a bush, where he had laid himself down to take some rest, they immediately formed a cottage over him, of some boughs, and then covered him with their cloaks, to keep him from the snow, which began to fall. The troops suffered inconceivable hardships; but with this general they would have gone to the end of the world. He gained in 1674 the battles of Sintsheim and Ladenbourg, against the Germans. The following year the council of Vienna thought that they could not do better than to send Montecuculi to oppose him, the only one that was thought to be a match for him. They had each of them reduced war to an art. They passed four months in watching each other, and in marches and counter-marches; at length Turenne thought he had brought his rival where he wanted near Saltsbach, when going to chuse

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a place to erect a battery, he was killed by a cannon shot. The same ball having carried away the arm of Saint-Hilaire, lieutenant general of the artillery, his son could not forbear weeping: you should not weep for me, says his father to him, but for the loss of this great man. He was truly lamented by the soldiers and the people. Louis XIV. had him interred at St. Denis, where the constable du Guesclin was. It was on July 2, 1675, that he was killed, at the age of sixty-four. He was remarkable for the integrity of his manners, the purity of his intentions, his humility, free from all affectation, his humanity towards his officers and soldiers, the goodness of his heart, his moderation and equity, his love of virtue itself, without seeking the applause of mankind, his generous and christian charity.

V.

VANE, (Sir Henry, knt.) was descended from an ancient family in the county of Kent, and was eldest son of Sir Henry Vane, secretary of state to king Charles I. by Frances daughter of Mr. Darcy of Essex. He was born about the year 1612, and educated first in Westminster school, and thence removed to Magdalen Hall in the university of Oxford. He then spent some time in France, and more in Geneva. After his return home, he contracted an unconquerable aversion against the government and liturgy of the church of England; which displeasing his father, he transported himself to New England about August 1635; and was no sooner landed there, but his eminent parts made him taken notice of, and probably his quality, being the eldest son of a privy-counsellor, might give him some advantage; so that when the next season came for the election of magistrates, he was chosen governor. But in this post he had not the good fortune of pleasing the people long, his unquiet and working fancy raising and infusing a thousand scruples of conscience, which they had not brought over with them, nor heard of before. He returned therefore to England about 1637; and appearing to be reformed from the extravagances of his opinions, married a lady of a good family; and by his father's interest with the earl of Northumberland, lord high admiral of England, was joined with Sir William Russel in the office of treasurer of the navy, a place of great trust and profit.

Birch's heads and characters.

Wood's Ath.

Clarendon, p. 62.

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For ſome time he ſeemed well ſatisfied with the government; but upon his father's receiving a remarkable diſobligation from the lord Strafford, by the latter's being created, in 1639, baron Raby, the houſe and land of Vane, (which title he had promiſed himſelf, tho' it was unfortunately obtained by the earl, merely out of contempt to that gentleman) both father and ſon formed a reſolution of revenge. For this purpoſe the latter, who had received the honour of knighthood at Whitehall on the 23d of June 1640, betook himſelf to the friendſhip of Mr. Pym and other declared enemies of the court, and contributed all that intelligence, which deſigned the ruin of the earl, and which fixed himſelf in the entire confidence of thoſe who promoted the ſame; ſo that nothing was concealed from him; though it is believed, that he communicated his thoughts to very few.

Clarendon, p. 62.

Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, he adhered to the intereſt of the parliament with the utmoſt zeal and vigour; being in 1643, one of the commiſſioners ſent by them to invite the Scots to their aſſiſtance, under which character he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as the "great contriver and promoter of the ſolemn league and covenant;" though, even at that time, he was known to have an equal averſion to it, and to preſbytery, as he ſhewed afterwards upon all occaſions, being a zealous independent. In the latter end of the year following, he was the grand inſtrument of carrying the famous ſelf-denying ordinance which gave life and ſpirit to the independent cauſe; and in his ſpeech upon introducing the debate on that ſubject, obſerved, that though he had been poſſeſſed of the treaſurerſhip of the navy before the beginning of the troubles, without owing it to the favour of the parliament, yet he was ready to reſign it to them; and deſired, that the profits of it might be applied towards the ſupport of the war. He was likewiſe one of the commiſſioners at the treaty of Uxbridge in January 1644-5, and in that of the Iſle of Wight in 1648; in which laſt, as he was now determined to procure, if poſſible, a change in the government, he uſed all his efforts to retard any concluſion with his majeſty, till the army could be brought up to London; and for that purpoſe amuſed the king's party by the offer of a toleration for the common-prayer and the epiſcopal clergy.

Burnet, vol. 1. p. 44.

However, he did not approve of the force put upon the parliament by the army, nor of the execution of his majeſty; withdrawing for ſome time from the ſcene, while theſe things were acted. But upon the eſtabliſhment of the common-

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wealth in February 1648-9, he was appointed one of the council of ſtate, in which poſt he was continued, till the diſ- White. Locke's memoirs.
ſolution of the parliament by Cromwell in 1653; to whoſe authority he always refuſed to ſubmit, and by whom, being ſuſpected of ill intentions againſt him, he was impriſoned in Carisbrook-caſtle. After the protector's death, and the de- Wood's Athen.
poſing of his ſon Richard, Sir Henry Vane was, in May 1659, again made one of the council of ſtate, and on the 26th of October following, one of the new council for the management of public affairs; but January the 9th, 1659-60, he was diſcharged form his ſeat in the parliament, and confined to his houſe at Raby, in the county of Durham.

Upon the reſtoration it was imagined, that, as the declaration from Breda was full for an indemnity to all, except the regicides, he was comprehended in it; and his innocence of the king's death was repreſented in ſuch a manner by his friends, that an addreſs was agreed upon by both houſes of parliament in his behalf, to which a favourable anſwer, tho' in general terms, was returned by his majeſty; and this being equivalent to an act of parliament, though it wanted the neceſſary forms, he was thought to be ſufficiently ſecured. But the ſhare he had in the attainder of the earl of Strafford, and in the whole turn of affairs to the change of government, and above all, the great opinion which Burnet, p. 163, &c.
was had of his parts and capacity to embroil matters again, made the court think it neceſſary to put him out of the way. He was brought therefore to his trial on the 4th of June 1662, for imagining and compaſſing the death of king Charles I. and for taking upon him, and uſurping the government; in anſwer to which he urged, that neither the king's death, nor the State trials.
members themſelves, could diſſolve the long parliament, whereof he being one, no inferior could call him in queſtion. But being found guilty, he was on the 14th of that month beheaded on Tower-hill, where a new and very indecent practice was begun. It had been obſerved, that the dying ſpeeches of the regicides had left impreſſions on the hearers, that were not at all to the advantage of the government; and ſtrains of a peculiar nature being expected from him, to prevent that, drummers were placed under the ſcaffold, who, as ſoon as he began to ſpeak to the public, upon a ſign given, ſtruck up their drums. This put him in no diſorder; he only deſired they might be ſtopped, for he underſtood what was meant by it. Then he went through his devotions; and as he was taking leave of thoſe about him, happening to

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say somewhat with relation to the times, the drums struck up a second time. Upon this he gave over, and died with so much composedness, that it was generally thought, the government had lost more than it had gained by his death. Lord Clarendon stiles him a man of a very profound dissimulation, of a quick conception, and very ready, sharp, and weighty expression; of a pleasant wit, a great understanding, which pierced into, and discerned the purposes of other men with wonderful sagacity, whilst he had himself, 'vultum clausum,' that no man could make a guess of what he intended; of a temper not to be moved, though compliant, when it was seasonable to contradict, without losing ground by the condescension. Bishop Burnet represents him as naturally a very fearful man, whose head was as darkened in his notions of religion, as his mind was clouded with fear; for though he set up a form of religion in a way of his own, yet it consisted rather in a withdrawing from all other forms, than in any new particular opinion or form; from which he and his party were called seekers, and seemed to wait for some new and clearer manifestations. In these meetings he preached and prayed often himself, but with a peculiar darkness, which run likewise thro' his writings to a degree, that rendered them wholly unintelligible. He inclined to Origen's notion of an universal salvation to all, both the devils and the damned; and to the doctrine of pre-existence. He left a son, Christopher, who was created by king William III. a baron, by the title of lord Bernard's-castle in the bishoprick of Durham.

Burnet ubi supra.

p. 62.

Vol. 1. p. 264.

His writings, which were of a very peculiar cast, were,

1. *A healing Question propounded and resolved, upon occasion of the late public and seasonable call to humiliation, in order to love and union amongst the honest party, London,* 4to. 1656. It was written upon occasion of a general fast, and contained, says Ludlow, the state of the republican's controversy with the king, the present deviation from that cause for which they engaged, and the means to unite all parties in the accomplishment of it.

2. *The retired Man's Meditations: or, the mystery and power of godliness shining forth in the living world, &c. Lond.* 4to. 1655. An Enthusiastic Treatise on our Saviour's coming down to erect a fifth monarchy upon earth, which would last a thousand years.

3. *Of the Love of God and Union with God,* 1657. *Lond.* Of this book lord Clarendon says, when I had read it, and

and found nothing of his usual clearness and ratiocination in his discourse, in which he used much to excel the best of the company he kept; and that in a croud of very easy words, the sense was too hard to find out, I was of opinion that the subject matter of it was of so delicate a nature, that it required another kind of preparation of mind, and it may be another kind of diet, than men are ordinarily supplied with.

4. *An Epistle General to the mystical body of Christ on earth, the Church Universal in Babylon, who are pilgrims and strangers on the earth, desiring and seeking after the heavenly country.*

5. *The Face of the Times: wherein is briefly discovered by several prophetical scriptures, from the beginning of Genesis to the end of the revelation, the rise, progress and issue of the enmity and contest, between the seed of the woman and the seed of the serpent, to the final breaking of the serpents head, in the total and irrecoverable ruin of the monarchies of this world, &c. Lond.* 1662, 4to.

6. *The People's Cause Stated. The Valley of Jehosaphat considered and opened by comparing* 2 *Chron.* xx. *with Joel* iii. *Meditations concerning Man's Life—Government—Friendship—Enemies—Death.* Penned during his imprisonment, and printed at the end of his trial, Lond. 1662, 4to.

VERTUE (GEORGE) was born in London in the year 1684; where he was put apprentice to an engraver of arms, but his genius and ambition prompting him to appear in an higher sphere, he set himself with great application to learn the art of drawing, in which he became a good proficient; he applied this afterwards to engraving, but was greatly restrained by the native modesty of his temper from making any considerable figure. Sir Godfrey Kneller was his first patron, and he was afterwards encouraged by lord Summers. His works are numerous, they are very much laboured, and generally very faithfully copied, but they have neither care nor elegance to recommend them. Vertue was an antiquarian, and his works are the works of an antiquarian, in which light both he and they have great merit; for he hath redeemed from obscurity many valuable remains of antiquity. He was first put upon these studies by the earl of Oxford, who shewed him great favour. He was a very amiable man in private life, and much esteemed by his friends for his simplicity and candour.

VORSTIUS

VORSTIUS (CONRADE) a learned divine, was born at Cologn in the year 1569, took his doctor's degree at Heidelberg, and after many other preferments, ſucceed Arminius in the divinity profeſſorſhip at Leyden in 1611. This preferment greatly alarmed the calviniſts, who rouſed the religious zeal of our king James I. and prevailed with him to deſire the republic of Holland to drive out ſuch an heretic. He ſeemed to be more warmly intereſted in driving this profeſſor out of his chair, than in fixing his ſon in law on the throne of Bohemia; and cauſed Vorſtius's book de Deo, to be burnt at London and the two univerſities. He drew up a catalogue of the ſeveral hereſies he had found in that work, and commanded his reſident at the Hague to notify to the ſtates, that he greatly deteſted thoſe hereſies, and thoſe who ſhould tolerate them. The ſtates anſwered, that if Vorſtius maintained the errors laid to his charge, they would not ſuffer him to live among them. This anſwer did not appeaſe his majeſty's zeal, and he again preſſed them with greater earneſtneſs to baniſh Vorſtius, though he ſhould deny the errors laid to his charge; but if he ſhould own and perſiſt in them, he was firmly of opinion, that burning was too mild a puniſhment for him. He declared that if they did not uſe their moſt earneſt endeavours to extirpate this riſing hereſy, he ſhould publickly proteſt againſt ſuch abominations, and in quality of defender of the faith, he ſhould exhort all proteſtant churches to join in one general reſolution, in order to extinguiſh and ſend to hell theſe abominable newly broached hereſies; and that with regard to himſelf, he would forbid all his ſubjects to frequent ſo peſtilential a place as the univerſity of Leyden.

To his menaces, he added the terrors of his pen, and publiſhed a book againſt Vorſtius. He replied in the moſt reſpectful terms; but at laſt, through the influence of the king's deputies, was declared unworthy of the profeſſorſhip, divested of his employment, and ſentenced to perpetual baniſhment by the ſynod of Dort. He lay concealed two years, and was often in danger of death from the miſguided zeal of furious bigots. At length, however, he found an aſylum in the dominions of the duke of Holſtein, who took the remains of the Arminians under his protection, and aſſigned them a ſpot of ground for building a city. He dyed at Tonningen in the year 1622, with the ſtrongeſt tokens of piety and reſignation. His body was carried to Fredericſtadt, the newly raiſed city of the Arminians, where he was buried with conſiderable ſplendour.

WALPOLE

W.

WALPOLE (Sir ROBERT) earl of Orford, was born at Houghton Sept. 6, 1674, and was educated on the foundation at Eton School. From thence he was elected to King's College in Cambridge, and admitted 1681, but ſucceeding to the family eſtate by the death of his elder brother, he reſigned his fellowſhip. In the year 1700 he was choſen member of parliament for King's Lynn, and repreſented that borough in ſeveral ſucceeding parliaments. In 1705 he was nominated one of the council to prince George of Denmark, lord high admiral of England; in 1707, was appointed ſecretary at war; and in 1709, treaſurer of the navy. In the change of the miniſtry in the year following, he was removed from all his poſts, and held no place afterwards during the queen's reign. In the year 1711, he was voted by the houſe of commons guilty of an high breach of truſt, and notorious corruption in his office of ſecretary at war; and it was reſolved, that he ſhould be committed to the Tower, and expelled the houſe. Upon a candid review of this affair, there does not appear ſufficient proof to juſtify the ſeverity uſed towards him; and perhaps his attachment to the Marlborough miniſtry, and his great influence in the houſe, owing to his popular eloquence, were the true cauſes of his cenſure and impriſonment, as they had been before of his advancement. All the whigs however, on this occaſion conſidered Mr. Walpole as a kind of martyr in their cauſe.

Walpole's catalogue of noble authors, vol. 2. p. 183, &c.

The borough of Lynn re-elected him, and though the houſe declared the election void, yet they perſiſted in the choice, and in the next parliament, in the well known debate relating to Mr. Steele on account of his publiſhing the *Crifis*, he greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in behalf of liberty, and added to the popularity he had before acquired. The ſchiſm bill too ſoon after gave him a fine opportunity of exerting his eloquence, and of appearing in the character of the champion of civil and religious liberty. On the death of the queen a revolution of politicks took place, and the whig party prevailed both at court and in the ſenate. Mr. Walpole had before recommended himſelf to the houſe of Hanover, by his zeal for its cauſe, when the commons conſidered the ſtate of the nation with regard to proteſtant ſucceſſion:

and he had now the honour to procure the assurance of the house to the new king (which attended the address of condolance and congratulation) "That the commons would make good all parliamentary funds."

It is therefore not to be wondered at, that his promotion soon took place after the king's arrival, and that in a few days he was appointed receiver and paymaster general of all the guards and garrisons, and of all other his majesty's land forces in Great Britain, and paymaster of the royal hospital at Chelsea in the room of John How, and Arthur Moor Esquires, and likewise a privy counsellor. On the opening of a new parliament, a committee of secrecy was chosen to enquire into the conduct of the late ministry, of which Mr. Walpole was appointed chairman: and by his management, articles of impeachment were read against the earl of Oxford, lord Bolingbroke, the duke of Ormond, and the earl of Strafford. The eminent service he was thought to have done the nation and the crown, by the vigorous prosecution of those ministers, who were said to have brought a reproach on their country, by the unsuitable conclusion of a war, which had been carried on at so high an expence, and attended with so much success, was soon rewarded by the extraordinary promotions of first commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer.

In two years time a misunderstanding appeared amongst his majesty's servants, and it became evident that the interest of Mr. secretary Stanhope and his adherents began to outweigh that of the exchequer, and that Mr. Walpole's great power was visibly on the decline. King George had purchased of the king of Denmark the dutches of Bremen and Verden, which his Danish majesty had gained by conquest from Charles XII. of Sweden. The Swedish hero, enraged to see his dominions publickly set to sale, conceived a resentment against the purchaser, and formed a design to gratify his revenge on the electorate of Hanover. Upon a message sent to the house of commons by the king, Mr. secretary Stanhope moved for a supply to enable his majesty to concert such measures with foreign princes and states, as might prevent any charge or apprehensions from the designs of Sweden for the future. This occasioned a warm debate, in which it was remarkable Mr. Walpole kept a profound silence. The country party insisted that such a proceeding was contrary to the act of settlement. They insinuated that the peace of the empire was only a pretence, and that the security of the new acquisitions was the real object of

this unprecedented ſupply; and they took occaſion to obſerve too, that his majeſty's own miniſters ſeemed to be divided. But Mr. Walpole thought proper on this ſurmiſe to ſpeak in favour of the ſupply, which was carried by a majority of four voices only. In a day or two he reſigned all his places to the king; and if the true cauſe of his defection from the court, had been his diſapprobation of the meaſures then purſuing, we muſt acknowledge his conduct in this inſtance to have been truly noble and praiſe-worthy. But they who conſider the intrigues of party, and that he ſpoke in favour of theſe meaſures, will find little room to ſuppoſe that his reſignation proceeded from any attachment to liberty or love of his country. He reſigned moſt probably with a view to be reſtored with greater plenitude of power: and the number of his friends, who accompanied him in his reſignation, prove it to have been a mere factious tranſaction.

On the day of his reſignation he brought in the famous ſinking fund bill; he preſented it as a country gentleman, and ſaid he hoped it would not fare the worſe for having two fathers, and that his ſucceſſor (Mr. Stanhope) would bring it to perfection. His calling himſelf the father of a project, which hath ſince been ſo often employed to other purpoſes than were at firſt declared, gave his enemies frequent opportunity for ſatire and ridicule, and it hath been ſarcaſtically obſerved, that the father of this fund appeared in a very bad light, when viewed in the capacity of a nurſe. In the courſe of the debates on this bill, a warm conteſt aroſe between Mr. Walpole and Mr. Stanhope, on ſome ſevere reflections thrown upon him, the former loſt his uſual ſerenity of temper, and replied with great warmth and impetuoſity.

The acrimony on both ſides produced unbecoming expreſſions, the betraying of private converſation, and the revealing a piece of ſecret hiſtory, viz. The ſcandalous practice of ſelling places and reverſions. A member ſaid on the occaſion, I am ſorry to ſee theſe two great men fall foul of one anothere; however, in my opinion, we muſt ſtill look on them as patriots and fathers of their country: and ſince they have by miſchance diſcovered their nakedneſs, we ought, according to the cuſtom of the eaſt, to cover it, by turning our backs upon them.

In the next ſeſſion of parliament Mr. Walpole oppoſed the miniſtry in every thing, and even a Wyndham or a Shippen did not exceed him in patriotiſm. Upon a motion in the houſe for continuing the army, he made a ſpeech of above

an hour long, and displayed the danger of a standing army in a free country, with all the powers of eloquence. Early in the year 1720, the rigour of the patriot began to soften, and the complaisance of the courtier to appear, and he was again appointed paymaster of the forces in the room of the earl of Lincoln, and several of his friends were found soon after in the list of promotions. No doubt now remained of his entire conversion to court measures: for before the end of the year we find him pleading as strongly for the number of forces required by the war office, as he had before pathetically declaimed against them, even tho' at this time the same pretences for keeping them on foot did not exist.

It was not long before he acquired full ministerial power, being appointed first lord commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer: and when the king went abroad in the year 1723, he was nominated one of the lords justices for the administration of government, and was sworn sole secretary of state, during the absence of lords Townshend and Carteret. About this time he received another distinguished mark of the royal favour; his eldest son then on his travels was created a peer, by the name, style and title of baron Walpole of Walpole. For the entertainment of the reader, we shall transcribe the preamble to the patent, which contains extraordinary eulogiums on him, and sets forth the reasons which induced his majesty to confer that dignity.

"Forasmuch as our right trusty and well-beloved counsellor Robert Walpole, one of the lords of our treasury, and chancellor of our exchequer, hath recommended himself to us, our family and his country, by his great merits and extraordinary endowments, we deemed it a duty incumbent upon us to call him to the rank of peerage. But as he was more ambitious of meriting honours than acquiring them; that his family at least might be enobled, we have resolved to confer those honours on the son which were the father's due; and to rank Robert Walpole the younger among our nobility: from which gentleman whatever is great or glorious may reasonably be expected. He has long since shewn a very ripe genius to literature and the sciences, and now resolves to bring whatever is worthy his notice from foreign countries. As he has one at home, who will be his instructor in whatever may have escaped his observation abroad, we make no doubt but by the assistance of so able a guide, he will deliver the dignity derived from his father's merits, enlarged to his posterity. It is moreover our pleasure, that a youth of

such

ſuch extraordinary hopes ſhould take his titles from the place, whence the ancient family of Walpole derived their names, which family hath flouriſhed in the county of Norfolk ever ſince the reign of Edward the Firſt, where it has been always held and eſteemed among thoſe of chief note."

Though Mr. Walpole was thus more attentive to the meriting nobility than acquiring it, yet it does not appear, that he was unambitious of honour. For in the year 1725, he had the dignity of knight of the Bath conferred on him, at the ſame time that prince William and ſeveral lords and perſons of diſtinction were inveſted with the enſigns of that order, and in the year following was elected and inſtalled knight companion of the moſt noble order of the garter. The meaſures of his adminiſtration, during the long time he remained prime, we may ſay, ſole miniſter, have been often canvaſſed with all the ſeverity of critical enquiry. It is difficult to diſcern the truth through the exaggerations and miſrepreſentations of party; and we ſhall leave it to the impartial hiſtorian to ſet it in a proper light. Though he had been called the father of corruption, and is ſaid to have boaſted that he knew every man's price, yet in the year 1742, the oppoſition prevailed, and he was not any longer able to carry a majority in the houſe of commons. He now reſigned all his places, and fled for ſhelter behind the throne. But there was ſo little appearance of his credit receiving any diminution, that he was ſoon after created earl of Orford, and moſt of his friends and dependents continued in their places. The king too granted him a penſion of the yearly ſum of 4000l. in conſideration of his long and faithful ſervices.

The remainder of his life he ſpent in tranquil honour and retirement, and died 1745, in the ſeventy-firſt year of his age. Whatever objections his miniſterial conduct may be liable to, yet, in his private character he is univerſally allowed to be endowed with the moſt amiable and benevolent qualities. That he was a tender parent, a kind maſter, a beneficent patron, a firm friend, an agreeable companion, are points that have been ſeldom diſputed, when Sir Robert Walpole, or the earl of Orford has been mentioned. Mr. Pope, who profeſſed himſelf no friend to courts and courtiers, hath perhaps paid him, gratis, an handſomer compliment on the laſt of theſe heads, than his liberality could ever purchaſe. In anſwer to his friend, who perſuades him to go and ſee Sir Robert, he ſays,

One thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight; a dialogue.

Seen him I have, but in his happier hour
Of ſocial pleaſure, ill-exchang'd for power;
Seen him, uncumber'd with the venal tribe,
Smile without art, and win without a bribe.

About the end of queen Anne's reign, and the beginning of George the Firſt, he wrote the following pamphlets.

The Sovereign's Anſwer to the Gloucesterſhire Addreſs.

N. B. The Sovereign meant Charles duke of Somerſet, ſo nick-named by the whigs.

Anſwer to the Repreſentation of the houſe of Lords on the State of the Navy, 1709.

The Debts of the Nation ſtated and conſidered, in four Papers, 1710

The Thirty-five Millions accounted for, 1710.

A Letter from a foreign Miniſter in England to Monſieur Pettecum, 1710.

Four Letters to a Friend in Scotland upon Sacheverel's Trial. Falſely attributed in the general dictionary to Mr. Maynwaring.

A ſhort Hiſtory of the Parliament. It is an account of the laſt Seſſion of the queen.

The South-Sea Scheme conſidered.

A Pamphlet againſt the Peerage Bill, 1719.

The Report of the Secret Committee, June 9th, 1715.

Biog. Brit. WALSYNGHAM (Sir FRANCIS) one of the moſt refined politicians, and moſt penetrating ſtateſmen, that is known in hiſtory, flouriſhed in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and was born at Chiſlehurſt in Kent, of an ancient and honourable family. He ſpent ſome time at King's College in Cambridge; but to complete his education, travelled into foreign countries, of the polity of which he acquired a perfect knowledge, and beſides, various languages and great accompliſhments. Theſe qualifications ſoon recommended him to be an agent to the great Cecil; and under his direction he came to be employed in the moſt important affairs of ſtate. He reſided as ambaſſador in France, during the civil wars in that kingdom.

In the year 1570, he was ſent a ſecond time there in the ſame capacity. His negociations and diſpatches during that embaſſy, were collected by Sir Dudley Digges, knight, and publiſhed 1655, folio, with this title, *The compleat Ambaſſador:*

dor: or, two Treatiſes of the intended Marriage of Queen Elizabeth, of glorious Memory; compriſed in Letters of Negociation of Sir Francis Walſingham, her Reſident in France. Together with the Anſwers of the Lord Burleigh, the earl of Leiceſter, Sir Thomas Smith and others. Wherein, as in a clear Mirrour, may be ſeen the Faces of the two Courts of England and France, as they then ſtood; with many remarkable Paſſages of State, not at all mentioned in any Hiſtory.——— Theſe papers manifeſt our great ſtateſman's exquiſite abilities, and his fitneſs for the truſt that was repoſed in him.

In the year 1573, he was appointed one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate, and ſworn a privy-councellor. He now devoted himſelf abſolutely to the ſervice of his country and his queen, and by his vigilance and addreſs, preſerved her crown and life from daily attempts and conſpiracies. "To "him, ſays Dr. Lloyd, mens faces ſpoke as well as their "tongues, and their countenances were indexes of their "hearts. He would ſo beſet men with queſtions, and draw "them on, that they diſcovered themſelves whether they "anſwered or were ſilent. He maintained fifty-three agents, "and eighteen ſpies in foreign courts; and for two piſtoles "and under, had all the private papers in Europe."

In the year 1587, when the king of Spain made ſuch amazing preparations, Walſyngham uſed his utmoſt ſkill to diſcover the ſecret of their deſtination; he firſt obtained intelligence that Philip had diſcovered his deſign to the pope, and deſired his bleſſing upon it; and he next procured a copy of this original letter, which was ſtolen out of the pope's cabinet. He laid the great foundation of the proteſtant conſtitution, as to its policy; and the papiſts found his intelligence and penetration ſo great in finding out their tricks and deſigns, that they complained of him as a very ſubtle and inſidious man. He was at firſt a favourer of the puritan party, to whom he offered in the queen's name, that provided they would conform in other points, the three ceremonies of kneeling at the communion, wearing the ſurplice, and making the ſign of the croſs in baptiſm, ſhould be laid aſide. But they replying to theſe conceſſions in the language of Moſes, "that they would not leave ſo much as "a hoof behind," he withdrew his affection in a great meaſure from them, and left them to their own narrow principles, and obſtinate perverſeneſs. He was ſent on an embaſſy to the Netherlands in 1578. And in the year 1581, he went a third time ambaſſador into France, to treat of a mar-

Cambden's annals, 1590.

Heylin's Hiſt. of the preſbyterians, b. 7. Collier's Eccleſiaſtical hiſt. v. 2. p. 536. and the Cabala, p. 372, 3d edit.

marriage between queen Elizabeth and the duke of Anjou; and to conclude a league offenſive and defenſive between both kingdoms.

Cambden's annals, 1581.

In the year 1583 he was diſpatched into Scotland, to ſecure their young and unexperienced king from evil counſellors. He could, as Lloyd ſays, as well fit the humour of king James with paſſages out of Xenophon, Thucydides, Plutarch or Tacitus, as he could that of Henry king of France with Rabelais's conceits, or the Hollander with mechanic diſcourſes.

Every attempt to promote the trade and navigation of England was encouraged by our wiſe ſtateſman. Hakluyt particularly in making diſcoveries in foreign parts; and Gilbert in ſettling Newfoundland, had his patronage and aſſiſtance. He founded a divinity lecture at Oxford, the reader of which was to diſcourſe upon the fundamentals of religion, and the text of the holy ſcriptures; in order that the controverſies ariſing from thence might be more particularly diſcuſſed. He provided a library for King's College in Cambridge. Beſides his other employments he was chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter, and of the garter; yet he died ſo poor, that on account of his debts, he was buried privately by night in St. Paul's church, without any manner of funeral ſolemnity. This is mentioned by ſome writers as a proof of his integrity and public ſpirit, but it is ſurely a very fallible one, if there were not ſome other corroborating circumſtances. He left only one daughter, famous for having three huſbands of the greateſt diſtinction; firſt, Sir Philip Sidney; ſecondly, R. Devereux, earl of Eſſex; and laſtly, Richard Bourk, earl of Clanrichard and of St. Alban's.

Ib.

There is a book aſcribed to him entitled, *Arcana Aulica; or, Walſingham's Manual of prudential Maxims, which hath been printed ſeveral Times.*

WALTON (Izaak) the biographer, and, as Langbaine calls him, the common father of all anglers, was born in the month of Auguſt, 1593. The Oxford antiquary, who has thus fixed the place and year of his nativity, has left us no memorials of his family, nor even hinted where or how he was educated; but has only told us, that before the year 1643, Walton was ſettled, and followed the trade of a ſempſter in London. He lived firſt in the Royal Burſe in Cornhill, built by Sir Thomas Greſham, afterwards in Fleet-

Fleet-ſtreet, and in Chancery Lane, where, in ſome deeds of conveyance, he is ſaid to have followed the trade of a linnen-draper.

About 1643 he left London, and ſeems to have retired with a competent fortune altogether from buſineſs; at which time (to uſe the words of Wood) finding it dangerous for honeſt men to be there, he left that city, and lived ſometimes at Stafford and elſewhere; but moſtly in the families of the eminent clergymen of England, of whom he was much beloved. As he lived in the pariſh of St. Dunſtan in the Weſt, whereof Dr. John Donne, dean of St. Paul's, was vicar, he became intimately acquainted with that excellent perſon; and upon his deceaſe, at the requeſt of Sir Henry Wotton, collected materials for his life, which he finiſhed in the year 1640, and publiſhed it with a collection of the doctor's ſermons in folio. Dr. King, biſhop of Chicheſter, in a letter to the author, thus expreſſes himſelf, concerning this life. "I am glad that the general demonſtra-"tion of his worth was ſo fairly preſerved and repreſented "to the world, by your pen in the hiſtory of his life; in-"deed ſo well, that beſide others, the beſt critic of our "later time, Mr. John Hales of Eaton, affirmed to me, "he had not ſeen a life written with more advantage to the "ſubject, or reputation to the writer, than that of Dr. "Donne."

Sir Henry Wotton dying in 1639, biſhop King importuned Walton to undertake the writing his life, which he did, and prefixed to a collection of Sir Henry's remains, entitled *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*. About two years after the reſtoration, he wrote the life of Mr. Richard Hooker, author of *The Eccleſiaſtical Polity*; he was enjoined to undertake this work by his friend Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury. And under the roof of his good friend and patron Dr. George Morley, biſhop of Wincheſter, he wrote the life of the pious Mr. George Herbert. Theſe lives were collected and publiſhed in a ſmall octavo, 1675, with a dedication to the biſhop of Wincheſter, and a preface containing the motives for writing them.

When he was in his eighty-third year, he undertook to write the life of Dr. Robert Sanderſon, biſhop of Lincoln, which was publiſhed together with ſeveral of the biſhop's pieces, and a ſermon of Hooker's, in 8vo. 1677. But his pen was not altogether confined to biography. While he

lived in London, his favourite amuſement was angling; in which he was a great proficient. The precepts of this art, having hardly ever been reduced to writing, were propagated from age to age chiefly by tradition; but Walton, whoſe benevolent and communicative temper appears in every line of his writings, unwilling to conceal from the world thoſe aſſiſtances which his long practice and experience enabled him to give, in the year 1653, publiſhed in a very elegant manner, his *Complete Angler; or, Contemplative Man's Recreation*, in ſmall 12mo, adorned with exquiſite cuts of moſt of the fiſh mentioned in it. This is no trifling work, but both entertaining and inſtructive; and according to ſome critics, whether we conſider the elegant ſimplicity of the ſtyle, the eaſe and unaffected humour of the dialogue, the lovely ſcenes which it delineates, the enchanting paſtoral poetry which it contains, or the fine morality it ſo ſweetly inculcates, has hardly its fellow in any of the modern languages. That this work met with a very favourable reception from the public, may eaſily be inferred from its going through five editions in the author's life-time; to the laſt of which, his intimate friend and adopted ſon, Charles Cotton of Beresford in Staffordſhire, Eſq; added a very judicious ſupplement, containing, *Inſtructions how to angle for a Trout, or grayling in a clear Stream.* An elegant edition of this work was publiſhed in London 1760, with notes hiſtorical, critical and explanatory, and with the lives of the authors prefixed, to which we muſt refer the reader, if he is deſirous of an intimate acquaintance with this ingenious, meek, benevolent and pious man.

Beſides the works of Walton above mentioned there are extant of his writing, verſes on the death of Dr. Donne, ditto, before Alexander Brome's, Shirley's, and Cartwright's poems. It is ſaid that there are ſeveral letters of his extant in the Aſhmolean Muſeum, relating to a life of Sir Henry Savile, which he had entertained thoughts of writing.

In 1683, when he was ninety years old, he publiſhed, *Thealma and Clearchus, a paſtoral Hiſtory in ſmooth and eaſy Verſe; written long ſince by John Chalkhill, Eſq; an Acquaintant and Friend of Edmund Spenſer.* To this poem he wrote a preface, containing a very amiable character of the author. He lived but a very little time after the publication of this poem, for he ended his days on the 15th day of December, 1683, in the great froſt, at Wincheſter, in the houſe

Wood's Ath.

house of his son-in-law, Dr. William Hawkins, a prebendary of the church there; where he lies buried. By his will, in failure of his son's issue, he bequeathed part of his estate to the town of Stafford, for binding out poor boys apprentices, and portioning out poor maidens in marriage, and buying coals for poor people in hard and pinching times.

WARD (JOHN) L. L. D. was born in London about the year 1679: his father was a dissenting minister. In the early part of his life, he was a clerk in the navy office; but, at his leisure hours, he prosecuted his studies by the assistance of one Dr. Ker, a Scotsman, who kept an academy. In 1710, he resigned his employment in the navy office, and became a tutor to a certain number of the children of his friends, for which purpose he opened a school in Tenter Alley in Moorfields, which he kept for many years. Life by Dr. Birch, 1766

In 1712, he became member of a private society of gentlemen, who entertained each other with discourses on the civil law, and the society was existing till Michaelmas Term, 1742. In 1720, Mr. Ward had rendered himself so eminent for his learning and knowledge in the study of antiquity, that he was chosen professor of rhetoric in Gresham College. In 1723, during the presidency of Sir Isaac Newton, he was elected fellow of the royal society; and in 1752 one of its vice-presidents, in which office he was continued till his death.

The doctor, among other works, some of them not very interesting to the republic of letters, was assistant to Mr. Ainsworth in his account of Kemp's Collection of antiquities, which was sold by auction at the Phœnix tavern in Pall-Mall, on the 23d, 24th, 25th and 27th of March, 1721, in 293 articles; the sale amounting to 109*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* He wrote an answer to Dr. Middleton's Latin dissertation, concerning the estimation in which physicians were held among the old Romans, in order to shew that the profession was not so slavish and ignoble as Middleton alledged. Middleton replied, and Ward rejoined. He assisted Buckley in his edition of Thuanus, and translated into Latin, three letters addressed to Dr. Mead concerning that edition. He likewise assisted Horseley in his *Britannia Romana*, and Mr. Ainsworth acknowledged his obligations to him in composing his

his dictionary, which, though far from being perfect, is the beſt Latin dictionary extant in the Engliſh language. Its laſt editor, Mr. Young, acknowledges his aſſiſtance likewiſe. Young's genius, however, was far ſuperior either to Ainſworth's or Ward's; and could he have beſtowed the leaſt degree of application in writing, he might have publiſhed the beſt Latin dictionary that ever perhaps was compoſed. Abſtracted from this talent, he was the real parſon Adams exhibited by Fielding.

In 1736, Mr. Ward was a member of a ſociety of gentlemen who had incorporated themſelves for the encouragement of learning. This was a laudable, but badly digeſted inſtitution; and nobody reaped any benefit from it except Gordon, who received a good ſalary, and a houſe to live in, for being ſecretary.

Dr. Ward's principal work is his lives of the profeſſors of Greſham College, which "is a conſiderable addition to "the hiſtory of learning in our country." He was honoured with the title of doctor of laws, by the univerſity of Edinburgh, probably on account of a Latin letter he wrote to its principal Dr. Wiſhart, the editor of Florentius Voluſenus, or, *Wilſon, De Animi Tranquilitate.* This Voluſenus was a poet of conſiderable merit. In 1753, he was elected one of the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum, and died in the eightieth year of his age, at his apartments in Greſham College, on Tueſday, October the 17th, 1758.

Dr. Ward, beſides the works already mentioned, was the author of many others, eſpecially in the lapidary way, being no inconſiderable antiquarian. "His piety was ſincere "and unaffected, and his profeſſion as a chriſtian, was "that of a proteſtant diſſenter, with a moderation and can-"dour, which recommended him to the eſteem of all thoſe "members of the eſtabliſhed church, who had the pleaſure "of his acquaintance or friendſhip."

Birch's heads and characters.

WARHAM (WILLIAM) archbiſhop of Canterbury, and lord high chancellor of England, was deſcended of a good family in Hampſhire, and born at Okely in that county. He was firſt educated in Wincheſter ſchool, and afterwards removed to New College, Oxford; where he was admitted fellow in 1475, and commenced doctor of laws. In 1488 he left the college, and about that time became an advocate in the court of arches, and ſoon after principal or chief moderator

derator of the civil law ſchool, then ſituated in St. Edward's pariſh in Oxford. In 1493 he was ſent by king Henry VII. in conjunction with Sir Edward Poynings, on an embaſſy to Philip, duke of Burgundy, to perſuade him to deliver up Perkin Warbeck, who had aſſumed the title of Richard, ſon of Richard duke of York, ſecond ſon of king Edward IV; repreſenting that he had eſcaped the cruelty of his uncle, king Richard III. and was ſupported in this impoſture by Margaret, dutcheſs dowager of Burgundy, ſiſter of Edward IV. as ſhe had before given encouragement to Lambert Simnel, the pretended earl of Warwick, out of the implacable hatred which ſhe had conceived againſt Henry VII. Upon this remonſtrance the ambaſſadors were aſſured by the duke's council (himſelf being then in his minority) that no manner of aſſiſtance ſhould be given by that court to Warbeck; and in the management of this whole negociation, Dr. Warham behaved ſo much to the king's ſatisfaction, that on November the ſecond, the ſame year, he was collated to the chantorſhip of the cathedral of Wells, and February the 13th following, appointed maſter of the Rolls.

But this was only a ſtep to greater honours; for on Auguſt the 11th, 1502, he was made keeper of the great ſeal of England; on January the firſt following, lord high chancellor; in the beginning of the year 1503, advanced to the ſee of London; and in March 1503-4 tranſlated to that of Canterbury, in which he was inſtalled with great ſolemnity, Edward duke of Buckingham officiating as ſteward on that occaſion. He was likewiſe, on May the 28th, 1506, unanimouſly elected chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, to which he was always a firm friend.

During the reign of king Henry the VIIth, he was in the higheſt degree of favour with that prince, but after the acceſſion of Henry the VIIIth. to the crown, cardinal Wolſey, who was then only almoner to the king, and dean of Lincoln, ingratiated himſelf in ſuch a manner with his majeſty, that he abſolutely ſupplanted the archbiſhop, who at laſt, on December the 23d, 1515, reſigned the great ſeal; which was then committed to Wolſey. The haughtineſs of this new favourite, who was now advanced to the ſee of York, ſoon put our prelate to the utmoſt difficulties of ſupporting the dignity of his own ſtation; for as Wolſey ſeized all occaſions of mortifying him, he refuſed an eſtabliſhed mark of the homage due to the archbiſhoprick of Canterbury

bury from that of York, which was, that the croſs of the latter ſhould not be advanced in the ſame province, or in the ſame place, with the croſs of Canterbury. Yet Wolſey, in defiance of this ancient cuſtom, had ordered his croſs to be advanced and carried before himſelf, not only within the precincts of the archbiſhoprick of Canterbury, but even in his preſence. Upon which that primate expoſtulated with him concerning the indignity, which he apprehended done to himſelf. Wolſey projected how he might for the future have a right to do it, without incurring any imputation of acting contrary to rule. And though his being cardinal did not exempt him from that ſubmiſſion, on which the archbiſhopric of Canterbury of right inſiſted; yet he was ſenſible, that if he could once be inveſted with the character of legate à latere, it would put the matter out of diſpute, and even render him that primate's ſuperior: which therefore he ſolicited, and ſhortly after obtained.

Under this commiſſion he ſet up a new court, called curia legatina; by means of which he drew all manner of juriſdiction throughout England into his own hands, and appointed officials, regiſters, &c. in every dioceſe, who took up all cauſes, and obliged the other officers, to whom the juriſdiction really belonged, to ſit ſtill without regard or profit. He had, in particular, erected a court at Whitehall for matters teſtamentary; which was thought a conſiderable infringment upon the rights of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, in whoſe court it had been the conſtant uſage to prove wills and teſtaments. The primate therefore finding his authority ſuperſeded in ſo enormous a degree, wrote two letters, by way of remonſtrance, to the cardinal, concerning the injuries done himſelf; in one of which he repreſents, that ſuch a courſe of proceedings would in effect reduce him to the mere ſhadow of an archbiſhop. But finding no redreſs by this, or any other method of complaint to the cardinal, he at laſt thought himſelf obliged to lay the ſtate of the caſe before the king, who directed him, in his name, to go to the cardinal; and, if he had done any thing amiſs, to admoniſh him of it. This admonition only tended to irritate the cardinal againſt him; and had in other reſpects ſo little effect, that the king himſelf afterwards found it neceſſary to diſcourſe with his chief miniſter upon the ſubject, after ſuch a manner, as made a better and more laſting impreſſion upon him.

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The archbiſhop ſat in the ſee of Canterbury twenty-eight years, and died at St. Stephen's near that city, in the houſe of William Warham, his kinſman, and archdeacon of Canterbury, on Auguſt the 23d, 1532. He was interred without any pomp in his cathedral, in a little chapel built by himſelf for the place of his burial, on the north of the tomb of Thomas Becket, where a monument was erected for him, which was defaced in the civil wars. He laid out to the value of 3000l. in repairing and beautifying the houſes belonging to his ſee. It appears from a letter of Eraſmus to Sir Thomas More, that though he had paſſed through the higheſt poſts in church and ſtate, he ſo little regarded his own private advantage, that he left no more than was ſufficient to pay his debts and funeral charges. And it is ſaid, that when he was near his death, he called upon his ſteward to know what money he had in his hands; who telling him that he had but thirty pounds, he chearfully anſwered, "Sa-"tis viatici ad cœlum, i. e. That was enough to laſt him "to heaven." He left his theological books to the library of All Souls College in Oxford, his civil and canon law books to New College, and all his books of church muſic to Wincheſter College. Knight's life of Eraſmus, p. 233.

Eraſmus, who was patronized by him, and with whom he held a correſpondence by letters, gives him an excellent character in the fifth book of his *Eccleſiaſtes, ſive de ratione concionandi*; which, being written after the archbiſhop's death, cannot fall under the ſuſpicion of flattery. And indeed our prelate was undoubtedly a great canoniſt, an able ſtateſman, and a dextrous courtier. Nor was he ſo entirely devoted to the learning of the ſchools, as had been the general courſe of ſtudies in that and the preceding ages, during which the barren ſubtleties of a falſe philoſophy had excluded all true ſcience; but ſet up and encouraged a more generous way of knowledge. Yet he was a ſevere perſecutor of thoſe whom he thought heretics; and inclined to believe idle and fanatical people; as for a time he did Elizabeth Barton, the pretended holy maid of Kent.

WATERLAND, (Dr. DANIEL) a late eminent divine, was born at Waſely in Lincolnſhire, 1683, and was the ſon of the reverend Mr. Henry Waterland, rector of that place. He had his ſchool education at Lincoln, and his academical

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at Magdalen College in Cambridge, under the tuition of Mr. Samuel Barker, of this ſociety, he was firſt ſcholar, and afterwards fellow, and commencing tutor, became a great ornament and advantage to it. In this capacity he drew up a tract, under the title of, *Advice to a young Student, with a Method of Study for the firſt four Years*, which has gone through ſeveral editions.

In the year 1713, he became maſter of the college, and obtained the rectory of Ellingham in Norfolk, and was ſoon after appointed chaplain in ordinary to George the Firſt. In the year 1720, he preached the firſt courſe of lectures, founded by lady Moyer for the defence of our Lord's divinity. He was preſented in the following year, by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, to the rectory of St. Auſtin and St. Faith, in London, and ſoon after promoted to the chancellorſhip of the church of York by Sir William Dawes, archbiſhop of that province.

In the year 1727, he was collated by his dioceſan to the archdeaconry of Middleſex, and his majeſty conferred on him a canonry in the church of Windſor, and that chapter preſented him to the vicarage of Twickenham. He now reſigned the rectory of St. Auſtin's, not being willing to hold two benefices at once, with the cure of Souls.

Biog. Brit. v. 6. p. 2.

He died in the year 1740, and was interred in the collegiate church at Windſor. It would be doing equal unjuſtice to the reader, and to the memory of this worthy man, not to tranſcribe his character, as it is elegantly drawn up by Mr. Seed, who was his aſſiſtant at Twickenham, and intimately acquainted with him.

The poſthumous Works of Jeremiah Seed, &c. 1750, v. 1, p. 327, & ſeq.

Nobody was more capable of ſhining as an original writer, and ſtriking out new and unbeaten tracts of thought; for he had Mr. Locke's clearneſs of reaſoning, as well as the extenſive reading of biſhop Stillingfleet. He had puſhed his enquiries ſo far into matters of a very high and elevated nature, that where his views ſtopped ſhort, there was not merely the boundary of his underſtanding; it was the boundary of human underſtanding, the point where knowledge ceaſes, and ignorance commences. An elaborate attempt had been made to demonſtrate the exiſtence of God a priori, and that he is the ſubſtratum of ſpace. And when the ſtrong man, well armed with learning and abilities, kept his new erected metaphyſical building, his intellectual goods were at

at peace just so long, till a stronger than he arose and stript him of the armour wherein he trusted.*

He had thoroughly studied the doctrine of the trinity long before he entered into the controversy. He sat down to the subject without any preconceived darling hypothesis of his own, advanced in print about the nature and attributes of God, which might tempt him to adjust the scripture doctrine of the trinity, as well as he could, to it, by far fetched criticisms and elaborate comments: he viewed it without any bias in the several lights of scripture, reason and antiquity: he read, he weighed in the balance whatever had been said against it, as well as for it: he conversed upon that subject with the ablest advocate that Arianism ever boasted, and corresponded with another considerable writer on that side of the question. His determination was not owing to any sudden heat of fancy; it was the mature result of a thorough, honest, and unwearied examination; during which, through too close an application, he greatly impaired his health, and laid the foundation of that ill habit of body which at last occasioned his death. How he was, in a manner, forced into the controversy by a person's committing his queries to the press without his consent, or even knowledge, he has given the world an account in the preface of the first of those excellent tracts, as the late earl of Nottingham justly stiles them, when he wrote on that subject. Whereas his adversaries had laid the main stress of their cause upon philosophical subtleties and objections; particularly that there was no medium for the catholics between Sabellianism and Tritheism; he disarmed them of their metaphysical artillery, turned it upon them, and made them seem willing to put the issue of their cause solely on the foot of scripture. And let me observe, with what an ill grace mere smatterers in knowledge, charge the doctrine of the trinity with absurdities from the abstract nature and reason of the thing; when three persons of distinguished abilities (for with three he was at once engaged) were unable, though they did not want an hearty inclination, to make good a charge of that nature.

* The substance of what he wrote on that subject, has been communicated to the public by the ingenious Dr. Law, master of Peter-house, partly in his excellent notes on King's Origin of Evil, and partly in his Enquiry into the Ideas of Space, &c. To which is added, a Dissertation on the Argument *a priori*, by a learned hand, viz. Dr. Waterland.

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Arguments under his happy direction and management, were arrows (of which his quiver was full) in the hands of a mighty man; they carried greater force with them, and made deeper impreſſions, than when they came from a perſon of the common ſize; and therefore he was not aſhamed when he ſpoke with his ableſt adverſary in ſet conferences. His head was an immenſe library, where the treaſures of learning were ranged in ſuch exact order, that whatever himſelf or his friends wanted, he could have immediate recourſe to, without any embaraſſment. A prodigious expence of reading, without a confuſion of ideas, is almoſt the peculiar characteriſtic of his writings. His works, particularly thoſe upon our ſaviour's divinity, and the importance of the doctrine, and the euchariſt, into which he has digeſted the learning of all preceding ages, will, we may venture to ſay, be tranſmitted to, and ſtand the examination of all ſucceeding ones. He has ſo thoroughly exhauſted every ſubject that he wrote a ſet treatiſe upon, that it is impoſſible to hit upon any thing that is not in his writings, or to expreſs that more clearly which is there. Yet, whatever expence of time or thought he might be at in laying in materials, it did not coſt him much pains to commit them to writing. The largeſt volume † which he has publiſhed, wrote with great accuracy, he in two months finiſhed and ſent to the preſs. Some writers who have made no inconſiderable figure in the learned world, have been greatly indebted for it to the valuable notices and obſervations with which he furniſhed them. But he was ſo diſintereſted, that provided the world was inſtructed, he was very indifferent who had the honour of doing it. He had ſo ample a fund of knowledge, that he could impart it liberally, without any danger of impoveriſhing himſelf.

† The ſecond defence of his queries.

Nor was controverſy his only talent. His ſermons, adapted to the level of common capacities, yet inſtructive to the higheſt, were compoſed with that plainneſs and ſimplicity, that perſons of a ſlender ſhare of ſenſe might be vain enough to think themſelves capable of writing as well: but men of judgment know that nothing is more difficult to write than ſuch eaſy writing as his was. Free from that obſcure diligence which ſometimes embarraſſes the writings of great ſcholars, he ſtates each point of duty judiciouſly and accurately, explains it happily, and always goes to the bottom of his ſubject. This character may be given of his writings in gene-

general, that, whatever beauties of ſtyle ſome few of his laſt compoſitions may want, they have all of them that to recommend them, which is more valuable than all languages beſides, the language of the heart. In his learned writings he aſſerted nothing, but what he firmly believed, and in his plain familiar diſcourſes, he taught nothing but what he practiſed. He ſpoke and wrote with that undiſſembled freedom and openneſs which ever accompanies an undeſigning honeſty, and a thorough conviction of the truth; which brings me ſecondly, to give ſome account of his life and converſation. His head and heart were conſtantly at work upon points worthy of him; and yet if any company came in, he would be immediately free and diſingaged, forget the hard ſtudent in the eaſy companion, liſten to any innocent converſation without any ſeeming abſence of thought, and join in it with vivacity. I mention it as an amazing inſtance of the liberty and extent of his mind, that a perſon generally intent (too intent with regard to his health) upon great things, could at once, with a quick and ſudden tranſition of thought, enter into the minute affairs and ordinary occurrences of life. But though he would bear a part in any innocent diſcourſe, he had an averſion to the reigning vices of converſation; he was very tender of mens characters, he guided his words, as well as regulated his actions, with diſcretion; and at the ſame time that his ſagacity enabled him to diſcover, his charity prompted him to cover and conceal a multitude of faults. The converſation in which he chiefly delighted, was with learned men, who came to conſult him; in which, inſtead of fetching a wide compaſs round about a meaning, he entered at once into the heart of a queſtion, with that quickneſs of apprehenſion and perſpicuity of expreſſion, which were confeſſed parts of his character. He ſaw at one glance, where the main ſtreſs of it lay, omitted no material difficulties, and dwelt upon none but what were ſuch; would not divert into by-points, but pared off all excreſcence, and never loſt ſight of the main point till he diſmiſſed you thoroughly ſatisfied about the queſtion, and what was indeed unqueſtionable, his own great abilities: he ſtruck light into perplexed and uncommon ſubjects, and placed even common ones in a clearer and more advantageous point of view. He had an excellent turn for buſineſs; for his clearneſs of reaſoning was not confined to learned ſubjects; it extended almoſt to all. He would talk and write upon things

quite foreign to the common tract of his ſtudies, with ſuch penetration, that one would imagine the main bent of them had been applied that way. Some of his acquaintance are living witneſſes of this, who have conſulted him, and received ſatisfaction from him upon very intricate affairs, which had no connection with or relating to divinity. Yet his grand abilities were ſo endeared by his humanity, affability, and condeſcenſion, that none, I believe, ever wiſhed them leſs, but thoſe who were embarked in a way of thinking eſſentially oppoſite to his. His knowledge intirely filled, and therefore did not ſwell or puff up his mind. The brightneſs of ſome people is, like that of lightning, an inſufferable brightneſs: his ſhone upon you with healing in its wings, a gentle, ſerene, and unoffending luſtre. For though at a diſtance you might admire and reverence the great man, yet, upon a more intimate acquaintance, you could not help loving what you plainly ſaw, the good man; the man of cool wiſdom and ſteady piety; fixed in his principles, but candid in his ſpirit. It is the intereſt of meer pretenders to knowledge and greatneſs to affect a myſterious gravity, and to keep their inferiors at a diſtance, the idol is not to be ſeen unveil'd, or in a full and open light by its votaries, leſt they ſhould diſcover its deformity.

Dr. Waterland was always eaſy of acceſs, his carriage free and familiar, his heart, and his countenance, the index of his heart open to you, without a ſhy and reſerved manner, without ſtatelineſs and ſolemnity; cautious, but not artful; honeſt but not unguarded; glad to communicate, though not ambitious to diſplay his great knowledge. He was ſubſtantially good, without ſtudying appearances. He hated all party as ſuch, and would never have gone the lengths of any. He never made a ſacrifice of true greatneſs, through an eager purſuit of what the world calls ſuch. The preferments which he had were beſtowed upon him, without any application from himſelf directly or indirectly. They were not the reſult of his ſolicitations, much leſs of baſe and unworthy compliances: they were the voluntary tribute of great and good men for his ſervices to chriſtianity in general, and the church of England in particular. Nor muſt it be forgotten, that he might have been advanced much higher by the recommendation and intereſt of that very excellent prelate, who, in the opinion of every true friend to the church, deſervedly filled the higheſt ſtation in it.

He weighed a thing long, and considered it on every side, before he formed a resolution: but when once he had formed it, he was ever afterwards determined and unmoveable. He saw things truely, because he saw them coolly and dispassionately. He was not one of those narrow spirited men, who confine all merit within their own pale: he thought candidly, and spoke advantageously of many who thought very differently from him. When any virulent pamphlet was wrote (as scarce any person had more wrote) against him, it did not discontent or ruffle his temper: he did not detest the author, as a malicious enemy; he pitied him, as an unhappy man. He had nothing violent in his nature; he abhorred all thoughts of persecution: cool and prudential measures entirely suited his frame of mind. Those who entertain a different opinion of him were strangers to him. Controversy had not at all embittered, or set an edge upon his spirit. The meek and candid christian was not lost in the disputer of this world. I never saw him in a different humour, no not in his last illness; the same unaffected chearfulness, the same evenness and sedateness, which was his distinguishing character from the first commencement of our acquaintance to the last. Whatever painful operations were thought necessary, he submitted to them without reluctance, and underwent them with patience and resignation. He was very amiable in a domestic light. Though he felt great uneasiness, he gave none, but what arose from a fellow feeling of his sufferings; even then humane and benevolent to all about him, but especially to her, with whom he had lived in an uninterrupted harmony for twenty-one years, bringing forth valuable things out of the good treasures of his head and heart, communicative of any thing that was good, he would have engrossed nothing to himself but his sufferings, which yet he could not engross; for every good natured person that saw him, could not but suffer with a man, by whom and from whom they were sure to suffer nothing.

The same sound principles from which he never swerved, and of which he never expressed the least diffidence, which he had unanswerably defended in his health, supported and invigorated his spirits during his sickness; and he died a little before his entrance on the fifty-eighth year of his age, with the same composure with which he lived; and is now gone to offer up to God a whole life laid out, or rather worn out in his service. For he was like a light in the sanctuary, that

waſtes and conſumes itſelf in ſhining out before men, that they may glorify their father which is in heaven. Never weary with well doing, he knew not what it was to be idle: the time never lay upon his hands, and therefore he was a ſtranger to the ſpleen, melancholy, and imaginary uneaſineſs; which are often as vexatious as real ones: he was a remarkable inſtance, that hard ſtudy does not always ſour a man's temper, though idleneſs moſt certainly does, the parent of fretfulneſs, peeviſhneſs, and an acrimony of ſpirit. In health he was always eaſy, becauſe never idle; always imployed in, but never incumbered with buſineſs. He reſolved caſes of conſcience, he removed doubts and ſcruples: his aſſiſtance was often aſked, and never I believe, refuſed when any uſeful work of learning was on foot.

What chiefly endeared him was, not that he had gained a compleat victory over Arians and Socinians; it was that he had gained (a much nobler conqueſt) a conqueſt over himſelf: for his reaſon ſeemed to have got the better as much over his paſſions in matters of practice, as it had over his imagination in matters of belief.

I have now paid the debt of gratitude which I owed to a great and good man of the cleareſt head I ever converſed with, and what is ſtill more valuable, of an honeſt heart; who never, through weakneſs, miſtook, nor, through fear, deſerted, nor, through intereſt, betrayed the cauſe of religion. I ſhall reckon it my greateſt honour, that I am, in a particular manner, obliged to him; to whom the chriſtian world in general is obliged for his excellent works, whom I reverenced as a father, to whom I had recourſe as my guide, and who received me always with that genuine flow of good-nature and openneſs of ſoul, which diſtinguiſhes the friend. It is a melancholy reflexion, that whoever dares vigorouſly aſſert, and ſtedfaſtly adhere to the doctrines of the church of England, muſt expect to be branded with opprobrious terms, and decried as a bigot. It will be of little avail to him that his abilities are uncommon; his notions muſt be ſo too, to recommend them to the vogue of the age. As if ſome men were not liable to a fond attachment, or (what is the ſame thing) bigotry to their own ſingular notions, ſometimes the reſult of pride and vanity; as others are to the received, the fundamental notions of a proteſtant church, which have ſtood the teſt of ages, ever attacked and ever triumphant. Our own particular darling tenets, by which we ſtand diſtinguiſhed from the bulk of chriſtians, we look upon

upon as our private enclosures, our private walks, in which we have a property exclusive of others, and which we take care to cultivate, beautify and fence in against all invaders: the received notions, however important, we are more indifferent to, as the common field, or public walks, which lie open to every body. At such a juncture it cannot be improper, however unfashionable it may be, to bear my testimony to the merit of a man, who dared to think deeply and thoroughly for himself; though he did not think by himself. And give me leave to conclude his character by observing: that a man must have had an exceeding good, or an exceeding bad head and heart, who could converse oft and long with him, without becoming wiser as to the former, or better as to the latter.*

WATTEAU, (ANTHONY) a French painter, was born in the year 1684, of mean parents, who were very ill able to cultivate his genius, as it deserved. He wrought at first under a very ordinary master in the country: but his ambition pushing him beyond so confined a sphere, he went to Paris, where he was employed in the theatre by a scene painter. Here his genius began to distinguish itself; and he aspired to a prize in the academy, which he gained. He found the means afterwards to obtain the king's pension, which enabled him to see Rome, on which his heart had long

* Having so often mentioned his clearness of reasoning, it may not be improper to give the following instance of it. In the year 1724 at the commencement, he kept a divinity act, for his batchelor of divinity's degrees; his first question was, whether Arian Subscription was lawful; a question worthy of him, who had the integrity to abhor, with a generous scorn, all prevarication; and the capacity to see through those evasive arts, by which some would palliate their disingenuity. When Dr. James, the professor, had endeavoured to answer his thesis, and embarrass the question, with the dexterity of a person long practised in all the arts of a subtile disputant: he immediately replied in an extempore discourse of above half an hour long, with such an easy flow of proper and significant words, and such an undisturbed presence of mind, as if he had been reading, what he has since printed, the case of the Arian Subscription considered, and the supplement to it: he unravelled the professors fallacies, reinforced his own reasonings, and shewed himself to perfect a master of the language, the subject and himself; that all agreed, no one ever appeared to greater advantage. There were several members of the university of Oxford there, who remember the great applauses he received, and the uncommon satisfaction which he gave. He was happy in a first opponent, one of the brightest ornaments of the church, viz. Dr. Sherlock, bishop of London, and finest writers of the age, who gave full play to his abilities, and called forth all that strength of reason, of which he was master.

been set. Here he was much taken notice of; as he was afterwards in England, where he spent a full year. But his health declining, he returned into his own country with a view to establish it. But the experiment failed; and he died in the flower of his age, a martyr, as is commonly supposed, to industry. In his dying moments he gave a strong testimony of his affection to his art. A priest, who attended him, offered him a crucifix to kiss, which was miserably ill painted. For God's sake father, said the dying man, remove it from me, the sight of it shocks me.

Watteau was a painter of great merit, considering his age, and disadvantages. Every thing he gained, was from himself. He had not only his own talents to form; but he had bad habits, contracted from bad masters, to overcome. In spite of his difficulties he became a very eminent painter; and his works are thought worthy of a place in the most curious cabinets. Vandyke and Rubens were the masters he copied, after his studies became liberal. He painted chiefly conversation pieces, in which the airs of his heads are much admired. It is thought he would have excelled in history, if he had studied it. He left behind him a great number of drawings, some of which are done in red, others in black chalk; and many there are, in which both are mixed.

Funeral Sermon by Dr. Jennings.

WATTS (Dr. ISAAC) was born at Southampton, July the 17th, 1674, of parents who were eminent for religion, and were considerable sufferers for conscience sake, in the persecution of the protestant dissenters, in king Charles the Second's reign. The uncommon genius of this their son appeared betimes; for he began to learn Latin at four years old; in the knowledge of which, as well as of the Greek language, he made a swift progress, under the care of the reverend Mr. Pinhorne, a clergyman of the established church; to whom the doctor has inscribed an ingenious Latin ode, in his *Horæ Lyricæ*. He was early taken notice of for the sprightliness and vivacity of his wit; talents which too often prove fatal snares to young persons: but he, through the distinguishing grace of God, was not only preserved from criminal follies, but had a deep sense of religion upon his heart betimes. In the year 1690 he was sent up to London for academical education, where he was placed under the tuition of the reverend Mr. Thomas Rowe; to whom also he has inscribed an ode in his *Horæ Lyricæ*. I have

have been credibly informed, that while he resided in this college of learning, his behaviour was not only so inoffensive, that his tutor declared, he never once gave him occasion for reproof; but so exemplary, that he often proposed him as a pattern to his other pupils for their imitation. In the year 1693, he joined in communion with the church, of which his worthy tutor was pastor. When he had finished his course of studies at the academy, he returned to his father's house, where he spent two years more in reading, meditation, and prayer, in order to his being further qualified and fitted for that great work, to which he was determined to devote his life, and of the awful importance of which he had a deep sense upon his mind. From hence he was invited in the year 1696, by that eminently pious and learned gentleman, Sir John Hartopp, baronet, deceased; to reside in his family at Stoke-Newington, as tutor to his son; where he continued four years, and where his behaviour won him such esteem and respect, as laid the foundation of that intimate friendship, which subsisted between his worthy pupil and him to the day of his death.

But while he assisted Sir John's studies, he did not neglect his own; for not only did he further improve himself in those branches of learning, in which, more especially, he assisted his pupil; but applied himself to the reading of the scriptures in the original tongues, and the best commentators, both critical and practical. He began to preach on his birth-day, 1698, and was the same year chosen assistant to the reverend Dr. Isaac Chauncy. But his public labours, which met with general acceptance, were soon after interrupted by a threatening illness for five months; which was thought to be occasioned by the fervour of his zeal in preaching the glorious gospel of Christ. However, that did not discourage him from returning to his delightful work, as soon as God was pleased to restore his health.

In January 1701, he received a call from this church, to succeed Dr. Chauncy in the pastoral office; which he signified his acceptance the very day that king William died, notwithstanding the discouraging prospect which that event gave to men of his profession, and the fears with which it filled the hearts of protestant dissenters at that time. But he had *set his hand to the plow, and would not look back.* Accordingly, he was solemnly ordained to the pastoral office, March the 18th following.

But the joy of the church, in their happy ſettlement, was ſoon after damped, by his being ſeized with a painful and threatening illneſs, which laid him by for ſome time, and from which he recovered by ſlow degrees. Upon which they ſaw it needful to provide him with a ſtated aſſiſtant. Accordingly the reverend Mr. Samuel Price, was choſen to that ſervice, in July 1703.

But notwithſtanding his public labours were by this means eaſed, his health remained very fluctuating and tender for ſome years. However, as it increaſed, he renewed his diligence in fulfilling his miniſtry; and delighted and edified his flock with his ſermons in public, and with his entertaining and profitable converſation in the viſits which he made to their families! It was in this ſeaſon of his more confirmed health, that he formed a ſociety of the younger members of his church, for prayer and religious conference; to whom he delivered the ſubſtance of that excellent book, which he afterwards publiſhed, under the title of, *A Guide to Prayer.* Now he went on, without any conſiderable interruption in his work, and with great ſucceſs and proſperity to his church, till the year 1712, when in the month of September, he was viſited with a violent fever which broke his conſtitution, and left ſuch weakneſs upon his nerves, as continued with him, in ſome meaſure, to his dying day. Upon this occaſion, prayer was made without ceaſing of the church unto God for him; ſeveral days of prayer were kept on his account, in which many of his brethren in the miniſtry aſſiſted, and wreſtled earneſtly with God for the continuance of ſo valuable a life; and God was graciouſly pleaſed to anſwer their prayers, by adding to his life more than thirty-ſix years; the moſt of them years, though of feeble health, yet of eminent uſefulneſs to his church, and to the world. It was not till October 1716, that he was able to return to his public miniſtry. In the mean time his aſſiſtant Mr. Price, was, at his deſire, and upon his recommendation, choſen by the church, to be joint-paſtor with him.

But though this long interval of ſickneſs was, on ſome accounts, a very melancholy ſeaſon, yet a kind providence made it to be the happieſt æra of his life, as it was the occaſion of introducing him into the family of Sir Thomas Abney, who, on a principle of the moſt generous friendſhip and compaſſion, took him, in a very languiſhing ſtate of health, to his own houſe; where from that moment,

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to the day of his death, he was abundantly ſupplied, with all that could miniſter, either to the convenience or ſatisfaction of his life; from which time he conſtantly devoted a fifth part of his income to charitable uſes.

In the year 1728, the univerſities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen in Scotland, did, in a moſt reſpectful manner, without his knowledge, confer the degree of doctor in divinity on him, and on ſome others of his brethren.

His laſt ſickneſs was rather a decay of nature, worn out with age and labours, than any particular diſtemper: therefore it was lingering and long; the ſprings of life were unbending by degrees, till at length the earthly tabernacle fell quite to decay, and was put off by the immortal ſpirit. And thus after a life of eminent ſervice, both of God, and his generation, he fell aſleep in Jeſus, November 25, 1748, in the ſeventy-fifth year of his age.

I queſtion whether any author before him did ever appear with reputation on ſuch a variety of ſubjects, as he has done, both as a proſe writer, and a poet. However, this I may venture to ſay, that there is no man now living of whoſe works ſo many have been diſperſed, both at home and abroad, that are in ſuch conſtant uſe, and tranſlated into ſuch a variety of languages; many of which will, I doubt not, remain durable monuments of his great talents. His works were collected and publiſhed in 6 vol. 4to. 1753.

WENTWORTH (Sir THOMAS) the unfortunate earl of Strafford, was deſcended from a very ancient family, ſeated at Wentworth in the county of York, and was born in London 1593. Authors do not mention where he received the firſt part of his education; but he ſpent ſome years at Cambridge, in St. John's College, where he uſed great diligence and application, and made great progreſs in learning. On his quitting the univerſity, he travelled abroad for further accompliſhments. Gen. Hiſt. of England.

In the year 1614, by his father's death, he became poſſeſſed of a great family eſtate of 6000 l. per annum, and was appointed cuſtos rotulorum for the county of York. He repreſented this county in parliament ſeveral times; but more particularly in the new parliament called on the acceſſion of Charles the Iſt. in which he ſteadily oppoſed the arbitrary meaſures of the court. His eloquence gave him ſuch great ſway in the houſe, that he was made ſheriff of York-

ſhire

ſhire in order to diſable him from ſitting in it; and in the year 1627, he was impriſoned by the lords of the council, for refuſing the royal loan. In the ſucceeding parliament he again repreſented his country, and exerted himſelf with great vigour, inſiſting upon the petition of rights, and obtaining a reſolution of the houſe, that the redreſs of grievances, and granting of ſupplies ſhould go together. But at the end of the ſeſſion, the miniſtry found means, with the bribe of a peerage and the preſidentſhip of the council in the northern parts, to buy him off from the popular party. This frail man, was at firſt aſhamed of his apoſtacy, and concealed his change of ſentiments; but at length deſired an interview with Mr. Pym, to perſuade him to continue his aſſociate, and to juſtify his conduct. Mr. Pym told him, "you have left us, but I will not leave you, whilſt your head is on your ſhoulders". About this time he contracted an intimate friendſhip with archbiſhop Laud, and became an active ſecond in all his arbitrary practices.

Echard, v. 2. p. 82.

During his preſidentſhip he exerciſed his power with great ſeverity; and in ſome caſes even with childiſh inſolence; particularly in that of Henry Bellaſis, ſon to the lord Falconberg, who was committed to priſon for not having pulled off his hat to him, tho' he pleaded that he was talking to lord Fairfax, and that his face was turned another way. His behaviour however here recommended him to his royal maſter; and in the year 1631, he was appointed deputy of Ireland.

Ruſhworth. v. 2. p. 8.

By his wiſe conduct and regulations, he emancipated the crown from a debt of more than 100,000l. bought of all the incumbrances on the revenue, and made an improvement of 40,000l. in the yearly income, and made this kingdom a fruitful ſource of riches to his maſter. He provided too for the opulency of the clergy; and brought the church in Ireland to a perfect conformity in her doctrine and diſcipline to that which was eſtabliſhed in England. But during his government, there were many exertions of diſpotiſm, and he was fondly attached to, and deſirous of being treated with all the foppiſh formalities of ſtate.

He reprimanded the earl of Kildare, the firſt peer of Ireland, for oppoſing his propoſitions to the parliament, and afterwards obliged him without any legal proceeding, to ſubmit his title to an eſtate to his deciſion, and impriſoned him a whole year on this buſineſs. But his ſentence of death againſt lord Mountnorris, lies the heavieſt on his memory of

of many part of his adminiſtration. Wentworth had given Mountworris's kinſman a blow for having accidentally hurt his foot, which being ſpoken before Mountnorris at the chancellor's, he obſerved, that the gentleman had a brother, who would not have taken ſuch an affront. He was for thoſe words, hurried before a court martial, and in the ſpace of two hours condemned to die. The king gave him his life, but he was obliged to acknowledge the juſtice of his ſentence, impriſoned for three years, deprived of an eſtate, and all his employments, both civil and military. But upon the whole his adminiſtration was ſo pleaſing to his royal maſter, that he raiſed him to the dignity of lord lieutenant of Ireland, and of earl of Strafford, and knight of the garter. The ſame reaſons which procured him the king's favour, raiſed againſt him the utmoſt reſentment and odium of the people. On the opening of the long parliament, Mr. Pym, his implacable enemy, after having harangued the houſe a long time with all the force of his eloquence on the grievances of the nation, in concluſion, accuſed the earl of Strafford as the greateſt enemy to the liberties of his country, and the greateſt promoter of tyranny, that any age had ever produced. And when the reſentment of the houſe was inflamed to it's higheſt pitch, it was ſuddenly moved, that the earl of Strafford ſhould be immediately impeached of high treaſon.

Accordingly on the ſame day, Mr. Pym appeared at the bar of the houſe of lords, and impeached him in the name of all the commons of England, and deſired that he might be ſequeſtred from all councils, and put into ſafe cuſtody; and the lords immediately complied with the requeſt. His impeachment was prepared, conſiſting of twenty-eight articles, regarding his conduct as preſident of the council of York, as governor of Ireland, as counſellor and commander in England. We ſhall not entertain the reader with the particulars of this proceeding, but refer him to the ſtate trials for his ſatisfaction. We ſhall only obſerve, that his tryal laſted eighteen days, during which he defended himſelf with ſuch addreſs, that the commons doubting, whether the lords would give judgment againſt him, paſſed a bill for attainting him of high treaſon. The bill was ſtopped for ſome time in the houſe of lords, and the king tried every method he could think of to appeaſe the reſentment of the commons, and ſave his faithful ſervant. But great mobs, armed with clubs and ſwords, ſurrounded his palace; crying out, juſtice, juſtice, and

and threatening deſtruction of the king, queen and royal family, unleſs his majeſty conſented to Strafford's death. The earl underſtanding the diſtreſs the king was in, generouſly wrote to him, not to hazard the ſafety of his family and the peace of the kingdom for his ſake, but paſs the bill; adding, that his conſent would abundantly acquit his majeſty in the eye of heaven, and he ſhould reſign his life with all the chearfulneſs imaginable, as an acknowledgement of the favours he had received from his ſovereign. After paſſing two days and nights in the utmoſt perplexity, the king, with extreme reluctance ſigned a commiſſion for paſſing the bill. He was beheaded on Tower hill, May 12, 1641, in the 49th year of his age, and died with great reſolution and tranquillity. When the king was afterwards brought to the ſcaffold, he acknowledged the juſtice of God, in ſuffering him to dye by an unjuſt ſentence, as he himſelf had ſuffered an unjuſt ſentence to be executed on Strafford. After the reſtoration the bill of attainder was reverſed, as a ſtain to the juſtice of the nation.

The earl of Strafford's letters were publiſhed, in 2 vols. fol. 1739, by doctor William Knowler.

Communicated by Mrs. Hood.

WEST (GILBERT) was the ſon of doctor Weſt, of an ancient family, and at twelve years of age was deprived of his father, eminent for his worth and learning! He had been diſtinguiſhed for both by doctor Burnet, biſhop of Saliſbury, with the living of Hundred in Berks, and alſo by Lord Orford, another patron who procured him a prebendary of Wincheſter, in the reign of queen Anne. He was appointed one of the firſt chaplains to king George the Firſt, and had a promiſe from his majeſty of the firſt vacant biſhopricks. But before that event had took place, death put an end to the hopes of doctor Weſt's family being raiſed through his merit: and from that afflicting loſs, Mr. Gilbert Weſt, and five children became the objects only of their mother's care. She was daughter of Sir Richard Temple, bart. of Bucks, a woman of ſound judgment, of exemplary piety and virtue, who loſt her right of inheritence in her brother lord viſcount Cobham's eſtate, by marrying a man without one; and his ſecond ſiſter and her iſſue, were preferred to all the honours and fortune lord Cobham had to bequeath. Mr. George Weſt ſoon after his father's death, was removed from Wincheſter to Eaton ſchool, which he went to the head of with great reputation; and from thence he was placed at the univerſity

university at Oxon, and became one of the ſtudents of Chriſt Church.

His ſtudious and ſerious turn inclined him to go into the church, but his uncle lord Cobham diverted him from that purſuit, and gave him a cornetcy in his own regiment, exempting him at the ſame time from country quarters, &c. This profeſſion he ſoon quitted, as there was an opening of another nature which preſented to him a very flattering proſpect for his advancement in life. A number of young gentlemen were to be elected from the univerſities, and at the expence of government were to be taught foreign languages, and then ſent to the ſecretaries office to be initiated into buſineſs, and trained there for public ſervices, as envoys, embaſſadors, &c. Mr. Gilbert Weſt was one of the few pitched upon, and on his firſt introduction into that office, lord Townſend, ſecretary of ſtate, treated him with very great marks of regard, which were improved into friendly ones, and the ſtrongeſt inclinations to ſerve him were teſtified from all quarters. But his uncle lord Cobham's ſtrong oppoſition to the adminiſtration rendered theſe advantages in Mr. Weſt's ſituation entirely fruitleſs, and the miniſters were ſo honeſt, as fairly to declare to him that he muſt not expect to have his merit diſtinguiſhed by them; as any favours conferred on him would be imputed as done to his uncle lord Cobham. Mr. Weſt feeling that he was to be ſacrificed, took his leave of that office, and of all views to the making of his fortune; his uncle diſſuading him from going to the Temple, where he had been entered, and ſtudying the law, which Mr. Weſt propoſed to him after his diſappointments, as his laſt reſource.

Soon after, Mr. Weſt married the daughter of Mr. Bartlett, and retired to Wickham in Kent, where he lived in great domeſtick comfort, and tranquil happineſs. His moſt valuable friends came often from the buſy world to ſee him, and they held together the moſt delightful converſe of wit, humour, and learning, ſupported upon the principles of virtue, ſound reaſoning and ſolid friendſhip; which rendered the whole chearful, animating, and inſtructing. Mr. William Pitt who was one of thoſe which compoſed this happy ſociety became paymaſter, and as ſoon as it was in his power, gave a publick mark of his ſincere friendſhip for Mr. Weſt, by appointing him treaſurer to Chelſea Hoſpital, a place in his gift. This favour unſolicited, and conferred in the kindeſt manner, he received as a confirmation of

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the ideas he always had of the nobleneſs of Mr. Pitt's mind, and with a heart felt pride in being diſtinguiſhed by him. Mr. Weſt's ſeat at the council-board he had in conſequence of a ſchool friendſhip with one of the duke of Devonſhire's ſons, who procured of his grace, then preſident of the council, his being nominated one of the clerks extraordinary in that office. He received no advantage from this appointment till a few years before his death, when by right of ſucceſſion he filled the vacancy made by the deceaſe of one of the clerks in ordinary.

Mr. Weſt had a ſon, and only child, who died at the age of twenty; a ſtroke which his parents felt very ſeverely, but their chriſtian fortitude and reſignation was noble, and Mr. Weſt with pious hopes, ſaid he was gone to a better father, who by a merciful diſpenſation had ſecured his ſon a happy retreat from a world of evils. This loſs was ſuſtained but a year before his own death. Towards the latter part of his life he wholly applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the ſcriptures, being extremely anxious to try his utmoſt endeavours to reconcile the ſeeming inconſiſtences which gave the enemies to revealed religion, a handle to doubt and diſcredit the authenticity of them. In theſe reſearches he felt the higheſt ſatisfaction, and often expreſſed that light broke in upon his mind and diſcovered divine truths, which filled him with the ſtrongeſt hopes that his pleaſing labours might prove a benefit to mankind; but it pleaſed the almighty, and wiſe diſpoſer, to put an end to them, and his life, at the age of fifty years.

His works bear teſtimony to his worth and learning, and throughout life his conduct was ſo upright, that he was never known by his friends or companions to deviate into vice; and he had a mind they all acknowledged, replete with virtues.

WHARTON (PHILIP duke of) this nobleman by his father's expreſs order was educated at home: as it was the earl of Wharton's view to qualify his ſon to fill that high ſtation in which his birth would one day place him, with advantage to his country, his great care was to form him a compleat orator. The firſt prelude to his misfortunes may juſtly be reckoned his falling in love with, and privately marrying a young lady, the daughter of major general Holmes, a match by no means ſuited to his birth, fortune, and character,

racter, and far less to the ambitious views his father had of disposing of him in such a marriage, as would have been a considerable addition to the fortune and grandeur of his illustrious family.

However disappointed the earl of Wharton might be in his son's marrying beneath his quality, yet that amiable lady, who became his daughter in law, deserved infinitely more felicity than she met with by an alliance with his family; and the young lord was not so unhappy through any misconduct of hers, as by the death of his father, which this precipitate marriage is thought to have hastened. The duke being so early free from paternal restraints, plunged himself into those numberless excesses, which became at last fatal to him; and he proved, as Pope expresses it,

A tyrant to the wife his heart approv'd,
A rebel to the very king he lov'd.

The young lord, in the beginning of the year 1716, indulged his desire of travelling, and finishing his education abroad; and as he was designed to be instructed in the strictest whig principles, Geneva was judged a proper place for his residence. He took the rout of Holland, and visited several courts of Germany, that of Hanover in particular.

The marquis being arrived at Geneva, he conceived so great a disgust to the dogmatical precepts of his governor, that he fell upon a scheme of avoiding these intolerable incumbrances, left him at Geneva, and set out post for Lyons, where he arrived about the middle of October, 1716.

His lordship somewhere or other had picked up a bear's cub, of which he was very fond, and carried it about with him. But when he was determined to abandon his tutor, he left the cub behind him, with the following address to him: "Being no longer able to bear with your ill usage, I think proper to be gone from you; however, that you may not want company, I have left you the bear, as the most suitable companion in the world, that could be picked out for you."

When the marquis was at Lyons, he took a very strange step, little expected from him. He wrote a letter to the chevalier de St. George, then residing at Avignon, to whom he presented a very fine stone-horse. Upon receiving this present, the chevalier sent a man of quality to the marquis, who carried him privately to his court, where he was received with the greatest marks of esteem, and had the title of duke of Northumberland conferred upon him.

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He remained there, however, but one day, and then returned poſt to Lyons, from whence he ſet out for Paris. He likewiſe made a viſit to the queen dowager of England, conſort to king James II. then reſiding at St. Germains, to whom he paid his court, purſuing the ſame raſh meaſures as at Avignon.

During his ſtay at Paris, his winning addreſs, and aſtoniſhing parts, gained him the eſteem and admiration of all the Britiſh ſubjects of both parties, who happened to be there. The earl of Stair, then the Engliſh ambaſſador there, notwithſtanding all the reports to the marquis's diſadvantage, thought proper to ſhew ſome reſpect to the repreſentative of ſo great a family.

His excellency never failed to lay hold of every opportunity to give ſome admonitions, which were not always agreeable to the vivacity of his temper, and ſometimes provoked him to great indiſcretions.

Once in particular the embaſſador extolling the merit and noble behaviour of the marquis's father, added, that he hoped he would follow ſo illuſtrious an example of fidelity to his prince, and love to his country: upon which the marquis immediately anſwered, That he thanked his excellency for his good advice, and as his excellency had alſo a worthy and deſerving father, he hoped he would likewiſe copy ſo bright an original, and tread in his ſteps. This was a ſevere ſarcaſm, as the ambaſſador's father had betrayed his maſter in a manner that was quite ſhameful.

Before he left France, an Engliſh gentleman expoſtulating with him, for ſwerving ſo much from the principles of his father, and his whole family; his lordſhip anſwered, that he had pawned his principles to Gordon, the pretender's banker, for a conſiderable ſum, and till he could repay him, he muſt be a jacobite; but when that was done, he would again return to the whigs.

About the latter end of December, 1716, the marquis arrived in England, where he did not remain long, till he ſet out for Ireland, in which kingdom, on account of his extraordinary qualities, he had the honour done him of being admitted, though under age, to take his ſeat in the houſe of peers. Here he eſpouſed a very different intereſt from that which he had ſo lately embraced. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf on this occaſion as a violent partizan for the miniſtry; and acted in all other reſpects, as well in his private as public capacity, with the warmeſt zeal for the government. In conſequence of this zeal, ſhewn at a time when they ſtood much

much in need of men of abilities, and ſo little expected from the young marquis, the king, who was no ſtranger to the moſt refined rules of policy, created him a duke. As ſoon as the duke of Wharton came of age, he was introduced to the houſe of lords in England, with the like blaze of reputation. A little before the death of lord Stanhope, his grace again changed ſides, oppoſed the court, and endeavoured to defeat the ſchemes of the miniſtry.

He appeared one of the moſt forward and vigorous, in the defence of the biſhop of Rocheſter, and in oppoſing the bill for inflicting pains and penalties on that prelate. Notwithſtanding his aſtoniſhing activity in oppoſition to the court, he was not yet ſatisfied that he had done enough: he printed his thoughts therefore twice a week, in a paper called, *The True Briton*, ſeveral thouſands of which being diſperſed weekly, the duke was pleaſed to find the whole kingdom giving attention to him, and admiring him as an author, though ſome did not at all approve of his reaſoning.

The duke's boundleſs profuſion had by this ſo burthened his eſtate, that a decree of chancery took hold of it, and veſted it in the hands of truſtees, for the payment of his debts, but not without making a proviſion of 1200l. per annum for his ſubſiſtence. This not being ſufficient to ſupport his title with ſuitable dignity at home, he reſolved to go abroad till his eſtate ſhould be clear. But in this the world was deceived; for he went to Vienna, to execute a private commiſſion, not in favour of the Engliſh miniſtry; nor did he ever ſhine to greater advantage as to his perſonal character, than at the Imperial court. From Vienna his grace made a tour to Spain, where his arrival alarmed the Engliſh miniſter ſo much, that two expreſſes were ſent from Madrid to London, upon an apprehenſion that his grace was received there in the character of an ambaſſador; upon which the duke received a ſummons under the privy-ſeal to return home. His behaviour on this occaſion was a ſufficient indication, that he never deſigned to return to England whilſt affairs remained in the ſame ſtate.

This he often declared, from his going abroad the ſecond time, which no doubt was the occaſion of his treating that ſolemn order with ſo much indignity, and endeavouring to inflame the Spaniſh court, not only againſt the perſon who delivered the warrant, but alſo againſt the court of Great Britain itſelf, for exerciſing an act of power, as he was pleaſed to call it, within the juriſdiction of his catholic ma-

jesty. After this he acted openly in the service of the pretender, and appeared at his court, where he was received with the greatest marks of favour.

While his grace was thus employed abroad, his duchess, who had been neglected by him, died in England, April 14, 1726, and left no issue behind her. Soon after this, the duke fell violently in love with Mad. Oberne, then one of the maids of honour to the queen of Spain. She was daughter of an Irish colonel in that service, who being dead, her mother lived upon a pension the king allowed her; so that this lady's fortune consisted chiefly in her personal accomplishments.

Many arguments were used by their friends on both sides, to dissuade them from the marriage. The queen of Spain, when the duke asked her consent, represented to him in the most lively terms, that the consequence of the match would be misery to them both, and absolutely refused her consent. Having now no hopes of obtaining her, he fell into a deep melancholy, which brought on a lingering fever, of which he languished till he had almost ready to drop into the ground. This circumstance reached her majesty's ear; she was moved with his distress, and sent him word to endeavour the recovery of his health, and as soon as he was able to appear abroad, she would speak to him in a more favourable manner than at their last interview. The duke, upon receiving this news, imagined it the best way to take advantage of the kind disposition her majesty was then in, and summoning to his assistance his little remaining strength, threw himself at her majesty's feet, and begging of her either to give him M. Oberne, or order him not to live. The queen consented, but told him he would soon repent it; and the young lady being dazzled with the splendor of a ducal title, besides having a real value for her lover, they were soon united by an indissoluble bond.

After the solemnization of his marriage, he passed some time at Rome, where he accepted of a blue garter, affected to appear with the title of duke of Northumberland, and for a while enjoyed the confidence of the exiled prince. But as he could not always keep himself within the bounds of Italian gravity, and having no employment to amuse his active temper, he soon ran into his usual excesses; which giving offence, it was thought proper for him to remove from that city for the present, lest he should at last fall into actual disgrace.

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Accordingly the duke quitted Rome, and went by ſea to Barcelona, and then reſolved upon a new ſcene of life, which few expected he would ever have engaged in. He wrote a letter to the king of Spain, acquainting him that he would aſſiſt at the ſiege of Gibraltar as a volunteer. The king thanked him for the honour, and accepted his ſervice. But he ſoon grew weary of this, and ſet his heart on Rome. In conſequence of this reſolution, he wrote a letter to the chevalier de St. George, full of reſpect and ſubmiſſion, expreſſing a deſire of viſiting his court; but the chevalier returned for anſwer, that he thought it more adviſable for his grace to draw near England.

The duke ſeemed reſolved to follow his advice, and accordingly ſet out for France in company with his ducheſs, and attended by two or three ſervants arrived at Paris, in May, 1728. Here he made little ſtay, but proceeded to Rouen, in his way, as ſome imagined, for England; but he ſtopped, and took up his reſidence at Rouen, without reflecting the leaſt on the buſineſs that brought him to France. He was ſo far from making any conceſſion to the government, in order to make his peace, that he did not give himſelf the leaſt trouble about his perſonal eſtate, or any other concern in England.

The duke had about 600 l. in his poſſeſſion when he arrived at Rouen, where more of his ſervants joined him from Spain. A bill of indictment was about this time preferred againſt him in England, for high treaſon. The chevalier ſoon after ſent him 2000 l. for his ſupport, of which he was no ſooner in poſſeſſion, than he ſquandered it away in a courſe of extravagance. As a long journey did not very well ſuit with his grace's finances, he went for Orleans, thence ſell down the river Loyre, to Nantz, in Brittany, and there he ſtopt ſome time, till he got a remittance from Paris, which was ſquandered almoſt as ſoon as received. At Nantz ſome of his ragged ſervants rejoined him, and from thence he took ſhipping with them for Bilboa, as if he had been carrying recruits to the Spaniſh regiments. From Bilboa he wrote a humorous letter to a friend at Paris, ſuch as his fancy, not his circumſtances dictated, giving a whimſical account of his voyage, and his manner of paſſing his time. The queen of Spain took the ducheſs to attend her perſon.

About the beginning of the year 1731, the duke declined ſo faſt, being in his quarters at Lerida, that he had not the uſe of his limbs ſo as to move without aſſiſtance; but as he

was free from pain did not loſe all his gaiety. He continued in this ill ſtate of health for two months, when he gained a little ſtrength, and found benefit from a certain mineral water, in the mountains of Catalonia; but he was too much ſpent to recover. He relapſed the May following at Tarragona, whither he removed with his regiment, and going to the above-mentioned waters, he fell into one of thoſe fainting fits, to which he had been for ſome time ſubject, in a ſmall village, and was utterly deſtitute of all the neceſſaries of life, till ſome charitable fathers of a Bernardine convent offered him what aſſiſtance their houſe afforded.

The duke accepted their kind propoſal; upon which they removed him to their convent, and adminiſtered all the relief in their power. Under this hoſpitable roof, after languiſhing a week, the duke of Wharton died, without one friend or acquaintance to cloſe his eyes. His funeral was performed in the ſame manner in which the fathers inter thoſe of their own fraternity.

Biog. Brit. WILLIS (BROWNE) a late eminent antiquarian, was grandſon to the famous phyſician, and was born in the year 1682, at St. Mary Blandford in Dorſetſhire. He was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool; where the ſolemnity of the adjoining abbey, and the curious monuments in it, engaged his admiration, and impreſſed his mind with an early and indelible love of antiquities. From hence he was removed to Chriſt Church in Oxford, where he ſtudied four years under the tuition of doctor Wells, the geographer. After he left the univerſity he contracted an intimate friendſhip with Mr. W. Wootton, that univerſal ſcholar, to whoſe inſtruction and converſation he was much obliged for his further improvements. He was choſen in the year 1705, to repreſent the town of Buckingham in parliament. The univerſity of Oxford, 1749, created him doctor of laws, as a reward of his literary merit, and in gratitude for ſeveral benefactions, particularly his fine cabinet of Engliſh coins, which he had been upwards of forty years in collecting, and which was looked upon as the moſt compleat collection in England.

During the courſe of his life, he viſited almoſt all the cathedrals in England and Wales, which journies he uſed to call his pilgrimage. He was one of the firſt revivers and moſt induſtrious members of the ſociety of antiquaries. He left many ſtanding evidences of his piety, in building, repairing and

and beautifying of churches. He was one of the firſt who placed our eccleſiaſtical hiſtory and antiquities upon a firm baſis, by grounding them upon the authority of records and regiſters; though he was chiefly converſant with ſuch writings, which are not apt to form a polite ſtyle; yet he expreſſed himſelf in all his compoſitions in an eaſy and genteel manner.

After an induſtrious and well ſpent life, this gentleman died at Whaddon Hall, in the 78th year of his age, 1760. His writings are,

Notitia Parliamentaria: or, an hiſtory of the countries, cities, and boroughs in England and Wales, with liſts of all the knights, citizens and burgeſſes. 8vo. 2 vol.

Surveys of the four Welſh Cathedrals. 4to.

Surveys of the Cathedrals of England, with Parochiale Anglicanum, &c. 3 vol. 4to.

Hiſtory and Antiquities of Buckingham, &c. 4to. 1755.

Hiſtory of the mitred parliamentary Abbies, and conventual cathedral churches, 2 vol. 8vo.

Eſton's Theſaurus, a new edition. 4to. 1754—And ſome other things.

WILLOUGHBY (FRANCIS) the celebrated natural hiſtorian was the only ſon of Sir Francis Willoughby, knt. deſcended of two very antient families, both Willoughby's, the one honourable, viz. that of Ereſby in Lincolnſhire, by the father's ſide, the other worſhipful, viz. that of Willoughby on the Woulds in Nottinghamſhire, by the mother's. His mother was the lady Caſſandra, daughter to the right hon. the earl of London-Derry. He had great natural advantages with regard to birth, eſtate and parts; but he applied them in ſuch a manner as to procure to himſelf honours, that might more truly be called his own. He was addicted to ſtudy from his childhood, and held idleneſs in abhorrence; not only as a vice, but as the parent and nurſe of almoſt all others. When he came to the uſe of reaſon, he was ſo great an œconomiſt with regard to his time, as not willingly to loſe nor miſapply the leaſt moment of it. Wood's Ath. Gen. Dict. Life of John Ray.

Indeed he was thought by his friends to have impaired his health by his inceſſant application to his ſtudies, which he proſecuted without any intermiſſion. By this means he attained great ſkill in all branches of learning, and got deep inſight into the moſt abſtruſe kind of knowledge, and the moſt

subtile parts of the mathematicks. But observing, in the busy and inquisitive age in which he lived, that the history of animals was in a great measure neglected by his countrymen, he applied himself particularly to that province, and used all diligence to cultivate and illustrate it. To prosecute this purpose more effectually, in the first place he carefully read over what had been written by others on that subject; and in the year 1660, we find him a sojourner in Oxford for the benefit of the public library.

Then in search of natural knowledge, he travelled several times over his native country, and afterwards into foreign parts, viz. France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries; attended by his ingenious friend Mr. John Ray and others; in all which places, says Mr. Wood, he was so inquisitive and successful, that not many sorts of animals, described by others, escaped his diligence. This learned and worthy person died July the 3d, 1672, aged thirty-seven years, to the great loss of the republic of letters, to the great sorrow of his friends, and all good men that knew him; and of all curious and inquisitive persons, especially those of the royal society, of which he was an eminent member and ornament.

His works are,

1. *Ornithologiæ libri tres: in quibus aves omnes hactenus cognitæ in methodum naturis suis convenientem redactæ accurate describuntur, descriptiones iconibus elegantissimis, & vivarum avium simillimis, æri incisis illustrantur.* Lond. 1676. folio. Viewed, corrected and digested into order, by John Ray, fellow of the royal society; afterwards it was translated into English, with an appendix added to it by the said Mr. Ray. Lond. 1678. folio.

2. *Historiæ piscium libri quatuor*, &c. Oxon. 1689. folio. This work was revised and digested by John Ray, and is adorned with very many cuts of several sorts of fishes, which were not ever before known in England.

3. *Letter containing some considerable observations about that kind of wasps called lehneumones*, &c. *dated Aug.* 24, 1671. See in the *Philos. Transact.* num. 76. p. 2279.

4. *Letter about the hatching a kind of bee lodged in old willows, dated July* 10, 1671. See in the said *Transact.* num. 74. p. 2221.

5. *Letters of Francis Willoughby, Esq;* added to Philosophical Letters between the late learned Mr. Ray, and several of his correspondents, published in 8vo. at London. By William Derham.

The

The following character of him, as it is highly exemplary, we cannot forbear transcribing from Mr. Ray's preface to his *Ornithology*. "What rendered him most commendable was his eminent virtue and goodness. I cannot say, that I ever observed such a confluence of excellent qualities in one person. For,

1. Notwithstanding the advantages of birth, fortune and parts, which are wont to puff up men's minds with pride, he was so truly humble, that I have not known any man of the meanest fortune or birth exceed him in that virtue. He despised no man, for his poverty or mean parentage; honoured all men, was affable to the meanest, not preferring himself before others, but condescending to them of low degree.

2. He was so resolutely sober and temperate, that neither the importunity of company, or pleasure of sense, could ever tempt him to excess.

3. Of that exemplary chastity and purity, that his life condemns the dissoluteness and corrupt practices of the present age, and demonstrates the possibility of refraining and regulating those motions and desires, which of all others are wont to be most violent and inordinate.

4. So scrupulously just and righteous, that he had a great deal rather suffer wrong, than do any.

5. So true to his word and promise, that a man might safely venture his estate and life too upon it: his word being, as an honest man's is said to be, as good as his bond.

6. So faithful and constant to his friend in all conditions, as well adverse as prosperous, that one might be secure of him, and confident of his help and assistance, whatever distress or calamity might befall one: he never deserting any man only because fortune frowned upon him, as the common sort of friends are wont to do.

7. He was so diffuse and comprehensive in his charity, that he could heartily affect and embrace good men of all persuasions; good men, I say, to exclude such opinions as are destructive of, and inconsistent with true goodness.

To these I might add his patience and submission to the divine will, which did eminently appear in the time of his sickness, when he professed himself contented to leave the world, if it pleased God to have it so, though then in the heighth of his strength and parts, and in the hot pursuit of useful studies and designs, and in such circumstances as to his private affairs and concerns in the world, as rendered some continuance of life very desireable to him, and would have tempted a man

of ordinary virtue to express some discontent at the sentence and expectation of death. And, lastly, his due fear and reverence of the deity, deep sense of his goodness and thankfulness for the same, piety in all his carriage towards him, and great abhorrency of whatever tended to his dishonour.

Thus much I thought fit to observe concerning his virtues, partly to do him right, by procuring him the honour due to his memory: and partly to provoke young gentlemen of this nation, by the proposal of so illustrious an example of their own rank, to prosecute the study of ingenuous literature, and aspire to true honour by the constant exercise of virtue." All the above particulars, with some others relating to this worthy person, are very concisely and elegantly summed up in his epitaph, on a monument erected to his memory in the church of Middleton in Warwickshire, where he lies buried with his ancestors, as follows.

Propter jacet Franciscus parentum optimorum filius, verè magnus, si quid magni habet pietas, probitas, veracitas, incorrupta fides, rigida honesti observantia, obstinata sobrietas, simplex solertia, summa & modesta eruditio, religio sine superstitione, sine fastu nobilitas. Assurgite quantum est hominum bonorum huic tam verendo nomini! hic cum in vivis esset, postquam peregre variarum Europæ nationum, linguarum, artium, morum, legum naturas indagasset, easdem domi excoluit, & perpolivit. Mathematicæ intimos recessus aliisque inaccessos penetravit, medicinæ varios sinus perlustravit, totam insuper philosophiam ita excussit, ut naturas suas & nomina omnibus restitueret. Historiam naturæ de integro penè concinnavit, eo acumine ut semper novus, eâ diligentia ut semper sibi constans, eâ integritate ut semper fidelis naturæ interpres evaserit: duxit uxorem Emmam Bernard filiam secundam domini Hen. Bernard, quæ prolem ei enixa est Franciscum, Cassandram & Thomam; & jam post singularem bene actæ vitæ existimationem, triste sui desiderium relinquens, adscriptus est immortalibus tertio die Julii 1672. anno ætatis 37. quod superest votum absolvant, transcribant patrem nati & nati natorum, & qui nascentur ab illis. Hoc monimentum officiosæ pietatis & memoriæ ergo devotissimè consecravit Thomas Willoughby, Bart.

In English.

Near this place lies Francis, son of the best of parents, who was truly great, if there is any thing great in piety, probity, veracity,

veracity, ſincerity, ſtrict honour, ſobriety, ſimplicity of manners with ſhining parts, and conſummate learning with modeſty, religion without ſuperſtition, nobility without pageantry. Riſe up, all good men, at this venerable name. After he had carefully ſurveyed all the nations of Europe, with their languages, arts, manners and laws, he returned to his native country, where he digeſted and improved the knowledge he had acquired in foreign countries. He penetrated the myſteries of the mathematicks, which were inacceſſible to others, he viewed the various ſecrets of medicine, and in a word, made ſo thorough a reformation in the whole circle of philoſophy, that it may be ſaid, he reſtored things to their proper names and natures. He almoſt entirely compoſed his natural hiſtory, with ſuch ingenuity that he was always new, ſuch diligence that he was always conſiſtent, and with ſuch integrity that he was always a faithful interpreter of nature. He married Emma Bernard, ſecond daughter of Mr. Henry Bernard, who brought him three children; Francis, Caſſandra, and Thomas. Thus after he had acted his part well upon the ſtage of life; to the general grief and ſorrow, he quitted it for immortality the 3d of July 1672, aged thirty-ſeven. What remains is to wiſh that the ſons may imitate the father, and his deſcendents to the lateſt poſterity.

This monument out of pious duty, and regard to his memory, was erected by Thomas Willoughby, bart.

WOLFE (Major General JAMES) was the ſon of lieutenant general Edward Wolfe, and born at Weſterham in the county of Kent, where he was baptized on the 11th of Jan. in the year 1726. He ſeemed by nature formed for military greatneſs; his memory was retentive, his judgment deep, and his comprehenſion amazingly quick and clear: his conſtitutional courage was not only uniform, and daring, perhaps to an extreme, but he poſſeſſed that higher ſpecies of it, (if I may be allowed the expreſſion) that ſtrength, ſteadineſs, and activity of mind, which no difficulties could obſtruct, nor dangers deter. With an unuſual livelineſs, almoſt to impetuoſity of temper, he was not ſubject to paſſion: with the greateſt independence of ſpirit, free from pride. Generous almoſt to profuſion: he contemned every little art for the acquiſition of wealth, whilſt he ſearched after objects for his charity and beneficence: the deſerving ſoldier never went unrewarded, and even the needy inferior officer frequently taſted of his bounty. Conſtant and

diſtin-

diſtinguiſhing in his attachments: manly and unreſerved, yet gentle, kind, and conciliating in his manners. He enjoyed a large ſhare of the friendſhip, and almoſt the univerſal good-will of mankind: and, to crown all, ſincerity and candour, a true ſenſe of honour, juſtice, and public liberty, ſeemed the inherent principles of his nature, and the uniform rule of his conduct.

He betook himſelf, when very young, to the profeſſion of arms; and with ſuch talents, joined to the moſt unwearied aſſiduity, no wonder he was ſoon ſingled out as a moſt riſing military genius. Even ſo early as the battle of La-feldt, when ſcarce twenty years of age, he exerted himſelf in ſo maſterly manner, at a very critical juncture, that it drew the higheſt encomiums from the great officer then at the head of the army.

During the whole war, he went on, without interruption, forming the military character; was preſent at every engagement, and never paſſed undiſtinguiſhed. Even after the peace, whilſt others lolled on pleaſure's downy lap, he was cultivating the arts of war. He introduced (without one act of inhumanity) ſuch regularity and exactneſs of diſcipline into his corps, that, as long as the ſix Britiſh battalions on the plains of Minden are recorded in the annals of Europe, ſo long will Kingſley's ſtand amongſt the foremoſt of that day.

Of that regiment he continued lieutenant-colonel, till the great miniſter, who roufed the ſleeping genius of his country, called him forth into higher ſpheres of action. He was early in the moſt ſecret conſultations for the attack of Rochfort; and what he would have done there, and what he afterwards did do at Louiſbourg, are very freſh in every memory.

He was ſcarce returned from thence, when he was appointed to command the important expedition againſt Quebec. There his abilities ſhone out in their brighteſt luſtre; in ſpite of many unforeſeen difficulties, from the nature of the ſituation, from great ſuperiority of numbers; the ſtrength of the place itſelf, and his own bad ſtate of health, he perſevered, with unwearied diligence, practiſing every ſtratagem of war to effect his purpoſe; at laſt, ſingly, and alone in opinion, he formed, and executed, that great, that dangerous, yet neceſſary plan, which drew out the French to their defeat, and will for ever denominate him, the conqueror of Canada. But there tears—will flow—there, when within the graſp of victory, he firſt received a ball through his wriſt, which immediately wrapping up, he went

went on, with the same alacrity, animating his troops by precept and example: but, in a few minutes after, a second ball, through his body, obliged him to be carried off to a small distance in the rear, where rouzed from fainting in the last agonies by the sound of, they run, he eagerly asked, "who run?" and being told, the French, and that they were defeated, he said, "then I thank God; I die contented;" and almost instantly expired.

On Sunday, November 19, at seven o'clock in the morning, his majesty's ship Royal William (in which this hero's corpse was brought from Quebec to Portsmouth) fired two signal guns for the removal of his remains. At eight o'clock the body was lowered out of the ship into a twelve-oar'd barge, towed by two twelve-oar'd barges, and attended by 12 twelve-oar'd barges to the bottom of the point, in a train of gloomy silent pomp, suitable to the melancholy occasion, grief shutting up the lips of the fourteen barges crews. Minute guns were fired from the ships at Spithead, from the time of the body's leaving the ship to its being landed at the point at Portsmouth, which was one hour. The regiment of invalids was ordered under arms before eight, and being joined by a company of the train in the garrison at Portsmouth, marched from the parade there, to the bottom of the point, to receive the remains. At nine the body was landed, and put into a travelling hearse, attended by a mourning coach, (both sent from London,) and proceeded thro' the garrison. The colours on the forts were struck half flag staff; the bells were muffled, and rung in solemn concert with the march; minute guns were fired on the platform from the entrance of the corpse to the end of the procession; the company of the train led the van with their arms reversed; the corpse followed; and the invalid regiment followed the hearse, their arms reversed. They conducted the body to the land port gates, where the train opened to the right and left, and the hearse proceeded thro' them on their way to London. Although there were many thousands of people assembled on this occasion, not the least disturbance happened; nothing to be heard but murmuring broken accents in praise of the dead hero.—On the 20th at night, his body was deposited in the burying place belonging to his family, at Greenwich.

WOLFF (CHRISTIAN) baron of the roman empire, privy counsellor to the king of Prussia, and chancellor of the university

university of Hall in Saxony, was born at Breslau on the 24th of January, 1679. To the college of this city he was indebted for his first studies: after having passed his lessons in philosophy, he applied himself assiduously to the mathematicks. The *Elementa Arithmeticæ vulgaris, et literalis*, by Henry Horch, were his earliest guides, by a frequent perusal of these, he was at length enabled to enrich them with a large number of additional propositions. So rapid a progress did him great honour, whilst the different disputes in which he was engaged with the canons of Breslau, laid the permanent foundation of his increasing fame. In 1699 he repaired to the university of Jena, and chose John Philip Treuner for his master in philosophy, and George Albert Hamberger for the mathematics, whose lessons he received with so happy a mixture of attention and advantage, that he became afterwards the able instructor of his fellow students.

From Philip Muller, and Frederic Beckman, he received his deep knowledge of theology; a treatise written by Ischirnhaus, entitled "*Medicina mentis, et corporis*" engaged him for some time, in consequence of which in 1702, he had a conference with the author, to clear up some doubts which had arisen in his mind, on the inspection of particular passages. The detail into which Ischirnhaus had the complaisance to enter with this young philosopher, enabled him to commit the whole of this learned method to paper, and to throw it together, on a more extensive plan. Having finished that part of his education which he was destined to receive at Jena, he went to Leipsick in 1702; and having obtained a permission to give lectures, he began his new employment, On the 13th of January 1703, he opened with a dissertation called, "*Philosophia practica universalis, methodo mathematica conscripta*". This first attempt served greatly to enhance the reputation of his talents; he received such letters from many of those who were most distinguished in the world of science, as seemed to vie with one another in paying their tributes of applause to his uncommon learning; his audience soon became extemely numerous.

Wolff chose for the foundation of his lessons, the method followed by Ischirnhaus. His philosophy bore as yet a very strong resemblance to that of Descartes, as may be seen in his dissertation "*de loquela*", which he published in 1703. Leibnitz, to whom he sent it, told him that he plainly perceived that his hypothesis concerning the union of the soul and body

was

was not hitherto ſufficiently juſt and explicit. Theſe objections made him review the whole, which afterwards went through ſeveral material alterations.

Two diſſertations which he publiſhed in the two laſt months of the year 1703; the firſt, "*De rotis dentatis*", and the ſecond, "*De Algorithmo infinitesimali differentiali*, obtained him the honourable appellation of aſſiſtant to the faculty of philoſophy at Leipſick. The univerſities of Gieſſen, and Hall invited him to be their profeſſor in mathematics: he accepted of the offers of the laſt, and went thither in 1707. In the ſame year he was admitted into the ſociety at Leipſick, which was at that time engag'd in the publication of the *Acta Eruditorum*. After having inſerted in this work, a great number of important pieces relating to phyſic, and the mathematics; he undertook in 1709 to teach all the various branches of philoſophy, and began with a little logical latin treatiſe, which made its appearance afterwards in the German language, under the title of, *Thoughts on the powers of human underſtanding*. He carried himſelf through theſe great purſuits with amazing aſſiduity and ardor; the king of Pruſſia rewarded him with the poſt of counſellor to the court, on the deceaſe of Bodinus in 1721, and augmented the profits of that office by ſome very conſidesable appointments; he was alſo choſen a member of the royal ſociety of Great-Britain and Pruſſia.

To this bright ſunſhine of proſperity ſucceeded a deſtructive tempeſt: Wolff had on the 12th of July 1721, delivered a latin oration, the ſubject of which was the morality of the Chineſe: he loaded their philoſophy with applauſe, and endeavoured to prove how ſimilar its principles were to thoſe which he had advanced in doctrines of his own. The divines at Hall were ſo exaſperated, that on the day following every pulpit reſounded with abuſe againſt the tenets of Wolff.

This affair continued in a ſtate factious fermentation, till the year 1722, when the faculty of theology were determined ſtrictly to examine each production of our extraordinary philoſopher. Daniel Strathler, whoſe province was to take to pieces the *Eſſay on Metaphyſics*, publiſhed and attempted refutation of it. Wolff made his complaints to the academic council, who iſſued out an order that no one ſhould preſume to write againſt him: but the faculty having ſent their repreſentations to the court, which were all backed by the moſt ſtrenuous aſſertions, that the doctrine which Wolff

caught, was dangerous to the laſt degree; an order at length arrived, bearing date the 18th of November, 1723, and not only diſplacing Wolff, but commanding him, (under pain of being ſeverely puniſhed, if he preſumed to diſobey,) to leave Hall, and the States, in four and twenty hours at the fartheſt. John Joachim Lange obtained his place, and Daniel Strathler was gratified with the poſt of profeſſor extraordinary of the mathematics.

Wolff retired to Caſſel, where he obtained the profeſſorſhip of mathematics and philoſophy, in the univerſity of Marbourg, with the title of counſellor to the court of the Landgrave of Heſſe; to which a profitable penſion was annexed. Here, he reaſſumed his labours with redoubled ardor; and it was, in this retreat, that he publiſhed the beſt parts of his extenſive works. In 1725, he was declared an honorary profeſſor of the academy of ſciences at Peterſburg; and in 1733 he was admitted into that at Paris, in the room of the late earl of Pembroke. The king of Sweden alſo declared him one of the council of regency; the pleaſing ſituation of his new abode, and the multitude of honours which he had received, were too alluring to permit him to accept of many advantageous offers: amongſt theſe was the poſt of preſident of the academy at Peterſburg. The king of Pruſſia, who was now recovered from the prejudices which he had been made to conceive againſt Wolff, wanted to re-eſtabliſh him in the univerſity of Hall, in 1733, and made another attempt to effect it in 1739. The baron anſwered to theſe glorious advances with all that reſpectful deference which became him, but took the liberty to inſinuate, that he did not then believe it right for him to comply. At laſt, however, he ſubmitted, and the prince having offered him, in 1741, an employment which threw every objection that he could make, aſide. Wolff, ſtill mindful of his benefactors, took a gracious, and honourable leave of the king of Sweden, and returned to Hall, inveſted with the characters of privy counſellor, vice chancellor, and profeſſor of the law of nature, and of nations.

This is the laſt period of his illuſtrious career; but little more is to be ſaid of the remainder of his life, it was deſirably filled up by one continued train of actions, as wiſe, and ſyſtematical, as were his writings. The true judges of real merit, beſtowed on his, thoſe juſt rewards, to which it was entitled. After the death of Ludwig, the king raiſed him to the dignity of chancellor of the univerſity. The elector of Bavaria,

Bavaria, created him a baron of the empire, (whilſt he was exerciſing the viceroyſhip of it,) from his own free, unbiaſt inclination: it was a favour, which Wolff neither deſired nor foreſaw, and which therefore, he cannot be imagined ever to have ſought for. He had deſerved his honours, long before he had obtained them; and they remained in his poſſeſſion, as proper offerings to his worth; witneſs that amiable ſimplicity which kept ſo juſt a medium between a falſe contempt of thoſe prerogatives, which are the recompence of talents, and of virtues; and that ridiculous, and unbecoming pride of ſuch as only join to dignities, the baſe equivocal abilities, that honeſt ignorance would dread to be indulged with. Baron Wolff died at Hall in Saxony, of the gout in his ſtomach, on the 9th of April 1754, at the age of ſeventy-five years, two months, and ſixteen days. His works are,

1. *Philoſophia practica univerſalis, methodo mathematica conſcripta*, 4to. 1703.
2. *Diſſertatio prior de rotis dentatis*, 4to. 1703.
3. *Diſſertatio de loquela*, 4to. 1703.
4. *Diſſertatio algebraica de algorithmo infiniteſimali differentiali*, in 4to. 1704.
5. *Diſſertatio methodum ſerierum infinitarum ſiſtens*, in 4to.
6. *Methodus demonſtrandi veritatem religionis chriſtianæ.* This is a little piece inſerted in the *Acta Eruditorum*, in *April*, 1707.
7. *Schediaſma de inveniendo ſinu anguli multiplici ex data ſinu ſimplici*, in *July*, p. 313.
8. *Solutio difficultatum circa mentem humanam*, in *Nov.* p. 507.
9. *Leges experientiarum fundamentales*, *April* 1708. p. 163.
10. *Deſcriptio meteori igniti die undecima Sept. Halæ Saxonum, alibique viſi*, in *Nov.* p. 526.
11. *Solutio dubii geometrici ab illuſt: comite ab Herberſtein propoſiti*, *June*, p. 274.
12. *Conſideratio phyſico mathematica hiemis proximæ preterlapſæ.*
13. *Elementa ærometriæ, in quibus aliquot vires, et proprietates aeris juxta methodum geometricam demonſtrantur*, *Leipſick*, in 12mo. 1709.
14. *Experimenta nonnulla de coloribus per confuſionem diverſorum fluidorum producendis. Act. erudit. July* 1709. p. 320.
15. *Reſponſio ad epiſtolam viri clariſſimi Joannis Keil*, *Feb.* 1710. p. 78.
16. *Manitum*

16. *Monitum circa experimentum de circulatione æris per poras ligni*, *ibid.* p. 80.

17. *Principles of the mathematics*, 8vo. 1710. German, at Hall, in 8vo. 1710.

18. *Tabulæ ſinuum*, *Halæ*, 1711, 8vo.

19. *Solutio dubiorum æquationum*, in January, p. 14.

20. *Novum lampadis genus inventum*, in Feb. p. 79.

21. *Thoughts on the powers of the human underſtanding, and of their uſe in ſearching after truth.*

22. *Elementa matheſeos univerſæ*, Halæ, 1713, 2 vol. 4to.

23. *Meditatio de ſimilitudine figurarum*, in May, 15, 213.

24. *Regula nova inveniendi logarithmum*, in July, p. 257.

25. *Regula nova, æque univerſalis inveniendi differentiam potentiarum duarum*, ibid. Decem. p. 534.

26. *Thoughts on the Phœnomenon, ſeen at Hall on the 17th of March*, 1716, 4to.

27. *Mathematical Dict.* Leipſick. 8vo. 1716.

28. *Theoremata geometrica nova*, *Acta erudit*, March 1717, p. 109.

29. *Specimen phyſicæ ad theologiam naturalem applicatæ*, Halæ 1717, 4to.

30. *Eſſay on the Mathematics*, German, Hall, 1717.

31. *Diſcovery of the true cauſe of the ſurprizing multiplication of corn*, German, Hall, 1718, 4to.

N. B. It is tranſlated into Engliſh.

32. *Relatio prelectionum Wolfianarum in matheſin, et philoſophiam univerſam*, Halæ, 1718.

33. *Explanation of the diſcovery of the true cauſe of the increaſe of corn*, German, 1719, 4to.

34. *Reflections upon God, the world, and the ſoul*, German, 8vo.

35. *A declaration of baron Wolff's intended conduct as far as it regards the objections that may be made to his writings.* German, 1719.

36. *Conſiderations on what man ſhould do to procure felicity*, German, 1716.

37. *Reflections on Man, as a ſociable creature*, German, 1721.

38. *Divers reſearches into a more intimate connection between nature and art*, German, 1721.

39. *Epiſtola gratulatoria ad Conr. Henry Menſchingium*, 1721.

40. *Epiſtola gratulatoria ad Georg. Fr. Unruh*, 1722.

41. *Sure*

41. *Sure method to remain ſecure from Calumny*, German, 1723.

42. *Remarks on the works of nature*, German, 1723.

43. *De differentia nexus rerum ſapientis, et talis neceſſitatis*, 1723, 4to.

44. *Monitum ad commentarium de differentia nexus*, ibid.

45. *Remarks on Buddæus's book, entitled, Reflections on the Philoſophy of Wolff*, German.

46. *Anſwer to the remarks of the theological faculty*, German.

47. *Conſiderations on natural productions*, German, 1724.

48. *Remarks to explain the thoughts on God, the world, &c.* German, 1724.

49. *Neceſſary additions to the remarks on the reflections of Buddæus*, German, 1724.

50. *Examen ſyſtematis ſolium dimidiatorum*, Marbourg, 4to.

51. *Conſiderations on man, animals, and plants*, German.

52. *Third anſwer to Buddæus*, German.

53. *Oratio de ſinarum philoſophia practica*, Francfort, 1726.

54. *Phenomenon ſingulare de malo pomifero abſque floribus*, Marbourg.

55. *Philoſophia rationalis, ſive logica*, Francfort, 1728.

56. *Monitum de ſua philoſophandi ratione, in the Acta erudita*, Decem. 1728, p. 546.

57. *Horæ ſubceſivæ Marburgenſes*, Francfort, 1729.

58. *Philoſophia prima, ſive Onthologia*, Francfort, 1730, 4to.

59. *Coſmologia generalis*, Francfort, 1731.

60. *Pſychologia empirica*, Francfort, 1732.

61. *Pſychologia rationalis*, Francfort, 1734.

62. *Theologia naturalis, pars prior, & pars poſterior*, Francfort, 1736, 2 vol. 4to.

63. *Philoſophia practica univerſalis, pars prior, et pars poſterior*, Francfort, 1738, 2 vol. 4to.

64. *Jus Naturæ*, Francfort, 1740,

65. *Jus Gentium*, Francfort 1740, 4to.

66. *Inſtitutiones juris naturæ, et gentium*, Francfort 1750, 8vo.

67. *Philoſophia moralis, ſive Ethica*, Francfort 1750, 1753, 5 vol. 4to.

The baron was prevented by his death from concluding this laſt work: the ſubjects which relate to human policy, and the order of things, were left unfiniſhed. The ſtrongeſt

characteriſtick in the writings of this learned man, is his method; he had determined from his youth, to follow the example of Deſcartes, who was the firſt adventurer that pierced through the darkneſs which enveloped the philoſophy of the ſchools, and opened for himſelf, a path, till then unknown. But as Deſcartes had limited his enquiries to the ſpeculative parts of this ſcience, without interfering with the practical ones; Wolff propoſed to remedy ſo capital an omiſſion, and to begin, as it were, where the other had left off; thus raiſing a clear ſyſtem upon every diſcovery which he had made in his favourite ſtudy, he was enabled to proceed from principles to conſequences, where every propoſition was deduced from the other, and ſupported by demonſtration.

Mr. Formey compoſed an abridgment of the *Jus Naturæ*, and the *Jus Gentium*, which was publiſhed by Wolff, in 9 vol. in 4to. and differed from what the baron had written himſelf, under the title *Inſtitutiones juris naturæ, et Gentium*.

Birch's heads and characters.

WOLSEY (Cardinal THOMAS) afterwards archbiſhop of York, chancellor of England, cardinal prieſt of St. Cecily, and legate à latere, was born at Ipſwich in Suffolk, in March 1471. He was deſcended, according to ſome of our beſt hiſtorians, from poor but honeſt parents; and the common tradition is, that he was the ſon of a butcher: though it appears from his father's will, that he had an eſtate, which, in the poſſeſſion of a plebeian at that time, was very conſiderable. He was ſent ſo early to the univerſity of Oxford, that he was batchelor of arts at fourteen years of age, and from thence was called the boy batchelor.

Soon after, he was elected fellow of Magdalen College; and, when maſter of arts, had the care of the ſchool adjoining to that college committed to him, where he was charged with the education of three ſons of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorſet, who preſented him the rectory of Lymington in Somerſetſhire, into which he was inſtituted on the 10th of October 1500. He had not long reſided on this benefice, before Sir Amias Pawlet, a juſtice of the peace, ſet him in the ſtocks for being drunk, as it is ſaid, and making a diſturbance at a fair in the neighbourhood: but the knight had reaſon afterwards to repent of this affront; for Wolſey, being made lord chancellor, ſent for him, and, after a ſevere expoſtulation, confined him for five or ſix years in the Temple, before he would grant him a diſcharge. Upon the death of his patron, the marquis, he projected ſome new method

method of pushing his fortune; and accordingly procured himself to be admitted into the family of Henry Dean, archbishop of Canterbury; but that prelate dying in February 1502, he found means of applying himself to Sir John Nanfan, treasurer of Calais, who, being weakened by age and other infirmities, committed the direction of his post to Mr. Wolsey, who, by his recommendation, was made one of the king's chaplains; and in 1506, was instituted to the rectory of Redgrave, in the diocese of Norwich. Whilst he was the king's chaplain, he insinuated himself into the favour of doctor Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, and of Sir Thomas Lovel, chancellor of the exchequer, who recommended him to the king as a fit person to be employed in negociating the intended marriage between Henry VII. and Margaret, duchess dowager of Savoy.

He was accordingly dispatched to the emperor Maximilian her father, in Flanders, and returned with such expedition, that the king seeing him, imagined that he had not been gone; and, having reported his embassy, he was rewarded with the deanery of Lincoln, February 8, 1508, and on the 20th of the same month was made prebendary of Walton-Brinhold, in that church. Upon the accession of Henry VIII. to the crown, he soon recommended himself to the favour of the king, by adapting himself to his temper and inclinations; who, shortly after the attainder of Sir Richard Empson, conferred on him a grant of several lands and tenements in the parish of St. Bride's, by Fleetstreet, which, by that knight's forfeiture, devolved to the crown. This grant was dated October 18, 1509, and Mr. Wolsey is mentioned in it as counsellor and almoner to his majesty. November 28, 1510, he was presented by the king to the rectory of Totrington, in the diocese of Exeter, being then batchelor of divinity; and on the 17th of February following was made canon of Windsor, and about the same time registrary of the order of the garter. In 1512 he was preferred by archbishop Bambridge to the prebend of Bugthorp, in the church at York, of which, in February following, he was made dean. In 1513, he attended the king in his expedition to France, who committed to him the direction of the supplies and provisions to be made for the army; and, upon the taking of Tournay, made him bishop of that city, and not long after bishop of Lincoln, to which see he was nominated March 11, 1514; and November the 6th following, upon the death of cardinal Bambridge, was translated to the archbishopric of York; September 7,

1515, he was made Cardinal of St. Cicily, by the intereſt of the two kings of England and France; and on the 22d of December, lord chancellor of England.

He wanted nothing now to complete his grandeur but a commiſſion from the pope to be legate à latere, which was expedited to him in the year 1516. Beſides the profits of the poſts above mentioned, the king likewiſe beſtowed on him the rich abby of St. Alban's in commendam, and the biſhopric of Durham, and afterwards that of Wincheſter; and with them he held in farm the biſhopries of Bath, Worceſter and Hereford, enjoyed by foreign incumbents. From all theſe preferments, and the numerous preſents and penſions which he received from foreign princes, his annual income exceeded the revenues of the crown; and in this capacity he kept eight hundred ſervants, among whom were nine or ten lords, fifteen knights, and forty eſquires. He had now abſolutely engroſſed the king's favour to himſelf. All foreign treaties and places of truſt were under his direction. He acted as he pleaſed, and his aſcendancy over the king was ſuch, that there never appeared any party againſt him all the time of his favour. He uſed the moſt inſinuating artifices to ſecure his maſter to himſelf, undertaking to eaſe him of the burden of government, and to give him all the ſatisfaction of it. He was the moſt earneſt and readieſt of all the council to advance the king's ſole will and intention; and whereas others adviſed his majeſty to leave his pleaſures and attend his affairs, the cardinal perſuaded him to what was moſt agreeable to his appetite.

Having gained this aſcendant, he drew the king into ſuch meaſures abroad, that the balance of Europe was deſtroyed, and his majeſty perpetually made the bubble of thoſe, with whom, and for whom he negociated; the cardinal's avarice being fed, and his ambition being flattered, by the emperor, the court of France, and that of Rome in their turns. With regard to the conduct of affairs at home, he affected to govern without parliaments, there being from the ſeventh year of the king's reign, after which he got the great ſeal, but one parliament in the fourteenth and fifteenth years, and no more till the twenty-firſt; but he raiſed great ſums by loans and benevolences. And if we conſider him in the character of a church man, he was undoubtedly the diſgrace of his profeſſion, being lewd and vicious himſelf, and ſerving the king in all his ſecret pleaſures, and moſt extravagantly

gantly proud and oſtentatious; to ſupport which, his ambition and covetouſneſs were proportionable.

He aſpired to the popedom upon the deaths of Leo X. and Adrian VI, but without ſucceſs. At laſt he fell under the king's diſpleaſure. His too great obſequiouſneſs to the ſee of Rome, in the proceſs relating to the king's divorce from queen Catherine, and ſome inferior accidents, concurred to deſtroy his intereſt with his majeſty. Upon this the great ſeal was demanded of him on the twenty-eighth of October, 1529, his goods all ſeized to the king's uſe, and himſelf impeached in parliament by a charge of forty-four articles, relating chiefly to the exerciſe of his legatine power contrary to law, and the ſcandalous irregularities of his life. This impeachment paſſed the houſe of lords; but when it came to the houſe of commons, it was ſo effectually defeated by the induſtry and addreſs of Thomas Cromwell, who had been his ſervant, that no treaſon could be fixed upon him. He continued in his retirement at Aſhur in Surry, till about Eaſter 1530, when he was commanded to repair to his dioceſe of York, where he performed many charitable and popular acts, till, in the beginning of November following, he was arreſted for high-treaſon by the earl of Northumberland, and committed to the cuſtody of the lieutenant of the Tower, who had orders to bring him to London. This diſgrace affected his mind to ſuch a degree, that he fell ſick at Sheffield, in the earl of Shrewſbury's houſe, from whence, by ſlow degrees, he went as far as Leiceſter, where he is ſaid to have taken poiſon, in order to put an end to his miſerable life. In his laſt agony, he regretted, that he had not ſerved God with the ſame fidelity he had always uſed towards his royal maſter; and died on the 29th of November, 1530, and was interred in the abbey of Leiceſter.

He was the greateſt inſtance many ages had procured, of the variety and inconſtancy of human things, both in his riſe and fall. By his temper, in both it appears, that he was unworthy of his greatneſs, and deſerved what he ſuffered. However, a great writer declares, that few ever fell from ſo high a ſtation with leſs crimes objected againſt them. And it muſt be acknowledged, that his ſchemes for the promotion of learning were noble and well laid; as appears from the ſeven lectures, which he founded at Oxford, by his college there, now Chriſt-church, and his ſchool at Ipſwich.

Birch's Heads and Characters.

WYNDHAM (Sir WILLIAM, bart.) chancellor of the exchequer in the reign of queen Anne, was descended from a very ancient family, which derives its descent from Alluredus, an eminent Saxon, in the county of Norfolk, soon after the Norman conquest, who being possessed of lands in Wymondham, or Wyndham, in that county, assumed his surname from thence. He was born about the year 1687, and upon the decease of his father, while he was young, succeeded to the title and estate. He was educated first at Eton school, and thence transplanted to Christ-church, in the university of Oxford, where his excellent genius soon discovered itself, and afterwards received great advantage from his travels into foreign countries.

Upon his return to England he was chosen knight of the shire for the county of Somerset, in which station he served in the three last parliaments of queen Anne, and all the subsequent ones till his death. This public scene of action soon called forth his eminent abilities, and placed him in so conspicuous a point of light, that, after the change of the ministry under that queen in the latter end of the year 1710, he was first appointed master of her majesty's hart and buck hounds, then secretary at war, and at last, about August 1713, was advanced to the important post of chancellor of the exchequer. In this station he had an opportunity of appearing in his judicial capacity, in a cause of doctor Hooper, bishop of Bath and Wells, in which he gave sentence, and at the same time explained the grounds of it with a perspicuity, force of reasoning, and extent of knowledge worthy the most experienced judge. In May, the year following, he brought into the house of commons the remarkable 'Bill to prevent the growth 'of schism, and for the future security of the church of Eng'land, as by law established,' which he supported with great zeal, in opposition to the objections urged against it by Mr. Robert Walpole, Gen. Stanhope, Mr. Lechmere, Sir Joseph Jekyll, and Sir Peter King; and the bill being passed that house by a majority of 237 voices against 126, he carried it up to the house of lords, where it likewise passed by 79 votes against 71, and on the 25th of June received the royal assent. Upon the breach between the earl of Oxford, lord high treasurer, and the lord viscount Bolingbroke, secretary of state, in July 1714, Sir William adhered to the interests of the latter. Upon the death of queen Anne, in the 1st of August 1714, he signed, with others, the proclamation of his late majesty king George I. and on the 13th of that month seconded a motion made

made in the house of commons by Horatio Walpole, Esq; for the payment of the arrears due to the Hanover troops in the English service. However, in October following he was removed from his post of chancellor of the exchequer, which was conferred upon Sir Richard Onslow. In the next parliament, which met on the 17th of March 1714-15, he appeared very vigorous in opposition to the measures of the administration, and in defence of the peace of Utrecht; and on the 6th of April made a motion, that the house would appoint a day to take into consideration his majesty's proclamation, of the 15th of January, for calling a new parliament, which reflected on the conduct of the late ministry of queen Anne, and which he represented as unprecedented and unwarrantable, and even of dangerous consequence to the very being of parliaments; expressions which gave such offence to the majority of the house, that he was ordered to receive a reprimand from the speaker.

He spoke likewise in favour of the duke of Ormond, and the earls of Oxford and Strafford, when they were impeached in that house. But upon the breaking out of the rebellion in Scotland under the earl of Mar, in August 1715, Sir William fell under suspicion; on which account he was seized on the 21st of September, at his house of Orchard-Wyndham, in Somersetshire, by Col. Huske and one of his majesty's messengers; from whence making an escape, a proclamation was issued out for his apprehension. Soon after this he surrendered himself to the government, and, being examined by the privy council, was committed to the Tower, but was never brought to a trial. After he had regarded his liberty, he continued his opposition to the several administrations, under which he lived.

He possessed all the qualifications requisite to form an able senator, and if we descend to the consideration of him in the more familiar light of his private conversation, we shall find it equally distinguished by an unaffected civility and politeness, enlivened by an easy flow of elegant wit, and supported by a various and extensive fund of useful knowledge. He died at Wells in Somersetshire, after an illness of a few days, on the 17th of June 1740.

X.

Modern Universal History, vol. 21.

XIMENES (FRANCIS) archbishop of Toledo, was born in the year, 1437. Pope Julius II. gave him a cardinal's hat, and king Ferdinand intrusted him with the management of the affairs of state. This prince had many years experience of his abilities and integrity; and from thence was induced, by his will, to repose in him the important trust of the regency of Castile; nor did he prove himself unworthy that confidence. To his management it was principally owing, that Charles was permitted to assume the title of king of Spain, while his mother was alive.

By his prudent and vigorous conduct he preserved Navarre, he regulated the finances; and conciliated the affections of a people naturally averse to the government of a foreigner; he carefully endeavoured to make the crown sit easy on the young king, and to render the people happy. Concurrent history speaks him a faithful minister, an able statesman, and a steady patriot, envy created him some enemies, his services to his prince many more: he was disgraced, nor was that sufficient to satisfy the implacability of those who equally dreaded his power and his probity. It might be apprehended that his integrity might gain him an ascendency over his king; it might be feared, by those whose business it was to plunder a rich country, that he would be an invincible obstacle to their wishes; but from whatever motive it happened, it is generally agreed, that he was poisoned in his journey to meet the king,—for whose use it is also said, he had drawn up some very salutary instructions for his better governing a people to whom he was a stranger. The great part of the Spanish writers agree, that though his father was in low circumstances, yet the family of Cisneros was of ancient nobility: if so, the cardinal took care not to discredit them by the addition of any modern titles of which he bestowed some upon men of merit, but left his relations nearly in the same state in which he found them. In all probability this proceeded from a settled persuasion that it was best for them; in the midst of his greatness he went one summer to the village where he was born, visited his kindred, and entertained them with all the marks of kindness and affection possible.

Amongst

Amongſt the reſt there was an old man who lived very decently upon a narrow income, and took great pains in breeding up his children. He was baking his bread in little cakes when the cardinal came, on which he ran up ſtairs to change his cloaths, but he made him come down immediately; your dreſs and your buſineſs, ſaid he, very well become your ſtation; take care that your bread dont burn, we can diſcourſe together while you are turning it; he enquired afterwards into the number and circumſtances of his family, and when he took his leave, gave him wherewithal to provide for them. His humility was very unaffected, and broke out ſometimes very unexpectedly; he was preſent once when doctor Nicholas De Paz was explaining the philoſophy of Raymund Lully; and in ſpeaking to the queſtion, whether that famous man had the philoſopher's ſtone or not; he took notice of a paſſage in the pſalms which has been thought to look that way: he raiſeth up the poor out of the duſt, and lifteth the needy out of the dunghill, that he may ſet him with the princes, even with the princes of his people.

That portion of ſcripture, ſaid the cardinal, may be much more naturally interpreted; for inſtance, in my own caſe, and then run out in a long detail of his own meanneſs, and the wonderful manner in which he had been exalted, and this in ſo pathetic a manner, that it drew tears from all who were preſent.

Thoſe who lived in and near his time, believed he had the gift of prophecy, which aroſe chiefly from the two brothers, Charles and Ferdinand, ſaying frequently, on the great events of their lives; this was foretold me by cardinal Ciſneros. It is very certain that he adviſed Charles to ſend his brother out of Spain, and to divide his dominions with him. This, ſaid he, will conſtitute two great houſes, and in your turns you may be both emperors: which as he took his advice actually came to paſs; but what came nearer to this point was, the agreement he framed between Ferdinand the catholic, and his ſon-in-law Philip. He took the oaths of both of them, and at the time he took them, he ſaid, remember what I tell you, if you break this oath, you will not long ſurvive it; which was actually the caſe with reſpect to Philip, who broke it, and died ſoon after.

He had a great contempt for what were ſtiled the arts of a court, and would never uſe them. Don Pedro Porto Carrero, who was with king Charles in Flanders wrote to him, that he had many enemies there, and adviſed him to make uſe of a cypher.

cypher. He thanked him for his intelligence and friendſhip, but rejected the expedient; I have nothing, ſaid he, that I deſire to conceal; and if I write any thing that is amiſs, I will not deprive my enemies of their evidence. He behaved ſternly himſelf to the nobility, but he adviſed both Ferdinand and Charles not to treat them with rigour. Ambition, ſaid he, is their common crime; and you will do well to make ſubmiſſion their only puniſhment; his coadjutor Adrian, was miſerably diſturbed at the libels that flew about; but Ximenes, who was as little ſpared, bore them with great temper; we act, ſays he, and we muſt give others leave to ſpeak; if what they ſay is falſe, we may laugh; if true, we ought to mend. However, he ſometimes ſearched the printers and bookſellers ſhops; but, as he gave previous notice, it may be preſumed he did not often meet with things that could give offence.

The great object of his care was the revenue of his archbiſhoprick; with which, however great, he did ſuch things as could ſcarce have been expected from it; eſpecially as one half of it was conſtantly diſtributed in alms, about which he was ſo circumſpect, that no fraud could be committed; he was very plain in his habit and in his furniture, but he knew the value of fine things, and would ſometimes admire them. He once looked upon a rich jewel, and aſked its price, the merchant told him, it is a very fine thing, ſaid he, and worth the money; but the army is juſt diſbanded, and there are many poor ſoldiers, and with the value of it I can ſend two hundred of them home, with each a piece of gold in his pocket.

All his foundations, and other acts of generoſity, were out of the other moiety. His univerſity of Alcala was a moſt ſtupendous foundation, begun and finiſhed in eight years; he endowed there forty-ſix profeſſorſhips, and at his death left it a ſettled revenue of fourteen thouſand ducats per annum; his regulations muſt have coſt him at leaſt as much thought as his buildings and endowments, he ſaw clearly that ignorance was the bane of religion, and the only thing that made the inquiſition neceſſary, for if men underſtood the chriſtian religion, there could be no need to fear either Judaiſm or Mohammediſm. Cardinal Granville, when he came into Spain, and had attentively conſidered this foundation, delivered his opinion in theſe words:

"Time delights in hiding the origin of things, though we know it not, this man muſt have been of royal race, or at leaſt the ſoul

ſoul of a prince lodged in his private boſom; his granaries were likewiſe ſo amazing, ſo well built, that they are not yet in decay; ſo well contrived that, they are always full; thoſe at Toledo hold twenty thouſand meaſures of corn; thoſe at Alcala ten thouſand; thoſe at Tordolaguna, where he was born, five thouſand; thoſe at Ciſneros, where his family was ſettled, the ſame quantity. His hoſpitals and his nunneries, in conjunction with the granaries, have baniſhed want from his dioceſe."

It was ſuppoſed that he would have left the direction of all theſe to his own order, and it was intimated to him: by no means, ſaid the cardinal, out of the revenue of the ſee of Toledo have I done all this, God forbid I ſhould deprive the prelates my ſucceſſors of their right, or their reward for ſeeing them duly applied. He was, however, no flatterer of prelates, for upon viſiting his dioceſe, and finding in the church of Franciſcans at Toledo, a marble tomb near the altar for Don Troilo Carillo, the ſon of his predeceſſor; he ordered the inſcription to be effaced, and the tomb to be removed; it is better, ſaid he, that the remains of this child of ſin ſhould lie in ſome obſcure place, than this mark of a biſhop's incontinency ſhould ſtare mankind in the face.

He was very learned himſelf, and the great patron and protector of learning; he wrote ſeveral pieces of divinity, that were never printed, as alſo the life of king Wamba, and ſome notes upon ſcripture, which are yet preſerved. He cauſed the works of Toſtatus to be printed at a vaſt expence at Venice, *The Complutenſian Edition of the Holy Scriptures*, which was the firſt Polyglot ever printed, coſt him a prodigious ſum, beſides the maintenance of all the learned perſons employed in it; the manuſcripts he purchaſed at immenſe rates, and the pains he took himſelf in reviſing and correcting it.

He was alſo at great charge in publiſhing the *Mozarabic Liturgy*, for which he had ſo high a veneration, that he eſtabliſhed a chapel with twelve canons for receiving this office; and with regard to other foundations we have no room to enumerate them. Upon the whole we have great reaſon to believe that he ſpoke truth upon his death bed, when he ſaid to the beſt of his knowledge, he had not miſapplied a ſingle crown of his revenue. Philip the Fourth was at great pains to have procured his canonization with the popes Innocent the Tenth, and Alexander the Seventh; but we have never been let in the reaſons why they did not ſucceed.

YORKE

Y.

YORKE (PHILIP) Earl of Hardwicke, was born at Dover in Kent, December the 1ſt, 1690; he was educated under Mr. Samuel Morland of Bethnall Green, in claſſical and general learning, which he ever cultivated amidſt his higheſt employments. He ſtudied the law in the Middle Temple; and being called to the bar in 1714, he ſoon became very eminent in his profeſſion, and was engaged in an extenſive courſe of practice. In the year 1718, he ſat in parliament as member for Lewes in Suſſex, and in the two ſucceſſive parliaments, for Seaford. Before the age of thirty, on the 23d of March 1719-20, he was promoted to the office of ſolicitor general, by the recommendation of the lord chancellor Parker: an obligation he never forgot, returning it by all poſſible marks of perſonal regard and affection. The tryal of Mr. Layer at the king's bench for high treaſon, in November 1722, gave the ſolicitor an opportunity of ſhewing his abilities in that high office; his reply, in which he ſummed up late at night the evidence againſt the priſoner, and anſwered all the topics of defence, being juſtly admired as one of the ableſt performances of that kind extant.

About the ſame time, he gained much reputation in parliament, by his opening of the bill againſt Kelly, who had been principally concerned in biſhop Atterbury's plot, as his ſecretary. In February 1723-4, he was appointed attorney general; in the execution of which important office, he was remarkable for his candour and lenity. As an advocate for the crown, he ſpoke with the veracity of a witneſs and a judge: and though his zeal for juſtice, and the due courſe of law was ſtrong, yet his tenderneſs to the ſubject, in the court of exchequer, was ſo diſtinguiſhed, that upon a particular occaſion in 1733, the houſe of commons aſſented to it with a general applauſe. He was unmoved by fear or favour, in what he thought right and legal, and often debated and voted againſt the court, in matters relating to the South Sea Company, when he was ſolicitor; and in the affair of lord Derwentwater's eſtate, when he was attorney general. Upon the reſignation of the great ſeal, by Peter lord King, in October 1733, Sir Philip Yorke was appointed lord chief juſtice of the king's bench, and was ſoon after raiſed to the dignity of a baron of this kingdom, with the title of lord Hardwicke, baron of Hardwicke, in the county of Glouceſter; and called to the cabinet council.

The ſalary of chief juſtice of the king's bench, being thought not adequate to the weight and dignity of that high office, was

was raiſed, on the advancement of lord Hardwicke to it, from 2000l. to 4000l *per ann.* to the chief juſtice and his ſucceſſors; his lordſhip refuſing to accept the augmentation of it in any other manner, or any other advantage in lieu of it. And the adjuſtment of the two vacancies of the chancery and king's bench (which happened at the ſame time) between thoſe two great men, his lordſhip and lord Talbot, upon terms honourable and ſatisfactory to both, was thought to do as much credit to the wiſdom of the crown in thoſe days, as the harmony and friendſhip with which they co-operated in the public ſervice, did honour to themſelves. In the midſt of the general approbation with which he diſcharged his office there, he was called to that of lord high chancellor, on the deceaſe of his illuſtrious predeceſſor lord Talbot, on the 17th of Febr. 1736-7, having the great ſeal delivered to him on the 21ſt of that month.

The integrity and abilities with which his lordſhip preſided in the court of chancery, during the ſpace of almoſt twenty years, appears from this remarkable circumſtance, that only three of his decrees were appealed from, and even thoſe were afterwards affirmed by the houſe of lords. After he had executed that high office about ſeventeen years, in times and circumſtances of accumulated difficulty and danger, and had twice been called to the exerciſe of the office of lord high ſteward, on the tryals of peers concerned in the rebellion; he was, in April 1754, advanced by his late majeſty, as a mark of his royal approbation of his ſervices, to the rank of an Earl of Great Britain, with the titles of viſcount Royſton, and Earl of Hardwicke. This favour was conferred unaſked, by his ſovereign who treated him through the whole of his reign, with particular eſteem and confidence, and always ſpoke of him in a manner which ſhewed, that he ſet as high a value on the man, as on the miniſter. His reſignation of the great ſeal in November 1756, gave an univerſal concern to the nation, however divided at that time in other reſpects. But he ſtill continued to ſerve the public in a more private ſtation; at council, at the houſe of lords, and upon every occaſion, where the courſe of public buſineſs required it, with the ſame aſſiduity as when he filled one of the higheſt offices in the kingdom. He always felt and expreſſed the trueſt affection and reverence for the laws and conſtitution of his country. This rendered him as tender of the juſt prerogatives inveſted in the crown for the benefit of the whole, as watchful to prevent the leaſt incroachment upon the liberty of the ſubject. The part which he acted in planning, introducing, and

ſupporting

ſupporting the *Bill for aboliſhing the heretable juriſdictions in Scotland*, and the ſhare which he took beyond what his department required of him, in framing and promoting the other bills relating to that country, aroſe from his zeal to the proteſtant ſucceſſion, his concern for the general happineſs and improvement of the kingdom, and for the preſervation of this equal and limited monarchy; which were the governing principles of his public conduct through life. And theſe, and other bills which might be mentioned, were ſtrong proofs of his talents as a legiſlator. In judicature, his firmneſs and dignity were evidently derived from his conſummate knowledge and talents; and the mildneſs and humanity with which he tempered it, from the beſt heart. He was wonderfully happy in his manner of debating cauſes upon the bench. His extraordinary diſpatch of the buſineſs of the court of chancery, increaſed as it was in his time, beyond what had been known in any former, was an advantage to the ſuitor, inferior only to that ariſing from the acknowledged equity, perſpicuity, and preciſion of his decrees. The manner in which he preſided in the houſe of lords added order and dignity to that aſſembly, and expedition to the buſineſs tranſacted there. His talents as a ſpeaker in the ſenate, as well as on the bench, were univerſally admired: he ſpoke with a natural and manly eloquence, without falſe ornaments, or perſonal invectives; and when he argued, his reaſons were ſupported and ſtrengthened by the moſt appoſite caſes and examples, which the ſubject would allow. His manner was graceful and affecting, modeſt, yet commanding; his voice peculiarly clear and harmonious, and even loud and ſtrong, for the greater part of his time. With theſe talents for public ſpeaking, the integrity of his character gave a luſtre to his eloquence, which thoſe who oppoſed him, felt in the debate; and which operated moſt powerfully on the minds of thoſe, who heard him with a view to information and conviction.

Convinced of the great principles of religion, and ſteady in the practice of the duties of it, he maintained a reputation of virtue, which added dignity to the ſtations which he filled, and authority to the laws which he adminiſtered. His attachment to the national church, was accompanied with a full conviction, that a tender regard to the rights of conſcience, and a temper of lenity and moderation, are not only right in themſelves, but moſt conducive in their conſequences to the honor and intereſt of the church. The ſtrongeſt recommendation to him of the clergy to the eccleſiaſtical preferments in his diſpoſal, was, their fitneſs for the diſcharge of the duties of their profeſſion. And that reſpectable body owes a particular

obligation

obligation to his lordſhip, and his predeceſſor lord Talbot, for the oppoſition which they gave in the houſe of lords, to the *act for the more eaſy recovery of tythes, church-rates, and other eccleſiaſtical dues, from the people called Quakers*, which might have proved of dangerous conſequence to the rights and property of the clergy; though it had paſſed the other houſe, and was known to be powerfully ſupported. Many facts and anecdotes which do him honor, may be recollected and ſet down, when reſentments, partialities, and conteſts are forgot.

The amiableneſs of his manners, and his engaging addreſs, rendered him as much beloved by thoſe, who had acceſs to him, as he was admired for his greater talents, by the whole nation. His conſtitution in the earlier part of his life, did not ſeem to promiſe ſo much health and vigour as he afterwards enjoyed, for a longer period than uſually falls to the ſhare of men of more robuſt habit of body. But his care to guard againſt any exceſſes, ſecured to him an almoſt uninterrupted tenour of health: and his habitual maſtery of his paſſions, gave him a firmneſs and tranquillity of mind unabated by the fatigues and anxieties of buſineſs; from the daily circle of which, he roſe to the enjoyment of the converſation of his family and friends, with the ſpirits of a perſon entirely vacant and diſengaged. Till the latter end of his ſeventy-third year, he preſerved the appearance and vivacity of youth in his countenance, in which the characters of dignity and amiableneſs were remarkably united. And he ſupported the diſorder which proved fatal to him, of many months continuance, and of the moſt depreſſing kind, with an uncommon reſignation, and even chearfulneſs, enjoying the ſtrength and quickneſs of his underſtanding till the cloſe of life. He died in the ſeventy-fourth year of his age, at his houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, March 6th, 1764. His body lies interred at Wimple in Cambridgeſhire, by that of his lady, Margaret, daughter of Charles Cocks, eſq; of Worceſterſhire, and niece of lord chancellor Sommers. The union between them had been moſt affectionate and conſtant, and Her private virtues and endowments of mind, will render her memory for ever dear and reſpected, by all who had the happineſs of knowing her.

YOUNG (EDWARD) the ſubject of the preſent memoir, was the ſon of a divine of the church of England, of the ſame name, and who was himſelf ſuperiorly eminent as a chriſtian and a ſcholar. Of this worthy man there remain two volumes of ſermons upon various occaſions, which are reckoned ſome of the beſt in our language. Such learning, and ſo good an example, were not ſlow in exciting the emulation of our

poet;

poet; who was taught by his father the arts both of morals and humanity. When qualified for the univerſity, he was matriculated into All-Soul's College in Oxford, and deſigning to follow the civil law, took a degree in that profeſſion. It was while in this ſituation that he wrote his poem on the laſt day, which, coming from a layman, gave univerſal ſatisfaction; and this was ſoon after followed by his poem, entitled, *The Force of Religion; or, Vanquiſh'd Love*, which was well received by the public, but was particularly pleaſing to the noble family for whoſe amuſement it was chiefly calculated. But as this excellent poet has other and better claims upon poſterity for reputation than theſe poems, we will venture to give our opinion of them freely.

In both the one and the other there is a laboured ſtiffneſs of verſification; and this is the more remarkable, as Dr. Young ever took very great pains to poliſh and correct the harſhneſs of his numbers: ſo that, I am told, he has been for weeks together endeavouring to turn a few lines into melifluous modulation, and often without ſucceſs. The two poems in queſtion therefore are ſtiff, unpleaſing, and often incorrect; inſtead of endeavouring to ſupport the glow of imagery, the poet ſeems rather ſedulous to gather the ornaments of wit, and thus, while he aims at the fancy, miſſes the heart.

Such, however, was the ſucceſs of theſe two poems, in an age when the nobleſt productions were common, and even the meaneſt rewarded, that he was taken particular notice of by ſeveral of the nobility, and the turn of his mind leading him to the church, he went into orders, and was made one of the king's chaplains; he afterwards obtained the living of Welwyn, in Hertfordſhire, worth about five hundred pounds per annum; and though ever in the full blaze of favour, he never had the fortune to riſe to greater preferment. Indeed, during the laſt reign, the arts of poetry, or of real eloquence, were but little promoted or encouraged from the throne.

Young could expect no greater honours from a maſter who hated poetry, and ſtiled all poets with the odious appellation of buffoons. For ſome years before the death of the late prince of Wales, Young, who was in favour with that potentate, attended the court pretty conſtantly: upon his deceaſe all his hopes of church advancement vaniſhed, and towards the latter end of his life his very deſires of fortune ſeemed to forſake him. For in his *Night Thoughts*, mentioning himſelf, he obſerves, that there was one in Britain born, with courtiers bred, who thought even wealth might come a day too late. Notwithſtanding,

withſtanding, upon the death of the late Dr. Hales, he was taken into the ſervice of the princeſs Dowager of Wales, and ſucceeded as her privy chaplain.

When pretty far advanced in life he married the lady Elizabeth Lee, daughter of the late earl of Litchfield. This lady was a widow, and had two children, a ſon and a daughter, who were both extremely meritorious, but both died young, and within a ſhort time of each other. What he felt for their loſs, as well as for that of his wife, we may eaſily perceive, by his fine poem of the *Night Thoughts*, in which they are characterized, the young lady under the name of Narciſſa, her brother by that of Philander; and his wife, though nameleſs, is frequently mentioned. He thus deplores his loſs, in an apoſtrophe to death:

Inſatiate archer, could not once ſuffice!
Thy ſhaft flew thrice, and thrice my peace was ſlain,
And thrice, ere thrice yon moon renew'd her horn.

But to return: though in orders, he ſtill continued to cultivate the muſes, and at different times he publiſhed his tragedies and poems, each of which were reckoned excellent in their way. His ſatires, entitled, *The Love of Fame; or, the Univerſal Paſſion*, are by many conſidered as his principal performance, and were written early in life. If terſeneſs of ſtyle, brilliancy of wit, or ſimplicity of ſubject, can enſure applauſe, Dr. Young may demand it upon this occaſion; yet we know not how theſe ſatires, though once in great favour and eſteem, are wearing out of faſhion; and perhaps, as Swift hath juſtly ſaid of them, the ſatiriſt ſhould have been either more angry or more merry; in fact, they conſiſted of a ſtring of epigrams, written upon one ſubject, and tire the reader before he gets near the end.

And now we are upon the ſubject of his poems, we will mention them all, as they are to be found in the laſt edition of his works. In this we find an ode addreſſed to the king, which is below contempt; a paraphraſe on the book of Job, which is pious but dull; two epiſtles to Mr. Pope, of pretty nearly the ſame merit with his ſatires; and two or three odes more, in which ſpecies of writing he is peculiarly unfortunate.

But to make amends for his failures in ode writing, we ought now to conſider him as a tragedian, and begin with the *Revenge*, his beſt performance. This play, as a modern critic

informs us, met, and juſtly, with great ſucceſs. The deſign of it ſeems to have borrowed partly from Shakeſpear's *Othello*, and partly from Mrs. Behn's *Abdalazar*. The plot bearing many marks of the former; and the principle character, Zanga, of the latter. Yet it will not ſurely be ſaying too much, when we affirm that Dr. Young has, in ſome reſpects, conſiderably improved his originals. If we compare the Jago in one with the Zanga in the other tragedy, we ſhall find the motives of reſentment greatly different, and thoſe of Young much more juſtly as well as more nobly founded than thoſe of Shakeſpear. Jago's cauſe of revenge againſt Othello is only his having ſet a younger officer over his head, on a particular and ſingle vacancy, notwithſtanding he himſelf has the juſteſt reaſon to expect a poſt of equal advantage. To this is added a ſlight ſuſpicion of Othello's having been great with his wife. But Zanga's cauſe of anger is different. The death of his father, ſlain by Alonzo, the loſs of a kingdom, in conſequence of his ſucceſs, and the indignity of a blow received from the ſame hand; all theſe accumulated injuries, added to the impoſſibility of finding a nobler means of revenge, urge him, againſt his will, to the ſubtilties and underhand methods he employs. Othello's jealouſy is raiſed by trifles; and, by appearing too credulous, he forfeits that pity which his diſtreſſes might demand. Alonzo, on the contrary, long ſtruggles againſt conviction, nor proceeds to extremities till he finds proofs riſe on proofs, and ſtill the laſt the ſtrongeſt. In a word, we may aſſign this piece, with great juſtice, a place in the very firſt rank of our dramatic writings; and where we to ſhew foreigners a tragedy, as a ſample of Engliſh genius, after two or three others, perhaps this might be adduced as a ſpecimen.

We mention the tragedy of *Buſiris* after that of the *Revenge*, though it was acted before, namely in the year 1719; but its merit being much inferior to that of the former, juſtifies our placing it here. In this piece, as in all Young's writings, there are here and there ſome admirable lines; but then ſo mixed with bombaſt and abſurdity, that we are at a loſs whether moſt to ridicule or to admire him, or how that mind, which can ſoar to the nobleſt heights, can ſo frequently ſtoop to the loweſt puerilities.

His laſt tragedy is entituled the *Brothers*, and written upon the plan of a French piece of great merit: Dr. Young, however, deſerves more commendation for the occaſion on which this tragedy was acted, than for its merit as a poetical performance; ſince the whole profits which were gained by its repreſentation

repreſentation were given by the author to charitable purpoſes. It will be ſufficient therefore to ſay, that while it failed to increaſe his reputation for genius, it added to the character of his humanity.

But to leave him in the dramatic walk, where he hath been undoubtedly excelled by others, let us turn to him as the moral and melancholy poet, who wrote the *Night Thoughts*, a ſpecies of poetry peculiarly his own, and in which he has been unrivalled by all thoſe who attempted to write in his manner. The applauſe which he has received for theſe are unbounded; "the unhappy bard, whoſe griefs in melting numbers flow, "and melancholy joys diffuſe around", has been ſung by the profane as well as the pious. Theſe, as we have already obſerved, were written under the reſent preſſure of his ſorrow for the loſs of his wife, daughter, and ſon-in-law; they are addreſſed to Lorenzo, a man of pleaſure, and the world, and who, as it is inſinuated by ſome, is his own ſon, but then labouring under his father's diſpleaſure. In theſe admirable poems there are flights of thinking almoſt ſuperhumane; ſuch is his deſcription of death, from his ſecret ſtand, noting down the follies of a bacchanalian ſociety, the epitaph on the departed world, the iſſuing of ſatan from his dungeon on the day of judgment; but all theſe noble flights are often allay'd by paltry witticiſms, and a vile jingle of words: many thoughts finely ſtarted are tired down, and like Ovid, he plays with his metaphors till he has ſpoiled them.

Of his proſe productions there are few remaining, and one lately publiſhed of his is the only work of length we have in that way. I mean his *Conjectures on Original Compoſition*. When we conſider it as the work of a man turned of eighty, we are not to be ſurprized ſo much that it has faults, as how it ſhould come to have beauties. It is indeed ſtrange, that the load of fourſcore years was not able to keep down that vigorous fancy, which here burſts the bounds of judgment, and breaks the ſlaviſh ſhackles of age and experience. This work ſeemed a brightening before death, and it had been well if the author had ſtopt here; but that taper which blazed as it declined, was at laſt ſhamefully exhibited to the public as burning in the ſocket, in a work called the *Reſignation*, the laſt but the worſt of all Dr. Young's performances.

But this failure in old age could no way diminiſh the fame that he has been earning by a life of more than ſixty years of excellence. As a poet, he was ſtill conſidered as the only palladium we had left of ancient genius; and, as a chriſtian,

one of the fineſt examples of primeval piety. The turn of his mind was naturally ſolemn, and he uſually, when at home in the country, ſpent many hours of the day walking in his own church-yard among the tombs; his converſation, his writings, had all a reference to the life after this, and this turn of diſpoſition mixed itſelf even with his improvements in gardening. He had, for inſtance, an alcove with a bench, ſo painted near his houſe, that at a diſtance it looked at a real one, which the ſpectator was then approaching. Upon coming up near it, however, the deception was perceived, and this motto appeared: *Inviſibilia non decipiunt*, "The things unſeen do not deceive us." Yet notwithſtanding this gloominess of temper, he was fond of innocent ſports and amuſements; he inſtituted an aſſembly and a bowling-green in the pariſh of which he was rector, and often promoted the gaiety of the company in perſon.

His wit was generally poignant, and ever levelled at thoſe who teſtified any contempt for decency and religion. His epigram, ſpoken extempore upon Voltaire, is well known, who happening in his company to ridicule Milton, and the allegorical perſonages of death and ſin, Young thus addreſſed him:

Thou are ſo witty, profligate, and thin,
You ſeem a Milton with his death and ſin.

One Sunday preaching in office at St. James's, he found that though he ſtrove to make his audience attentive, he could not prevail. Upon which his pity for their folly got the better of all decorum, and he ſate back in the pulpit, and burſt into a flood of tears.

Towards the latter part of life, he knew his own infirmities, and ſuffered himſelf to be in pupilage to his houſe-keeper; for he conſidered that at a certain time of life the ſecond childhood of age demanded its wonted protection. His ſon, whoſe boyiſh follies were long obnoxious to paternal ſeverity, was at laſt forgiven in his will, and our poet regretted by all, having performed all that man could do to fill his poſt with dignity.

ZIN-

Z.

ZINZENDORF (Count) See title *Moravians* in the former volumes.

ZISCA (JOHN) a Bohemian general. On the death of Wincellaus, when the emperor Sigiſmond aſpired to the crown of Bohemia, Ziſca put himſelf at the head of a party to oppoſe him. He was ſwayed chiefly by religious motives. Sigiſmond was a warm champion in the cauſe of Rome; Ziſca favoured the reformation. Religious party, at that time, ran high in Bohemia; the reformers being exceedingly exaſperated by the death of their leaders, John Huſs, and Jerome of Prague, who ſuffered for their religion at Conſtance. Ziſca at firſt took the field with a very inferior force; but by his bravery and conduct, in the courſe of three years, notwithſtanding he was blind during great part of the time, he brought the emperor, who ſuffered greatly in the war, to his own terms. As he was on his journey to conclude a treaty with that prince, he died of the plague at Czazlow, in the year 1424. He was a man of uncommon abilities in military affairs; of the quickeſt invention, and the moſt undaunted intrepidity. His diſpoſition was rather ſavage, but was in ſome degree atoned by an upright intention. Gilpin's life of Ziſca.

ZOROASTER, or Zerduſht, the reputed founder, but more truly the reformer of the magian religion, lived under the reign of Darius Hyſtaſpes. The common opinion of the Perſian and Arabic writers is, that he either was a Jew, or went very early into Judea, where he received his education under one of the prophets, with whom he lived as a ſervant, and emulous of his glory, ſet up for a prophet afterwards himſelf. The two reigning hereſies before his birth, were Zabyſm and Magiſm, the former far more groſs than the latter, and conſequently more prevalent among the multitude. Hence they were fallen into wrong notions of the deity, and into groſs errors in their manner of worſhipping him, living alſo in continual fear of that evil ſpirit, whom they conceived to be the enemy of their ſpecies, and the continual diſturber of the world. Zerduſht, who had his learning and his divinity out of the Univerſal Hiſtory, vol. 2. book 1ſt. ch. 11. fol.

the books of Moſes, and other ſacred books of the Jews, took pains to root out all theſe notions, and to make the people eaſier than they had been, by propagating reaſonable opinions. He taught them that the ſupreme being was independent and ſelf-exiſtent from all eternity, that light and darkneſs, good and evil were continually mixed, and in a continual ſtruggle, not through any impotency in the creator, but becauſe ſuch was his will, and becauſe this diſcordancy was for his glory; that in the end, there would be a general reſurrection, and a day of retribution, wherein ſuch as had done well, and lived obedient to the law of God, ſhould go with the angel of light into a realm of light, where they ſhould enjoy peace and pleaſure for ever more, and thoſe who had done evil, ſhould ſuffer with the angel of darkneſs, everlaſting puniſhment in a land of obſcurity, where no ray of light or mercy ſhould ever viſit them, that thence forward light and darkneſs ſhould be incapable of mixture to all eternity.

He took great pains to perſuade his diſciples of all the attributes of the divinity, eſpecially of his wiſdom and juſtice, in conſequence of which he aſſured them that they had none to fear but themſelves, becauſe nothing could render them unworthy of the divine favour, but their vices. Of all virtues he eſteemed what the Greeks call philanthropy, and the apoſtles brotherly love the greateſt; for which reaſon he exhorted all his followers to acts of charity and beneficence. Sometimes alluring them by promiſes, at other times driving them as it were by threatenings. The credenda of his religion were not numerous nor perplexed, though according to the mode of the eaſt, he ſometimes made uſe of parabolic relations: as for example, when he taught that on the fourth day after death the ſoul came to the bridge Tchinavar, and was there met by the angels Mihr-Izad, and Reſhu Izad, who weighed in a balance the good and evil actions of the ſoul attempting to paſs. He carefully inſtructed thoſe who heard him, that no man ought to deſpair of the mercy of God, or ſuppoſe that it was too late for him to amend; that we know not the value which God ſets on our actions, nor how far the intention may ſanctify a trivial act. This is exemplified by the following parable:

"One day, retiring from the preſence of God, I beheld the body of a man plunged in Gehenna, his right foot only being free and ſticking without. I inquired, wherefore is the man in this condition? I was anſwered. He was formerly the prince of thirty-three cities, over which he reigned many years without

without doing one good action; for beſides oppreſſion, injuſtice, pride and violence, nothing ever entered his mind; and tho' he was the ſcourge of multitudes, yet without regarding their miſery, he lived at eaſe in his palace. One day, however, as he was hunting, he beheld a ſheep caught by the foot in a thicket, and periſhing with hunger: moved at the ſight, he alighted, releaſed the captive, and led it to paſture: now for this act of tenderneſs and compaſſion, his foot remains out of Gehenna, tho' his whole body he plunged therein for the multitude of his ſins. Endeavour therefore to do all the good thou can'ſt without fear or apprehenſion, for God is benign and merciful, and will reward even the ſmalleſt good thou doeſt". Such is the general import of Zerduſht's ſcheme of religion; as to exterior rites, he altered the old method of burning fire on the tops of the mountains, and in other places, under the open air, and erected Pyrea or fire-temples throughout Perſia, that this ſymbol of Mithra, or the divinity, might not be ſo liable to be extinguiſhed.

He gave them likewiſe a liturgy, which they hold to have been brought to him from heaven, and therefore refuſe to make any alterations in it, tho' the language is grown obſolete and little underſtood. The Magi, or prieſts, were according to his inſtitution of three ranks; the duty of the firſt was to read the holy offices daily in the chapels, and to paraphraſe on and explain the contents of his books. Over theſe were ſuperintendants, and above all the Archimagus; which office Zerduſht himſelf aſſumed, and reſided in the city of Balch, at the ſack of which he was ſlain. The Zend or Zendevaſta, containing the inſtitutes of his religion, conſiſts of one and twenty parts or different treatiſes, which is the reaſon that we have ſo many different accounts of it: it is written in the old Perſic or Zund character. The ſixteenth treatiſe contains his life, wherein the whole myſtery of his character as a prophet, and the methods he made uſe of for the propagation of his religion are ſet forth at large: the twentieth treats of the virtues of drugs, and how they may be applied.

Thus his writings contain not only the religion, but the learning of the Magi, and he recommended it to all his ſucceſſors, to be perfect maſters of all uſeful knowledge.

We ſhall conclude our account of this extraordinary perſon, with obſerving, that he is ſaid, by credible authors, to have predicted the coming of the Meſſiah, in plain and expreſs words; and that the wiſe men out of the eaſt, who came to worſhip our Saviour on account of his ſtar, were his diſciples.

THE END of the Twelfth and Laſt Volume.